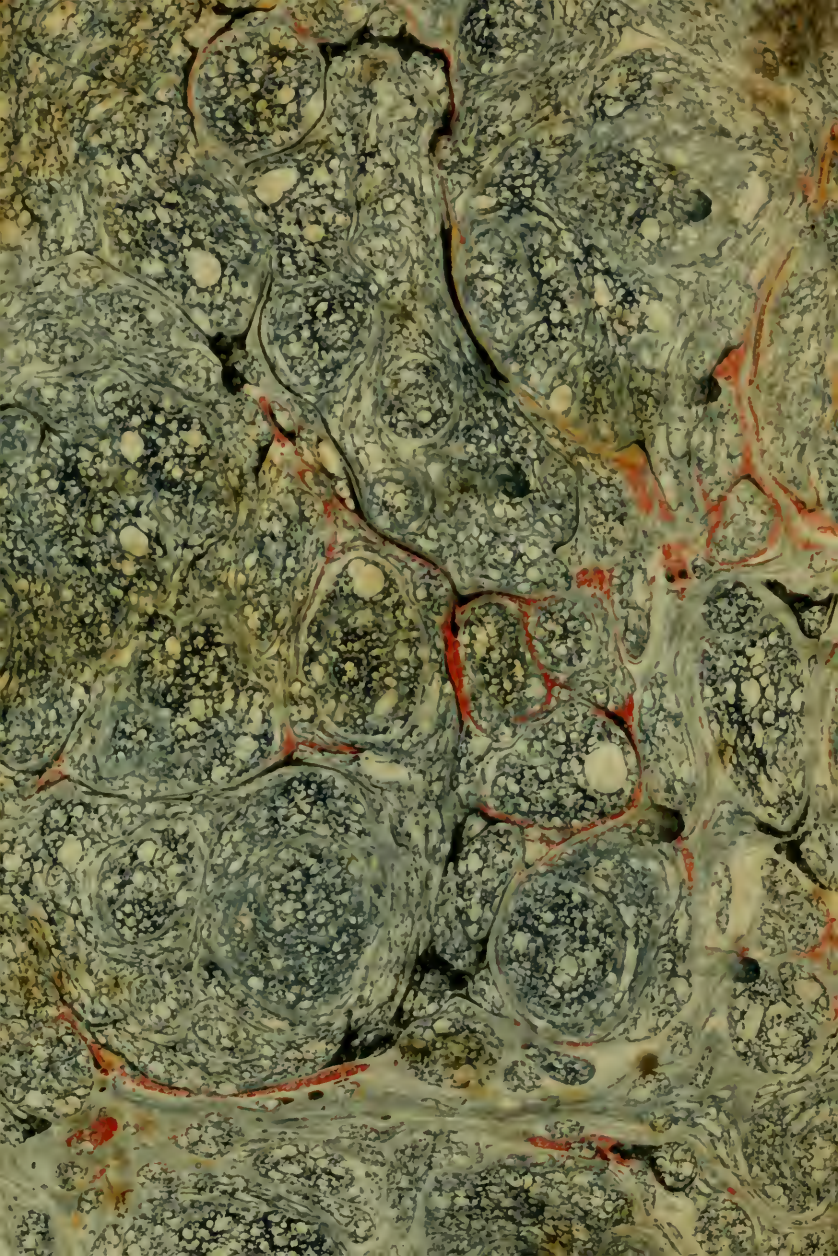


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Historical Society of
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27







A
NEW GAZETTEER
OF THE
EASTERN CONTINENT;
OR, A
Geographical Dictionary:
CONTAINING,
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
COUNTRIES, KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, PRINCIPAL RIVERS,
LAKES, HARBOURS, MOUNTAINS, &c. &c.
IN
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA,
AND THEIR
ADJACENT ISLANDS.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D. A.A.S. S.H.S.

Author of the AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, and AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

And Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, A.M.

Illustrated with EIGHTEEN Maps.

Designed as a Second volume, to the AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

Charlestown :

PRINTED AND SOLD BY SAMUEL ETHERIDGE.

1802.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHY, in strictness of speech, is a description of the earth. It is commonly treated, however, as a mixed science. Geographical writers of eminence give some account of the people, who inhabit the countries they describe. They admit the reader to as intimate an acquaintance with man, in the different degrees of his advancement from the savage to the social state, as the limits of their work admit. They exhibit a summary view of the climate, soil, and productions; of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the various districts into which the earth is divided. So long have the public expected somewhat more than mere lines and circles, heights and distances, the dimensions, and mere local situation of countries, and places on the surface of the globe, that a geographer, who should confine himself to these subjects would hazard the reception of a dull and barren writer.

Of the merits of this work the public will judge. The Compilers have no desire to raise their reputation, at the expense of those authors, who have preceded them. Satisfied that they have possessed competent means of information, and conscious that they have employed them with patient industry, and strict integrity in the execution of this work, they are willing to abide the decision of those, who examine for themselves, and judge with candour.

The expediency of a publication of this kind, in our own country, will be readily admitted by every genuine American. To traverse an ocean of a thousand leagues for our books on Geography, would be a partial relinquishment of our literary claims. It would imply what the friends of their country would reluctantly acknowledge. Indeed, real inconveniences, and serious evils would follow. The frequent eulogies of foreign Authors on their own government, manners, and religion; their censures, and perhaps sarcasms, on the character, and government of the United States, interrupt the pleasure of the reader, powerfully tend to diminish his patriotism, and prevent improvement, which might have been obtained. It is, therefore, of great importance that books in common use should be written and published in our own country, and by native citizens, breathing the spirit of our national character, and friendly to our civil, literary, and religious institutions.

It has not been an object with the Compilers to inculcate opinions, nor was it consistent with the nature of this work; but they have been particular in their attention to places mentioned in Scripture, to those especially, which have been the subjects of the prophecies. Their exact fulfilment, and the consequent authenticity of revelation, have been repeatedly noticed. Christianity has not been considered as an *opinion*. In the present state of human affairs, when an organized phalanx, scattered through the civilized world, are labouring to raze the foundations of social order, by subverting the Christian religion, they conceive it would have

been a treacherous omission of duty, it would have been doing violence to their own feelings, to neglect this opportunity of speaking in favour of Revelation.

While employed in preparing this work for the press, no publication, which the Compilers could command, adapted to their purpose, has been neglected. The names of a number of Authors will be found annexed to different articles, as authorities for what is asserted, and as references for further information.

A few sheets were printed before it was known that Damberger's Travels were a fiction, which will account for the appearance of his name, a few times, among the authorities.

The Compilers have endeavoured to comprise as much information in this volume, as was consistent with perspicuity, and to proportion the size of the articles to their comparative importance. They hope it will prove entertaining and useful. A more complete list and description of places on the globe, they believe, will be found in this work, and in the American Gazetteer, which is to be considered as its *first* volume, than in any other of the kind.

Recent events, which have happened in different places on the Eastern Continent and Islands, have been noticed, and the work *modernised* as far as correct information could be obtained.

Under the article *Europe*, in the Appendix, the reader will find a compendium of the information, which has been lately received, relative to the present state of that quarter of the globe.

As to names, spelt differently by learned men, the Compilers have not presumed to fix a standard, but have generally followed the Author from whom the information was taken.

The *initials*, only, of authorities in some instances are inserted. The following are all which need explanation.

- D. B. Dictionary of the Bible.
- A. R. Asiatic Researches.
- T. D. Topographic Dictionary.
- D. A. Discoveries in Africa.

Published by Thomas K. Anderson.

ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
WALES,
and
from the best authorities.
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GAZETTEER

OF THE

EASTERN CONTINENT.

A A L

A A. There are three rivers of this name in Switzerland; one which empties into the lake Greiffen; one into the lake of the four cantons, opposite Gersau; another loses itself in the Aar, about a league S W Brugg.

There is a river of this name also in France, which forms the boundary between the departments of Calais and the North, and falls into the sea below Gravelines.

Another in Brabant, which falls into the Dommel river at Bois le Duc. Another in Russia, which runs into the Baltic, near Riga.

This name is also applied to many other streams in Germany, and the seven United Provinces.

Aach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, near a river of the same name; 32 miles N W Constance, lat. 47 51 N.

Aach, a river which rises near the above town of Aach, and loses itself in the lake of Zell.

Aahus, a district of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster and circle of Westphalia, of which the town of Aahus, 12 miles N W Coesfeld, is the capital, lat. 52 8 N.

Aain-Charin, a village of Palestine, 2 leagues from Jerusalem.

Aakirke, a town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm; in it is held the tribunal of justice.

Aalborg, a city of Denmark, in North Jutland, near the Schager Rack, on the south side of the gulph of Lymfort: It is the see of a bishop, large and populous, and next to Copenhagen the most

A A R

opulent town in the kingdom; the harbour is safe and deep; the principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. lat. 57 N. It is the capital of a diocese of the same name, containing 13 bailiwicks and 177 parishes.

Aalen, an imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, in a valley on the river Kocher, 40 miles N W Augsburg, lat. 48 45 N.

Aalholm, a district or bailiwick of Denmark, in the island of Laland.

Aals, a town of Norway, 64 miles N W Christiana.

Aar, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine opposite Lintz.

Aar, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps not far from the source of the Rhine, passes through the lakes of Brienz and Thun into the Rhine near Zurzac. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme.

Aarberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on an island in the Aar. The principal town of a district which is called The County of Aarberg, though only a bailiwick, 4 leagues N W Berne, lat. 47 N.

Aarburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne on the Aar. It is fortified and defended by a strong castle built on a rock, 9 leagues S Basle, lat. 47 10 N.

Aaret, a town of Norway, 8 miles S Stavanger.

Aarhus, or *Arhusen*, a city and seaport of Denmark, the see of a Bishop. It is situated on a canal which connects a large lake with the sea. This canal forms a harbour not deep, but safe and commodious.

The

The town is large and well peopled, with a considerable trade. The diocese contains several towns, the principal of which, besides the capital, are Randers, Ebeltoft, Horsens, and Scanderborg, with 304 parishes : 48 miles S Aalborg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 10 N.

Aaron, a small island or peninsula, on the N W coast of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

Aas, a fortress of Norway, 20 miles W S W of Christiansand.

Aatter, a district or country of Arabia Felix, situated about the 18th degree of north latitude in the country of Yemen.

Aback, a town of Germany in lower Bavaria, on the Danube, the birth place of the emperor Henry II. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities. Here is a medicinal spring, the waters of which are said to have the smell and taste of rotten eggs; 4 miles E N E of Kelheim, and 7 S W of Ratibon, lat. 48 52 N.

Abadan, a town on the Persian gulf, 15 leagues S S E Bassora.

Ababener, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Mongu's near the Chinese wall.

Abalak, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolsk, lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

Abancourt, a town of France in the department of the North, 3 miles N Cambray.

Abanga, a town of Africa on the slave coast, in the country of Whidah.

Abanjar, a province of Upper Hungary. Cassovia, or Caskau, is the chief town.

Abano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 miles S W Padua.

Abaraner, see *Abrener*.

Abasa, a town of Turkey, in the province of Romania, in the road between Adrianople and Constantinople.

Abasie, a country of Asia, bounded on the south by the Black Sea, on the west by Circassia, on the north by the Russian government of Caucasus, and on the east by Mingrelia, lon. 39 43 E, lat. 43 to 40 N.

Abatzkaia, a town of Siberia, on the river Ichim: 128 miles S S E Tobolsk.

Abb, a town of Arabia, in the country of Temana, situated on a mountain of the same name: 63 miles N E of Mocha. lon. 44 15 E, lat. 13 58 N.

Abbenfen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen: 5 miles S W of Euxtehude.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the river Somme: formerly the capital of the county of Ponthieu in Picardy. It was fortified in the year 980, by Hugh Capet. It was the birth place of Nicholas Sanfon, Pierre du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers; 52 miles S Calais, and 80 N N W Paris, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbots Langley, a village of England, in the county of Hertford, the birth place of Nich. Brakspear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. the only Englishman that ever was Pope: 4 miles S W from S. Albans.

Abbotsbury, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, near the sea, it received its name from a celebrated abbey there, before the Reformation; 7½ miles S W Dorchester, and 127½ W London, lon. 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Abcoude, a town of the United Dutch States, between Amsterdam and Utrecht.

Abda, a province of the Empire of Morocco, on the west coast towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

Abdulina, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, 60 miles N E Orenburg.

Abeghern, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, 10 leagues N Schiras.

Abella, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 leagues N Balaguer.

Abenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 22 miles N Aichstätt.

Abenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 4 miles N W Worms.

Abenoja, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles S W of Ciudad Real.

Abenrade, see *Apenrade*.

Abensperg, or *Abenspruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Abents: 20 miles E Ingoldstadt, lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Aberavon, a seaport town of Glamorganshire, Wales, on Swansea bay, at the mouth of the Avon, 5½ miles S Neath, 195 W London.

Aberbrothwick, a neat town of Scotland, on the east coast near the German Ocean, in the county of Angus, 7 miles S Montrose, and 40 N N E Edinburgh.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, a town of North

North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, with a good harbour at the mouth of the river Conway; 23 miles N E Carnarvon, 235 W London, lon. 43 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Abercoub, or *Abercoub*, a town of Persia, 80 miles from Isfahan.

Aberdeen, a county of Scotland, bounded on the south by the river Dee, and on the east by the German Ocean, near 70 miles long and 30 broad. It has much excellent pasture on the high parts. Its low grounds are well cultivated. Its chief rivers are the Don, Dee, Yethan, Uggie. Its herring and salmon fisheries are considerable. The chief towns are Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Peterhead, Kintore, Inverarie, Strathbogie, and Old Meldrum.

Aberdeen, a seaport town of Scotland, on the east coast, and on the north side of the river Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean; the harbour is secured, or rather formed, by a strong stone pier, but is only fit to receive small vessels. It carries on a very considerable trade; is well built and populous: there are three churches besides episcopal places of worship; and a college, which with the college at Old Aberdeen, is termed an University, having many students. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 20,000: 136 miles N N E Edinburgh, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 57 22 N.

Aberdeen, (Old) a town to the north of New Aberdeen, but almost joined to it by modern buildings, on the south side of the river Don. It has a market, distinct from New Aberdeen. It was once a bishop's see. Except in respect to the university, they are totally independent of each other.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, 7 miles E Dumferling, and 12 from Edinburgh.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire; its principal trade is making of pins; it has a market on Wednesday: 184 miles N London.

Aberfranc, a town of North Wales, in the island of Anglesea, near the sea, on a river which is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the residence of the princes of Wales; the chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing: 13 miles E S E Holy Head, 263 W N W London.

Abergavenny, a well built town of England, county of Monmouth, on the river

Gavenny, at its union with the Uik. Its principal trade is in flannels, manufactured by the people of the neighbourhood. It was once defended by walls and a castle, some ruins of which yet remain. The mountains near it, abound in iron ore, coal, and limestones; several iron works have been lately erected; the market is kept on Tuesday. It has 500 houses: 143 miles W London, 43 W Gloucester, lon. 3 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Abernetby, a town of Scotland, county of Murray, formerly the capital of the country of the Picts, 6 miles S E Perth.

Aberystwith, a seaport town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, at the mouth of the Ystwith, in the bay of Cardigan; principally supported by fishing, and the coasting trade: 91 miles W Worcester, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Abex, a country of Africa, situated in Upper Ethiopia, and from its situation, bordering on the Red Sea, called The Coast of Abex. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by Abyssinia, on the west by Abyssinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which separate it from Egypt. It extends by the west side of the Red Sea, from the 17th to the 24th degree nearly, N Lat.

Abiad, a town on the coast of Abex, on a high mountain and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

Abiad, a large branch of the Nile. It is a deep, dead river. [Bruce.]

Abiagrasse, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 12 miles S W Milan.

Abington, a town of England, county of Berks, on the river Thames. It is a borough town, and sends one member to the British Parliament; the lent assizes for the county are held here; there are two markets held here weekly, on Wednesday and Friday, toll free for corn; considerable quantities of malt are sent from hence to London; and a number of hands are employed in manufacturing sack and sailcloth: 6 miles S Oxford, 56 W N W London, lat. 51 40 N.

Abira, a town of Persia, in the province of Kirman: 23 leagues E S E Sirgian.

Abiul, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 1300 inhabitants, lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Abiverd, a town of Tartary, situated in the desert of Kivac.

Abiverd, or *Baverd*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 35 leagues N Meshid.

Abkhas, one of the seven nations in the

the countries comprehended between the Black and Caspian Seas. They are divided into two governments, and are tributary to the Turks. They preserve some faint traces only of Christianity.

Ablaket, a town of Russian Tartary, in a state of decay, on a river of the same name : 180 German miles S E Tobolsk, lat. 49 20 N.

Ablay, a country in great Tartary, subject to the Russians, lon. 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

Ablis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, the principal place of a canton

Ablitar, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 3 leagues from Tudello.

Abnoub, a large village of Egypt, 4 or 5 leagues S of Dendera, on the E bank of the Nile, 256 miles S Cairo. [Sonini.]

Abo, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood, painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christina; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles N E Stockholm, lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N. [Coxe.]

Aboukir, a village of Egypt on an island, at the mouth of the Nile. Off the harbour of this place, Lord Nelson destroyed the French fleet August 1, 1798. Here is a castle. Here many marble ruins of the ancient Canopus are to be seen. The country round is barren, the people barbarous. [Sonini.]

Aboura, a town of Africa on the Gold Coast, subject to the king of Aquambo.

Aboufaid, a town of Egypt, 105 miles W S W Girge, lon. 30 10 E, lat. 25 47 N.

Aboutig, or *Abutich*, a town of upper Egypt in the Thebais. Poppies grow here in great plenty, of which the best opium is made, lat. 26 50 N, 32 miles S Mansalout.

Abrahamsdorf, a small well inhabited town in Hungary lon. 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abrantes, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; containing 35,000 inhabitants, 4 parish churches, besides convents : 22 leagues N E Lisbon, lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 21 N.

Abrega, a town of Istria : 10 miles N Rovigno.

Abrener, a large village, 20 miles N of Nakfivan. The inhabitants of this and five neighbouring villages are of the Latin church; their bishop and priests are Dominicans. Religious service is performed in the Armenian tongue. In the beginning of the 14th century they were converted to the Romish faith, but many of them have since returned to the Armenian communion, lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 N. [Chardin.]

Abrobania, or *Abrugbania*, a populous town of Transilvania, and capital of a county or district of the same name : 20 miles W N W Weisenburg, lat. 46 50 N.

Abruzzo Citra, or *Abruzzo on this side the Pescara*, a province of Italy, in the dominions of the king of Naples. It is bounded on the northwest and west by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the northeast by the Adriatic Sea, on the south and southwest by the Molise, and on the southwest by the country of Lavora. The principal towns, Chieti, Lanciano, both archbishoprics; Salmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, bishoprics; Pescara, Francaville, &c. besides the Appenine, there are two other mountains called Monta Maiella and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Pescara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Asinella, and Trigno. The air is cold but salubrious, the tops of the mountains are always covered with snow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of saffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

Abruzzo Ultra, or *Abruzzo beyond the Pescara*, is bounded on the northwest by the Marquisate of Ancona and the duchy of Spoleto, on the southwest by the Sabine and the Campana di Roma on the southeast by Abruzzo Citra, and on the northeast by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, the capital, Atri, Campi, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Cali. The five first are bishop's sees. The country is cold and mountainous, being crossed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, saffron, and hemp; and nourishes a great number of animals both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Pescara.

Alsdorff, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Churdim.

Absteinach, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of the Lower Rhine : 7 miles N N E Heidelberg.

Absteinen, a bailiwick in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to Prussia, a mountainous, but pleasant country, abounding in cattle and corn.

Abbsorf, a town in Austria ; 7 miles S Sonneberg.

Abbsorf, a town in Austria, on the Zeya, 5 miles E Zistertzdorf.

Abbsotten, a town in the archduchy of Austria : 4 miles S Tulln.

Abbsuangen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen : 12 miles S Konigsberg.

Abbsenau, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg : 20 miles S S E Salzburg.

Abbsmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia : 24 miles S W Elwangen.

Abu Arifsch, a principality of Arabia, in the county of Tehama, by the side of the Red Sea ; it is every where barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Gezan, a seaport, and the capital, which is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a sultan : 20 leagues N Loheia, lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Abu-Girge, a town of Egypt, on the Nile : 82 miles S Cairo, lon. 32 50 E, lat. 28 33 N.

Abud, a town of Arabia in the country of Yemen : 16 miles E Dsjebî.

Abusclureia, a small island in the Red Sea : 3 leagues from the coast of Arabia, lon. 41 37 E, lat. 16 54 N.

Abydos, a town of Turkey, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, with a castle to defend the strait between the Archipelago and the Propontis. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. 10 miles S S W Gallipoli, lon. 37 36 E Ferro, lat. 40 16 N.

Abo, one of the Philippine Islands, where the Spaniards have a fort, lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 N.

Abyssinia, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about 300 leagues long, and 280 broad ; bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by Nubia, on the west by Nigritia, and on the south by Cafraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Massuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitsha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara ; the principal towns or cities are Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, Dixan, Axum, and Masuah. Among the rivers,

the principal is the Nile. The country is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile wherever land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy season continues 6 months, from April to September, after which is an uninterrupted series of fine weather ; no country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame ; of the tame, the principal are of the cow kind and sheep ; the wild sort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa or camelopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, fassa, secho, madequa, and many others ; the crocodile, and hippopotamos, are found in all their large rivers. Among the birds, are reckoned several species of the eagle and hawk, the golden goose, or goose of the Nile, and a vast number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the insects, the most remarkable is a fly, called zimb or tsaltsalya, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even destructive to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can escape only by flying from the rich lands to the deserts, during the whole of the rainy season. Among the vegetable productions, may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was first made by the Egyptians, after the disuse of hieroglyphics ; the balsam, or balm, called also balm of Gilead, the fassa, the myrrh tree, the ensete, several species of the mimosa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the wooginos, cusso, tess, of which bread is generally made, and wheat. To prevent rebellion, the children of the kings, at a certain age, are confined to a mountain as a prison, the mountain of Wechne having of late years been set apart for that purpose : the crown of Abyssinia is hereditary as to family, but elective as to person, and it has sometimes happened, that an infant has been elected under the age of imprisonment, instead of sending for an elder prince from the mountain. The professed religion of the country is Christianity, but mixed with many pagan and Jewish ceremonies. The capital punishments are crucifixion, slaying alive, stoning, and plucking out the eyes, lon. 26 to 44 E, lat. 6 to 20 N.

[Bruce.]

Azalziké, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey ; situated in lon. 44 14 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Acambou, or *Aquamboe*, a country of Africa,

Africa, and one of the most powerful kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The country is populous, and the commerce considerable; the people are brave and fond of war, inclined to rapine, and cruel, lon. about 20 W, lat. 6 N.

Acamy, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the same name, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

Acapam, a town on the coast of the Euxine Sea.

Accadia, a town in the kingdom of Naples, 20 miles N Conza.

Acetura, a town of Naples, 19 miles S S E Acerenza.

Accoloretto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 7 miles S W Todi.

Acerenza, or *Circenza*, a city of Naples, the see of an archbishop, and capital of the Basilicata, lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Aceruo, a city of Naples, situated in a valley, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno, 14 miles E N E Salerno, lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Acerro, a city of Naples, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples, 8 miles N N E Naples, lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Ach, see *Aach*.

Acham, a country of Asia, bordering on China.

Acheen, a kingdom in the N W part of the island of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereign received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Acheenese are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

Acheen, the capital of the above kingdom is seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the N W point of the island, or Acheen Head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses, 8000 in number, are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from

the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A large manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowsers worn by the Malays and Acheenese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Acheenese are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or other heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. An adulterer loses the protection of his friends, and is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who convey him to a large plain, and form themselves into a circle, in the midst of which the culprit is placed; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his relations, and if he can force his way through, and escape, he is not liable to further prosecution; but he is most commonly cut to pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, on no account admitting the corpse into their house, or performing any funeral rites. Highway robbers and housebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake: but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. Yet, after all, the Acheenese are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles S E Madras, lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N. (Bowen; Dampier.)

Achmetsebet, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida and government of Catharinensklaf, lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Achmin, a considerable place on the east side of the Nile. It is a beautiful city; the streets are broad and straight. Probably owing to the air of a dirty canal, the inhabitants have a yellow, unhealthy appearance. Bushes and trees shade the stagnant water. Here is a convent of Franciscans for the entertainment of converts, and persecuted christians. It is said that 2,000 christians live in and about the town, 200 of whom are catholics. The priests live

in great ease and safety. Here is a manufactory of cotton cloth. Their poultry is the best in Egypt. Agriculture is pursued, wheat is plenty. Their women seldom marry after sixteen. They often bare children before eleven years of age. They are pale and look as old at 16, as the women of Europe at 60. Marble ruins, inscriptions, and other circumstances designate this as the Panopolis of the ancients. It is 205 S Cairo, lon. 31 55 E, lat. 26 40 N. [Bruce, Pococke, Sonini.]

Achsteten, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, 2 leagues N W Augsburg.

Achirka, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov, 40 miles W S W Charkov.

Achony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles W S W Sligo. It gives name to to a diocese, about 30 miles square, and contains 27 parishes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

Achste, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 2 leagues N Bremen.

Acken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 2 leagues W Dessau.

Aqs, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs, lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Aqua, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Aqua della Fico, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, 15 miles W Squillace.

Aqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Mantuan, on the frontiers of Bressan, 2 miles N N E Caneto.

Aqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Cremonese, near the conflux of the Adda, and the Po, 3 miles W Cremona.

Aqua Sparta, a town of Italy, belonging to the states of the church in Umbria, 10 miles W Spoleto.

Aqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony, 8 miles N N W Rome.

Aqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the country of Bari, 9 miles S S E Bittetto.

Aqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the country of Molise, 19 miles W Molise.

Aqua Viva, a town of Italy in the marquise of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a small river which runs into the Gulf of Venice, 10 miles N E Ascoli.

Aquapendente, a town of Italy in the

estates of the church, and territory of Orvieto, the see of a bishop: situated on an eminence, near the river Paglia 9 miles W Orvieto, lat. 42 43 N.

Acquara, a town of Naples, and Principato Citra, 13 miles S W Cangiara.

Acqueria, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, situated on a mountain, on the south side of the river Panaro; celebrated for its medicinal waters, 18 miles S W Modena, lat. 44 12 N.

Aequi, a town of Montferrat, situated on the north bank of the Bormia: it is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Milan, and celebrated for its hot baths; 10 leagues N W Genoa, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aera, a town and district of Africa, in the kingdom of Acambau, on the coast of Guinea. The English, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its village, lon. 0 0 2 E, lat. 5 N.

Aere. Its ancient names were Accho and Ptolemais, a city of Palestine, which belonged to the tribe of Asher. It stands on a point advanced into the sea, north of Carmel, and has a harbour. It was strong enough to resist the arms of Israel when they subdued the surrounding country. Asher did not drive out the inhabitants of Accho. Here the Apostle Paul preached the gospel; here Titus tarried sometime to make preparation for the siege of Jerusalem; here met a general Council in the 12th century. The city was entirely destroyed by the Turks in 1291. It was famous in the time of the Crusades. Here Edward I. was wounded by a poisoned arrow; he was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison. The new city is smaller than the old; its inhabitants lately were 40,000. The Greeks have here two churches, the Latins three, the Maronites one; it is a bishop's see. The Jews have one small synagogue, the Mahometans three mosques. The widest street is completely filled by a passing Camel; the place is unhealthy. It has lately become famous on account of the siege and repulse of Bonaparte, in 1798. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, 82 N of Jerusalem, 82 W Damascus, lat. 32 55 N, lon. 35 47 E.

[Mariti, Bowen, D'Anville.]

Acron, a province on the Gold Coast of Guinea, bordering on Fantyn. The inhabitants, protected by the Fantymans, live in peace with their neighbours. They cultivate their fields with success, and sell much of their produce to other nations.

The

The Dutch have a fort here, called fort patience ; under it is a village inhabited by fishermen. There is plenty of game in this country. [Moor.]

Acrifia, a town of Sicily, 23 miles W N W Mazara.

Aeroteri, a town in the island of Santofini, lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Acton East, a village 6 miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

Acfu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

Acumuli, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the west side of the Tronto : 17 miles N W Aquila, lat. 42 36 N.

Acy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne : 1 league S E Soissons.

Ada, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Natolia, on the road from Constantinople to Ispahan.

Adaguefu, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Vero.

Adam's Pike, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon ; on the top of which the inhabitants believe the first man was created : and there is a shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. Near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's Bridge ; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land.

Adana, an ancient and handsome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Choquen, 25 miles N E Tarsus, lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Adde, a river, which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, a country of Africa, once a part of Abyssinia, but now a separate kingdom, on the east coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Red Sea, about 200 leagues in length ; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auca Curella, and Barbera. The chief traffic consists in gold dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves. The tails of their sheep are said to weigh 25lb. each.

Adelberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 2 leagues S E Schorndorff.

Adelberg, or *Adelsperg*, a town of Germany, on a mountain, 4 leagues E N E Trieste.

Adelmansfelden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia :

Adelnau, a town of Poland, 7 leagues S W Kalish.

Aden, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour, but little commerce. It gives name to a country of which it is the capital. 60 miles E of Mocha, lon. 46 E, lat. 12 40 N.

Aderborgh, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania : 3 leagues N W Stetin.

Aderno, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, in the valley of Demona : 17 miles W N W Catania.

Adersleben, a town of Germany, 16 miles S E Halberstadt.

Adbergat, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

Adige, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps ; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trente, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic sea 8 leagues S Venice.

Adirbeitzan, a province of Persia, on the west side of the Caspian Sea, east of Armenia. The chief towns are Tauris and Schamachia.

Admiralty Bay, in the southernmost island of new Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty Islands, a number of small islands, at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, discovered 1767, lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

Admont, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Adolfseck, a town of Germany in the Upper Rhine :

Adom, a town of Hungary, on the Danube ; 4 leagues S W Offen, lat. 47 33 N.

Adem, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coast, on the river Sana.

Adoni, a town of Hindostan, which gives name to a district in the country of Golconda : 188 miles N Seringapatam, 16 S S W Rachore ; lon. 77 18 E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adonis, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains, S W of Tetuan, and runs into the sea, between Arzilla and Tangier.

Adowa, a town of Abyssinia in the province of Tigre. It contains about 300 houses. The Governor has at sometimes 300 prisoners around him in irons, some of whom have been there 20 years. Coarse cotton is manufactured here. They raise three crops a year from the same ground. The houses are of rough stone, cemented with mud. The Jews exclusively enjoy the profession of thatching houses. In the neighbourhood, on a high hill, stands the Jesuits convent of Cremona. It is



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2 miles from Adowa, 100 from the Red Sea. The convent is a mile in circumference, built of stone, cemented with lime mortar. It has towers in the flanks and angles. The walls are now entire, 25 feet high. [Bruce.]

Adra, a seaport town of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, defended by a strong citadel; 47 miles S E Grenada, long. 2 37 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Adramiti, the ancient *Adramyttium*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; 21 leagues N Smyrna, on the east coast of a gulf, to which it gives name, lat. 39 34 N.

Adria, a town of Venice. It gives name to the gulf or sea, called the *Adriatic Sea*. It was formerly a place of considerable consequence; it is yet the see of a bishop, but much reduced by frequent inundations; the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; 25 miles S S W Venice.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adrianople, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N W of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is 8 miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked, lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

Adriatic Sea, See Venice, Gulf of.

Adventure Island, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship *Adventure*, in which capt. Furneaux sailed. Capt. Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego, lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

Adzenceta, a town of Spain in Valencia, situated on a mountain on the frontiers of Aragon.

Adzud, a town of European Turkey in Moldavia, 9 miles W S W Birlat.

Aedlholzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths; 4 miles S Traunstein.

Aerding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria.

Aefiby, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

Aeyskaia, a town of Russian Siberia, on the river Irutich; 20 leagues N W Fara.

Affang, a town in the archduchy of Austria; three leagues W Steyr.

Affar, a town of Arabia Felix; 56 miles E Loheia.

Affent, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Africa, a seaport town of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary; 30 leagues S E from Tunis, long. 11 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Africa, one of the four principal divisions of the globe, bounded N by the Mediterranean, E and S by the isthmus of Suez, the Red, and the Indian Sea, W by the Atlantic Ocean. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts, first, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the states of Barbary, and Sahara, or the desert; secondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is subdivided into Upper, or Abyssinia, and Lower, which contains the countries of Congo, Monomotapa, and Zanzibar, and fourthly, the islands round the coast of Africa, (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verde Islands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagascar and Socotara in the Indian Ocean. Though situated for the most part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coasts and many parts of the interior country, are well peopled. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Laire, the Coanza, and the Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leona.

Afrique, a small town of France in the department of Avenirion.

Afweeflead, a mine town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia.

Agades, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia, S Sahara.

Agatha St. a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E Naples.

Agathenish, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S from the Isle of Samos.

Agatten, a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea: 80 miles S Benin.

Agau, a small kingdom of Africa, dependant on the emperor of Abyssinia.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 7 leagues N E Narbonne, 198 S Paris, lon. 3 33 E, lat. 21 8 N.

Agca, a town of Persia, 35 leagues E Isfahan.

Agen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; situated on the Garonne in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called Agenois: 36 leagues E Bourdeaux; 156 S S W Paris, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Ager, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles Balaguer.

Agerhuus, a billiwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a castle situated on a bay about a league W from Anslø, or Christiana. This castle is the general residence of the governor.

Agerfoc, a small island of Denmark, in the Greater Belt: 6 miles S Corfoc.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here, lon. 0 0 lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerbuys, a fortress of Norway, see *Christiana*.

Agbrim, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory, gained in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

Agbrin, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S W Wicklow, lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Agimere, or *Azmere*, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; and yet the famous emperor Acbar, made a pilgrimage on foot to the tomb of a saint there, to implore the divine blessing on his family, which at that time, consisted only of daughters: but after this pilgrimage, he had three sons added to it. Jehanguire, his son, occasionally kept his court here; and this occasioned the visits of sir Thomas Roe to this place from Surat, lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N. [Rennel.]

Agincourt, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V, king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loss of the English amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loss on the side of the French, besides 120 lords, carrying banners, and several princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000

prisoners. This battle was fought the 25th of October, 1415: 7 miles N Hefdin, and 11 E Montreuil.

Agiasoun, a town of Asiatic Turkey: 8 miles S W Isbarte.

Agliu, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, 7 miles S Ivrea.

Agmat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the western declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the same name: 6 leagues S Morocco.

Agmondesham, or *Amerfbam*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, has manufactures of lace, sucking, and cotton. It sends two members to the British Parliament: 26 miles N W London.

Agnadello, a village of Italy, in the Milanese, on a canal between the Adda and Serio, 4 leagues N Lodi, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Agnano, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavara, about 3 miles in circumference surrounded by mountains; on the verge of the lake are warm baths, called the baths of Agano, or more usually the baths of S. Germain, and the grotto del Cane; the vapours of which, prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

Agnona, or *Anglona*, a town of Naples, 9 miles S S E Civita Borella.

Agoas Bellas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura: 3 leagues and a half N E Thomar.

Agoas de Moura, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura: 4 leagues and a half N E Setuval.

Agoas Ouentas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura: 7 leagues E N E Abrantes.

Agoro, a town of Italy, on the river Cordevol, on the frontiers of the Tyrol: 21 miles W N W Belluno.

Agosta, a town of Sicily, near the E coast of the island, on a peninsula, which serves as a mole for an excellent harbour. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, but has since been rebuilt: 6 leagues N Syracusa, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Agosta, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circumference, lat. 43 2 N.

Ageuna, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Agowoo, a numerous people of Abyssinia, possessing the richest province of the country. They are supposed to be a tribe, who fled from Canaan when assaulted by Joshua. They inhabit the region round the head of the Nile, can bring 4000 horse into the field, and a greater number of foot. Besides what they pay the governor of Damot, they pay tribute

to the king, 60,000 pounds of honey, 1500 oxen, and 1000 ounces of gold.

[Bruce.]

Agra, a city of Hindostan, and capital of a province, about 170 miles square, of the same name, situated on the south side of the river Jumnah. It began to increase in the 16th century, under the auspices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad; and in the last century, was one of the largest and most celebrated cities of India, being 14 miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red free stone; it is now going fast to ruins, 100 miles S by E Delhi, lon. 78 28 E, lat. 27 15 N.

Agrakova, a town of Russia, on the coast of the White Sea, 70 miles W Archangel.

Agram, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, the see of a bishop, 20 leagues N W Gradisca.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a district.

Agrada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon.

Agria, a small but strong town of upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel, situated on the river of the same name, 47 miles N E Buda.

Agrigan, or *Island of Xavier*, one of the Ladrões or Mariana islands, in the N Pacific Ocean: 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 146 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agrimonte, a town of Naples, 8 miles W Turin.

Agro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tigré.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, on the east side of the gulf of Salerno; 26 miles W S W Cagliano: 22 miles S S E Salerno, lat. 40 22 N.

Agua Bellas, a town of Portugal in Estremadura.

Aguila, a town in the kingdom of Fez, on a river of its name.

Aguigan, a small island in the Pacific Ocean; 4 leagues S W Tinian.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in the south part of Navarre, on the frontiers of Biscay; 4 leagues S W Estella.

Aguilar del Campo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of Navarre, on the Alhama.

Ahoni, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Benin.

Ahovas, a town of Persia, 58 leagues W S W Ispahan.

Ahrenbeck, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, Holstein; 12 miles N N W Lubec.

Ahrensdorf, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, Brandenburg; 6 miles S S E Potsdam.

Abrweiler, a town of Germany, Lower Rhine, Cologne; 8 leagues N W Coblentz.

Abfa, a town of Persia, on the Tigris; 57 leagues W Ispahan.

Abun, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, chief place of a canton, in the district of Gueret; 3 leagues S E Gueret.

Abus, a strong town of Sweden, in south Gothland, on the river Helge: 2 leagues S S E Christianstadt.

Ajaccio, a fine seaport town on the west coast of the island of Corsica, on the north side of a gulf of the same name. The town is populous, and stands on a point of land which extends into the gulf, 11 leagues S W of Corte, the capital of the island. The celebrated NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Chief Consul of France, was born here in 1767, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxo to Cape Guardafui, 1500 leagues, lat. 2 to 12 N. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel or Zeila, and Magadoxo. All the eastern coast of Ajan is said to be sandy and barren, but to the north west, the country becomes more fertile, producing great plenty of all sorts of provisions, in which it drives a great commerce, and more particularly in an excellent breed of horses, in great request; which foreign merchants take in great numbers, in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

Aiundun and *Aiasb*, two towns in Nattolia, Asiatic Turkey.

Ajazzo, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on the borders of Syria, on an eminence; near it is a warm medicinal spring: 30 miles N Antioch, 40 W of Aleppo. Here stood the city of Iilus, where ALEXANDER fought his first battle with DARIUS, lon. 33 E, lat. 37 N.

Aicha, a town in Bavaria, on the Paar; 4 leagues E N E Augsburg.

Aichstat, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is seated in a valley, on the river

Altmul,

Altmul, 30 miles S Nuremburg, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, a town of Naples, with a considerable signiory, which has the title of Duchy; 9 miles S S W Cosenza.

Aiglande, a town of France, in the department of the Channel.

Aigle (L'), a town of France, and capital of a district, in the department of Orne. A river of this name empties into the Loire at Cloye.

Aigle, a town of Swisserland, with a castle, in the canton of Berne, on a small river, which runs into the Rhone, 12 leagues E N E Geneva. The houses are all built of white marble.

Aign, a town of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Saltzburg, near which is a medicinal spring: 2 miles S E Saltzburg.

Aignan, a chief town of a canton in France, in the department of Gers.

Aigney le Duc, a town of France, 14 miles S S E Chatillon.

Aigre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and principal place of a canton.

Aigrefeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, principal place of a canton.

Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 14 miles E S E Montpellier.

Aigues Vives, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 16 miles N E Montpellier.

Aigue-Perse, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling: but the chymists can now imitate these cold fermentations, by a mixture of ferruginous and vitriolic particles. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailesbury, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire. It is the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, have the art of rearing early ducklings, which

is carried to such an extent, that it is said 30000 have been received at Ailesbury for the supply of the London market, in six weeks, usually terminating in March. This town sends two members to Parliament; and is 16 miles S E of Buckingham, and 41 N W London, lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Ailsa, a great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the north east. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and within 30 yards of the latter, is a spring of fresh water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty summits are the refuge of innumerable sea-fowls.

Aime, or **Aixima**, a small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

Ain, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone, above Lyons.

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux, lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a strong town in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa, lon. 2 29 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Airulo, a village in a valley of the Alps. Near it is a passage over Mount Grias to Munster in the upper Sallais, practicable only from the middle of July to October, when 300 horses pass every week, from various parts of Switzerland, loaded with cheese. [Pennant.]

Aisne, a department of France. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soisson, and falls into the Oise, near Compiene.

Aix, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is now the metropolitan see of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier, lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

[Wraxall.]

Aix, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake

Lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 8 miles N of Chamberry.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oléron and the continent, 12 miles N W of Rochefort, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles N E of Liege, lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Akaba, a gulf, or arm of the Red Sea, formed by a tongue of land, part of Arabia, which separates this gulf from the gulf of Suez: about 30 leagues long, and 5 wide.

Akabar, or *Calaat el Akaba*, a town of Arabia, on the gulf to which it gives name, 57 leagues S Jerusalem, 53 leagues E Suez.

Akassch-Affalem, a town of Egypt, which forms the boundary between Asia and Africa.

Akassh, a town of Arabia, 25 leagues E Jerusalem.

Akissat, the ancient Thyatira, a town of Natolia, on a fine plain, 17 miles over, planted with corn. It is inhabited by 5000 Mahometans, on the river Hermits, 50 miles S E Pergamos, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Akerman, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Bessarabia, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniester.

Aki, a province of Japan, in the western part of the island of Nippon, with a town of the same name.

Akim, or *Accany*, an interior kingdom of the Gold Coast. It was once a monarchy, but by the prevalence of faction, its power is reduced, and its government changed to republican. They are a warlike people, noted for their fair dealings, enjoying the benefits of an extensive commerce. [Bosman, Discoveries in Africa.]

Akrida, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Drino, 124 leagues W

Constantinople, 45 S E Ragusa, lat. 41 46 N.

Alasu, a province of Asia, in Tartary, N Kaskgar: 120 leagues long, and 25 wide.

Ala, a town of Japan, in the province of Satzuma.

Alaba, or *Alava*, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Biscay: the principal towns are Vittoria, the capital, Salviaterra, and Trevigno.

Alada, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the coast of Siam, lon. 97 52 E, lat. 9 27 N.

Aladulia, a country of Asia, called by the Turks *Dulgadir*, or *Dulzadir*, bounded on the N by Armenia, on the E by Persia, on the S by Syria, and on the W by Caramania; the principal city is Marasch. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now a province of Turkey.

Atagoa, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, where the Portuguese have an establishment.

Alatfu, an island between Kamshatka and America. It is populous and the people were friendly to the first European visitants, till they were provoked beyond all sufferance. They are tall, and strong built. On the island are warm springs. Here are rein deer, wild hoars, wolves, dogs with pendulous ears, fierce and wild, probably brought from America. Here are large flocks of fowls, esculent roots, berries and large trees. [Mavor.]

Alais, a city of France, in the department of the Gard; has 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. Near it are vitriolic mines; 37 miles N Montpellier, lat. 44 8 N.

Aland, a cluster of islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It contains 16 villages and good inhabitants, who speak the Swedish language. [Coxe.] It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and is 75 miles N E Stockholm, lon. 20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Alata, a stupendous cataract of the Nile. The water dashes in one sheet 40 or 50 feet perpendicularly, and is more than half a mile wide. Below the falls the water is compressed between the rocks, so as to receive a bridge of one arch. [Bruce.]

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a hill, with a bishop's see; 40 miles S E Rome, lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Alatyr,

Alatyr, a town of Russia, in Asia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kasan.

Alauta, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs through Walachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alaxa, an island between America and Kamtschatka. It has a deep mould, and produces plenty of grafts. Some wood grows here. Near the shore are many craters. The inhabitants of this, and the neighbouring islands, are of a middle stature, tawny complexion, black hair. Their principal food is fish, which they eat undressed. They enter their huts through a hole in the top: marine and land plants are eaten. When sick they abstain from food for some days; sometimes they open a vein with a flint lancet, and suck the blood. Their boats are of thin slips of wood and skins. These generally carry only one, sometimes 40 men. Their wars are frequent, and their object commonly is to take female captives for slaves. The men are allowed several wives. There is little appearance of religion among them, but like other savages they have jugglers and fortune-tellers. When a stranger arrives the women go out to meet him, which is a pledge of friendship and security. When a husband or wife dies, the survivor retires into a solitary, dark hole for 40 days. When both parents die, none take care of the orphans; they are frequently sold. Their Tookoo, or king, is elected; when he goes to sea, he is excused from labour, a subject rows his boat; at other times he labours, and lives like the rest. In their festivals during the fishing season, songs and dances are common. They are filthy, vicious savages. [Mavor.]

Alba, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S E Turin, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Alba-Fulia, a city of Transylvania, with a bishop's see, and a university, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Om-pias, 25 miles W Hermanstadt, lon. 2 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, on the coast of the Adriatic; bounded on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the east by Macedonia, on the south by Livadia, and on the west by the Adriatic. Its length is about 80 leagues, and its breadth about 20. It is under the dominion of the Turks, except a small part on the coast, which yet be-

longs to the Venetians, and is divided by them into sangiaeks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are, in general, excellent horsemen, and form some of the best troops in the grand signior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Drivasto, Dulcigno, Croya, Cataro, Antivari, &c.

Albano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and many noblemen have gardens here, where they spend the summer. It is 15 miles S E Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

Albanopolis, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, on the river Drino, lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alban's St. an ancient borough of Hertford, on the river Coln, so called from St. Alban, who was the first martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. This borough sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles N by W London.

Albany or Breadalbane, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire. Albany gives the title of duke to his Majesty's second son, Frederick duke of York.

Albarazin, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E Madrid.

Albazin, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mongul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking, lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Albona, a town of Istria, belonging to Venice, 16 miles E Rovigno.

Albemarle, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its ferges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles N N E Rouen, and 70 N N W Paris, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Albengua, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, and seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S W Genoa, lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Albisola, a town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture,

manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility, lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S Bourdeaux, lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Alborg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. A great number of eels are taken here; and it has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N Wiburgh, lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles S W of Alcantara, lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

Alby, an ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is now the episcopal see of the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of Architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called *Albigenses*: they were the first that disputed the authority of the Pope, and were condemned by a council here in 1176. The environs of Alby are charming, and produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and wood. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles N E Toulouse, and 335 S Paris, lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Alcaur Zeguer, a town and fortress of Africa, on the coast of Fez, lat. 35 48 N.

Alcaur-quiber, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the river Lucos, 12 leagues S Tangier.

Alcala delos Gazules, a town of Seville, in Spain, situated on a mountain, surrounded on all sides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient castle; 10 miles E N E Medina Sidonia.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Henares, celebrated for its university, founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo. Without the town is a fountain, the water of which is so excellent, as to be in constant use at the king's table: 4 leagues E Madrid, 14 N E Toledo, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Jean: 12 leagues S E Cordova.

Alcamuz, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarro, at the foot of Mount Bonifatis, lon. 13 52 E, lat. 38 2 N.

Alcania, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W Amsterdam, lon. 4 44 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W Seville, lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle. It has a remarkable ancient aqueduct, and is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles S S E Madrid, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Alcazar, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guadama. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N W Carthage, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

Alcazar Leguer, a town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Alcaza-de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S E Lisbon.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow; the principal manufacture is making needles, 102 miles N W London.

Alcmaer, a town of the United Netherlands, in the state of Holland, near Schiermeer, one of the largest lakes of N Holland, about a league from the sea, with a canal into the Ye, and thence to Amsterdam. The land about the town was formerly full of morasses, but being now drained, is become good meadow land: 8 leagues N N W Amsterdam, lat. 52 38 N.

Alcoubete, a town of Portugal, on the south coast of the Tagus, in Estramadura, 10 miles E Lisbon.

Alcoutin, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on a small island in the

the Guadiana : it is small, but defended by one of the best castles in the kingdom ; 20 miles N N E Tavira.

Alcudia, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 8 miles N W St. Felipe.

Alcudia, a town of the island of Majorca, on the north east coast, with a considerable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in 4, 5, and 6 fathoms water, lon. 3 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Alden, a river of Siberia, which rises on the borders of China, lat. 63 25 N. It joins the Lena.

Aldborough, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fishermen. The sea has heretofore made considerable encroachments on the town : it is a corporation, and returns two members to parliament ; 93 miles N E London.

Aldborough, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, formerly a Roman station, and a magnificent town, it sends two members to parliament : 15 miles N W York, and 205 N London.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus, 9 miles S E Lisbon.

Aldea del Rio, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the south side of the Guadalquivir : 12 miles W S W Andujar, 32 N W Cordova.

Adigo, a river of Italy, and loses itself in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albarado.

Aldenabr, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, 9 leagues W N W Coblenz, 8 S Cologne, lat. 50 35 N.

Aldenau, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne : 10 leagues S Cologne, lat. 50 29 N.

Aldersburgh, a considerable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts : 3 miles S E Salisbury.

Alderholm, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia : 80 miles N Stockholm.

Alderney, a small island, in the English channel, separated from the coast of France only by a narrow channel of the sea, called the Race of Alderney ; about 4 miles long from east to west. It has a harbour for small vessels only, on the south side. There are many rocks near the island, and the passage of the Race is particularly dangerous in stormy weather : 7 leagues and a half N E Guernsey, 3 and a half W N W La Hogue, lon. 2 25 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Alstone, or *Alstone-Moor*, a town of

England, county of Cumberland, on a hill, near the river Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland. The parish is small ; but on account of the lead mines, exceedingly populous. The lands are held on lease, granted in the beginning of the last century for one thousand years, at present under the governors of Greenwith hospital ; being part of the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater ; more than a thousand hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday : 19 miles from Penrith, and 304 N London.

Aljudes, mountains, part of the Pyrénées, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pic de Port.

Ale, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, district of Puy-en-Velay : 5 leagues S E Brioude.

Alegrette, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia. It is 7 miles S E Portalegre, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Alencon, a large and handsome town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarthe, 20 miles N Mans, and 87 S W Paris, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Alentejo, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. From its fertility, it is called the granary of Portugal.

Alippo, supposed to be the ancient *Berea*, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 200,000 persons, of whom 30,000 are christians. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. As a place of commerce, it is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir ; sends caravans to Bagdat and Persia ; communicates with the Persian gulf and India, by Bassora ; with Egypt and Mecca, by Damascus ; with Europe by Alexandretta and Latokia ; commerce is principally transacted by barter. The English, French, Venetian, Leghorn, and Dutch merchants, have their Consuls residing here. The city stands on eight hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, and is of an

an oval figure. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city, and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the east, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The city and suburbs are 7 miles in compass. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. They have a great many stately mosques and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruit. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about 5 miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the empress Helena. The christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendor and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Coaches or carriages are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them according to their rank. The heat of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to sleep in the open air, in this city, over all Arabia, and in many other parts of the east; for which reason, their houses are flat on the top. This practice accounts for the early acquaintance of these nations with astronomy, and explains some parts of the holy scripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of living, this account of Aleppo may give an idea of other Turkish cities. The pashalic or jurisdiction of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean. Its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greatest part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient registers, they enumerated 3400 villages, now they have not 400. Eighteen miles S E of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the *Valley of Salt*, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places

half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 470 N by E Damascus, lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N. [Adam, Thevenot, Bowen.]

Aleria, a town of Corsica, 22 miles S E Corte, deserted on account of its unhealthfulness.

Alessano, a town of Naples 15 miles S W Otranto, lon. 18 25 E. lat. 40 10 N.

Alfja, a town of Albania, near the mouth of the Drino.

Alfso, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatra.

Aude, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcassone, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Alutian-Islands, are two groups of islands between N America and Kamtschatka. The first consists of 5, the second of 8 islands. They were discovered by the Russians 1745. The natives subsist chiefly on roots of spontaneous growth and marine animals. Though their rivers abound in fish, and the sea in turbot, they overlook these, and seek a coarser fare. Their clothes are made from the skins of birds, and sea otters. Their furniture is simple, their arms are darts or arrows pointed with bone or flint, slung from a wooden instrument. Some of the islands are uninhabited, some have no trees; the principal root being cow parsnip. The snow lies not more than a month. The natives are hospitable, but know how to revenge an insult. Sea otters are taken here in vast numbers. [Mavor.]

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the head of the Mediterranean, and the seaport of Aleppo. It is now, properly speaking, nothing but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to great inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. This annually carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer; and ships have even frequently lost all their men in two months. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious

cious fruits. It is 70 miles W Aleppo, lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle, on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E Milan, lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Alexandria, a famous city and seaport of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Christ. It was taken from the christians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the Califf, in the middle of the 6th century, after a siege of 14 months, in which he lost 23,000 men. It then contained 4,000 baths, 12,000 venders of vegetables, 4,000 Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is still more to be regretted in its loss, the library, in which successive kings had collected more than 400,000 manuscripts, all of which were ordered to be destroyed by this ignorant Arabian. There are still some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly two obelisks full of hieroglyphics; and Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 40 feet high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins: part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed; and its gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. It is now, however, the emporium of a very considerable commerce, the harbour for all the commodities of Egypt, by the Mediterranean, except the rice of Damietta. The Europeans have establishments there, where factors dispose of the merchandize by barter. Vessels are constantly to be met with from Marseilles, Leghorn, Venice, Ragusa, and the dominions of the Grand Signior; but it is not safe to winter there. The town, which is low, is supplied by means of a canal from Faoua, which brings the water of the Nile to reservoirs in the time of its inundation, to serve the year. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt; for from its situation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. It contains 30,000 inhabitants.

The Turks call it *Scanderia* or *Eskanderia*: 11 leagues S W Rosetta, 32 N N W Cairo, lon. 31 11 E, lat 31 11 N.

Alexandria, a town of New Russia, on the borders of Poland. There is a town of this name in Poland, in Volhynia, 50 E N E Lucko.

Alfacs, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, on which is a town of this name, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, 9 miles from Tortosa.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the seaside, lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles S S W Hildesheim, lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Alferc, a town of Arabia, 72 miles S Medina.

Alfiden, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, 6 miles from the sea, 20 N Boston, 138 N London.

Alfreton, a town in Derbyshire, 13 miles N Derby, and 141 N N W London.

Algagiola, a small fortified seaport in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has been restored, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Algarva, the most southern province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; and the fishery brings in large sums.

Algeri, or *Algber*, a populous city on a mountain, in Sardinia, near the Western Coast, 79 miles N W Cagliari, lat. 40 40 N, lon. 8 40 E.

Algeziras, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles N W Gibraltar, lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Algiers, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the east by Tunis, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the south by Mount Atlas, and on the west by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemcen on the W, Titterie on the S, and Constantia on the E, of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government

in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign, called the Dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The Dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The Dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

Algiers, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The town, by some, is said to contain about 150,000 inhabitants; others say, 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves; others reduce the number of all to 80,000. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas,

watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 320 miles W Tunis. *Algiers* has a hospital, founded by the king of Spain for Christian slaves of all nations. This unspcakably relieves their miseries. Three or four physicians attend, and ten Priests, who prepare the medicines for the sick. Slaves in Algiers are punished by being bastinadoed, by being beheaded, by being nailed to the gallows by one hand, and the opposite foot, till they die in undescribable tortures. They are also hung from the walls of the city upon iron hooks, upon these they sometimes hang in agony several days before they expire. A turk, whatever his crime, is pardoned if he reach a mosque before he is seized. A Jew would be burned alive were he ever to enter one of these mosques. The climate is delightful; the earth is covered with almost perpetual verdure. Extreme heat is not common, seldom is frost seen. Their religion is Mahometanism. Superstition spreads her gloom. Every Friday the women repair to the groves to carry provisions to their friends. Lately not more than 1200 Christians were in slavery here, lon. 3 47 E, lat. 35 50 N.

[Foss.]

Algoze, a country of Germany, in Swabia, on the south side of the Danube, N Tyrol.

Alabama, a town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles S W Grenada, lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N. There are two other towns of this name in Spain, one in Cordova, the other in Arragon, the latter celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Alicant,

Alicant, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Valencia, at the bottom of the gulf, to which it gives name. It is well built and populous. The bay is sheltered on the E by Cape de la Huerta, and to the W by Cape Saint Paul, and the island of Tabarca. Vessels anchor about a mile from the mole, in 6, 7, 8, and 10 fathoms water, and may enter, and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. One of the circumstances which has most contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, is the duties of entry being less there than at Valencia and Cathagena. This diminished the commerce of these two cities, in favour of Alicant, from which all the vessels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy, are fitted out. The commerce consists in barilla, antimony, alum, aniseed, cumminseed, dried fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent, or Alicant. Lincens from France, Switzerland, and Silesia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the castle is built, and at the foot of which the city stands, is formed of white earth, and being visible a great way at sea, serves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is said to have been the famous gulf of Ilici, so called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining state of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape Palos: 25 miles S Valencia, lon. 00, lat. 38° 22' N.

Alicum, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters, 14 miles from Grenada.

Aligata, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles S E of Gergenti, lon. 13° 48' E, lat. 37° 11' N.

Aljubarota, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near which Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a signal victory over the king of Castile, on the 14th of August, 1385. They report that 12,000 Castilians were left dead on the field, besides a great number of prisoners.

Alton, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the western branch of the Nile, 30 miles N N W Cairo.

Almaeer, see *Alomarr*.

Alla-Habad, a province of Hindoostan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth: bounded on the east by the province of Bahar, on the N by Oude, on the S by Berar, and on the W by

Malwa and Agra. The principal city is Alla-Habad, between the Ganges and the Jumna, at their conflux, composed of two towns, the old and new; the latter about a mile long, and half a mile wide, situated nearer the Jumna than the Ganges. The old town, with a magnificent citadel, is near the Ganges: 300 miles S Dehli, 222 S E Agra, 470 N W Calcutta, lon. 82° 5' E, lat. 25° 27' N.

Allchurch, a village of Worcestershire, formerly a borough, and 7 miles in circumference. It is 5 miles N Bromsgrove.

Alleganza, one of the Canary islands, N Graciosa, and E St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

Allenbourg, a town of Prussia, 24 miles E S E Koningsberg.

Allendorff, a town in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is on the Weser, 15 miles E Cassel, lon. 9° 59' E, lat. 51° 19' N.

Aller, a river of Germany, which enters the Weser below Verden.

Alleria, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, lat. 42° 5' N.

Allestein, a town of Germany, in Swabia, 5 miles S Oettingen.

Alloesberg, a town of Germany, Franconia, 18 miles S Nuremberg.

Allevard, a town of France, department of Isere, 18 miles N N E Grenoble.

Alier, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois. It is so called from a river which falls into the Loire, above Orleans.

Allon, a commercial town of Scotland, on the frith of Forth. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime-trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of the shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures, lon. 3° 45' W, lat. 56° 10' N.

Allstadt, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 26 miles N Weimar.

Almacarran, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantime, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S W Cathagena. There are some rich allum mines in the neighbourhood, lon. 0° 56' W, lat. 37° 28' N.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles S W Valencia.

Amazon, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero.

Almeda, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon.

Almeida,

Alcides, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, 17 miles S W Ciudad Rodrigo.

Alameda, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

Almatalaia, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, lat. 38 36 N.

Almeria, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, on the river Almeria, 62 miles S E Granada.

Almisa, a small town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies; 10 miles E Spalatro, lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Almonbury, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, formerly a Roman town, called Campodonum, and afterward a seat of the Saxon kings.

Almondbury, a village in Gloucestershire. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn. It is 8 miles N Bristol.

Almora, a country of Asia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindoostan, N of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Cossipour.

Alnmouth, or *Alemouth*, a seaport town of England, for small vessels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a considerable trade with Holland; 4 miles S E Alnewick, and 15 N Morpeth, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Almunecar, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S S E Alhama, lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Alnewick, the county town of Northumberland, on the river Alne, and is a populous well built town. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N Newcastle, and 305 N by W London.

Alst, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles N W Brussels.

Alpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne: 8 miles S W Wesel, and 50 N N W Cologne.

Alpabano, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 3 leagues N N W Pontalegre.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons.

Alps, a ridge of mountains, which di-

vide Italy from France and Germany. They commence on the coast of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the state of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, piled upon each other, from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them. [Coxe.] They are called by different names in different parts. Two departments of France, Upper and Lower Alps, take their name from these mountains. They are formed out of what was heretofore called Dauphiny, and a part of Provence. Gap is the capital of the department of the Higher Alps; and Digne, the capital of the department of the Lower Alps.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscoes. They produce excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town of England, in Hampshire, 18 miles E N E Southampton, and 57 W S W London.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded E by the Rhine, S by Switzerland. It is one of the most fertile countries in Europe, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been formerly part of the empire. It is now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, Stralburg of the latter.

Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has 2 castles; 100 miles W Copenhagen.

Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 12 miles N W Marburg. Its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

Alstedda,

Alfseda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles N W Bagniano, lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in Bari, at the foot of the Appennines, lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Altea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S E Valencia, and 110 S by E Madrid, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Altena, or *Altona*, a flourishing seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt. It is the port of the Danish E India Company, lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a castle; formerly an imperial town, but now belonging to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S Leipzig, lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Altenburg, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S Weissenburg, lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Owar*, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S Presburg, and 40 S E Vienna, lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

Alteffon, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, 3 miles N Turin, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Altezey, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a territory of the same name, 15 miles S W Meutz, lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Altkirch, a town of France, in the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles S S W Strasbourg, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 miles N W Dungannon.

Alton, a town of England, in Hampshire. It has one church, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 18 miles E N E Southampton, and 43 W S W London.

Altona, see *Altena*.

Alton-Kuppree, a large and populous

town on an island formed by the river Alton, which is a branch of the Tigris. Here is a Turkish garrison, and the town is deemed impregnable. This is the capital of Turkish Kurdistan, and the residence of a Bashaw. [Jackson.]

Altorf, a town of Germany, in Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and is 10 miles S E Nuremberg, lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Altorf, a town of Germany, in Suabia, 20 miles N E Constance, and subject to the house of Austria, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the spot where it receives the river Rufs, 20 miles S E Lucern, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Altringham, a town of England, in Cheshire, 10 miles E Warrington, and 180 N W London.

Alva-de-tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles S E Salamanca.

Alvar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 60 miles S W Delhi.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S Valencia, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Ama, or *Aman*, a town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, now almost in ruins, 92 miles N Damascus, lat. 35 N.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, a town of Persia, 200 miles N E Bagdad. The Jews flock here in pilgrimage to visit the tombs of Mordecai and Esther, which they alledge to be here. On the place of these tombs they have a synagogue, lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, a trading town of Asia, in Kurdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S E Gezira, lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amak, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. It is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Friesland, to whom the island was assigned by Christian II. at the request of his Queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according

ording to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It has about 800 inhabitants, and is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is said to be a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide, on which part of the city is built. [Coxe, Walker.]

Amal, a town of Sweden, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles S W Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Naples. It is a poor place, containing 4,000 inhabitants. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 11 miles S W Salerno, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N. [Adam.]

Amance. There are towns of this name in France, chief places of cantons, one 5 miles N E Nantz, the other 12 W Luxeuil, in the Upper Soane.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois, on the river Cher, 20 miles S Bourges, lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of the late French Flanders. It is seated on the Scarpe, 7 miles N Valenciennes, lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Amangushi, a town of Japan, the capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richest towns in Japan.

Amantea, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 20 miles S W Cosenza, lon. 16 10, E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amasia, an ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to a province, where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. Many of the houses are of hewn stone, but more of wood. The greater part of the inhabitants are Christians. There is but one mosque in the place. [Jackson.] It was destroyed by an earthquake, July 3 1794. It is seated near the river Casalmack, 36 miles N Tocat, lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Amotha, a city on the river Jordan.

Amberg, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has iron mines, a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E Nuremburg, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, in a beau-

tiful valley, on the river Ore. There are no less than 60 paper-makers in its vicinity, who manufacture paper for printing cards, and engraving. It has also a trade in coarse laces, camblets, serrets, &c. It is 300 miles S by E Paris, lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Ambil, one of the smaller Phillippine Islands, with a volcano.

Amblete, one of the Molucca islands, 4 leagues in circumference.

Ambleside, a town of Westmoreland, England, 271 miles N N W London, lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Amblesey, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, Picardy, 8 miles N Boulogne.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and Loire, at the confluence of the Loire and Mayne. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI instituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in 1560, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of the Amboise. It is 12 miles E Tours, and 118 S by W Paris, lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47 25 N.

[Wraxall.]

Amboyna, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them, under pretence that they had entered into a conspiracy with the Chinese against them. Since that time the Dutch have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them, lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Ambras, or *Ombra*, a town and fortress of Austria, 2 miles S E Inspruck, which was, as its name (shade) rather imports, a summer retreat for the arch-dukes. The statues, medals, treasures of gold, precious stones and rarities, in the museum here, are immense. There is also the trunk of an oak, enclosing the whole body of a deer, supposed to have perished in the snow, and to have been covered with the mud and wreck of the trees, &c. washed from the mountains by the thaw.

The

The tree, thus deposited, and taking root, enclosed with its roots the body of the animal, and in its further growth, raised the body up with it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery of busts and admirable paintings. [Walker.]

Ambresbury, a town in Wiltshire, England, 78 miles W London, lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Amedabad, a considerable city, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindoostan Proper. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. Travelers have dwelt much on its beauty and convenient situation. It is seated in a level country, on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N Bombay. The Gentooes have hospitals here for birds and sick animals. The rajah, or Emperor's viceroy, lives very splendidly, and maintains 12,000 horse, and 50 elephants. The city is of great extent, has 12 gates, is surrounded by a wall flanked, with gates, and has a garrison. The royal square formed by the castle, is ornamented with palm, date, orange and citron trees, and contains, the palace, courts of judicature, caravanfery for lodging strangers, 30 large mosques, besides smaller ones, 16 pagodas. The Armenians, Jews, and Abyssinians have here, each their respective places of worship; and the English and other European merchants have their factors, and purchase fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandize. It is 120 miles N Surat, and 40 N E Cambaya, lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

Amednagur, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the carnatic. It is 181 miles by Poonah, from Bombay, lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Amelia, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 45 miles N Rome.

Amersfort, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated in a fertile country on the river Ems, 12 miles E Utrecht, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, a borough of Bucks, England. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles S E Buckingham, and 29 N W London.

Ambara, a province of Abyssinia, lying between the rivers Basihilo and Geshem.

It is 120 miles long, more than 40 broad. It is mountainous, full of nobility, who are the handsomest, and bravest men of Abyssinia. They are supposed to be the descendants of those who fled from Canaan when Israel took possession of the land. It is divided into 36 districts, and has mines of copper, tin and lead. [Bruce.]

Amid, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E Amasia, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amiens, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme, Picardy, the episcopal town of the department. The nave of the cathedral is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure stately; beside which, there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles letters. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which are as many bridges and 5 gates. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Paris to Calais, 20 miles S E Abbeville, and 75 N Paris, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Amiantus, a village of Cyprus, remarkable for producing asbestos, from which an incombustible cloth was made, with which they clothed the Europeans burned here. [Mariti.]

Amlak, an island between Kamschatka and America, one of the Andreanoffki group, about 200 miles in circuit. It has but a few inhabitants. There is a good harbour, several rivulets, plenty of roots, lon. 173 30 W, lat. 52 30 N. [Mavor.]

Ammercot, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus and the Puddar, 190 miles N by E Tatta.

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W Bokhara, lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. Fuel is scarce. This island is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N Candia, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amoy, an island on the S W coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

Amphipolis, now *Embola*, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles N E Salonichi, lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department

partment of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its wines, 16 miles E Roanne.

Amptbill, a town in bedfordshire, England, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil; 45 miles N W London.

Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Amras, see *Ambras*.

Austerdam, a rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London, and to contain about 150,000 inhabitants, and is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom are always sitting. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. It received the French troops, Jan. 19, 1795, without any resistance. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N Antwerp, 175 E by N London, 240 N by E Paris, and 560 N W Vienna, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Amsterdam. This name has been given to an uninhabited island in the Frozen Ocean, near the W coast of Spitzbergen; and to another in the Indian Ocean, in lon. 77 20 E, lat. 30 43 S. The whole island has an appearance of a volcanic origin. It has neither tree, nor shrub. From the summit of a mountain a volcano now blazes from 6 distant openings. A spring of water is boiling hot,

fish are dressed in it in a few minutes. Many lobsters and delicate fish are taken in the surrounding waters.

[M'Cartney.]

Anul, a city of Persia, at the foot of mount Taurus. It is watered by a river over which is a bridge of 12 arches. The tradition is, that he, who would not be pursued by ill-fortune must not ride, but walk over this bridge. If a governor should ride over it he would lose his office, if not his life. In May the heat is so great that the inhabitants retire to the mountains to enjoy the cool shade, delicious fruits, pleasant waters, and delightful prospects. They raise rice and wheat, and manufacture printed cotton.

[Hanway.]

Anwell, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, or Canal, which supplies London with water. This canal was projected by Sir H. Middleton, who began it in 1606, and finished it in 1612, by assistance of the city of London, and parliament. He sacrificed a considerable part of his own property in the undertaking. It is of immense advantage to London, and now very productive property to the proprietors. The canal is 39 miles long; has 43 sluices; and there are 215 bridges over it.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean, lat. 65 N.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see, 32 miles E Rome, lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Anackpir, the capital of the nation of the Abkaks, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anargbia, the most considerable place in Mingrelia, on the east coast of the Black Sea, Asia, 2 miles from the sea. It is on the Astolpus one of the greatest rivers in the country. The natives call it Langur. It has 100 houses on a street 2 miles long. It is said to stand on the place where once was the city Heraclea. The people are in name christians. A traveller passing a church where the priest was administering the sacrament, inquired the way of some people at the door, the priest cried from the altar, "Stay and I will show you," and hastened politely to give directions.

[Chardin.]

Ancrano, a town of Italy, in Ancona, 5 miles N Ascoli, and 82 N E Rome.

Ancester, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies

lies under a hill which abounds with antiquities.

Anenis, a town of France, on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, Bretagne, 20 miles E Nantz, lon 1 5 W, lat, 47 15 N.

Anclam, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S Gripswald. Formerly it made a respectable figure among the Hanse towns, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Ancober, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

Ancona, a marquise in Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State.

Ancona, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulph of Venice, in the marquise of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea. Near this stands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maison Quarrée at Nîmes, is the most entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and, although all religions are tolerated, theirs is the only foreign worship allowed to be publicly exercised. Ancona was taken by the French in June 1796. It is 116 miles N by E Rome, lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N [Moor.]

Andalusia, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andaman Islands, There are two islands of this name, *Great* and *Little Andaman*,

Great Andaman is on the E side of the entrance into the Bay of Bengal, and is 140 miles long, and 20 broad. Its coasts are indented by deep bays, which form excellent harbours. It has many inlets and creeks, one of which runs quite through, and is navigable for small vessels. It is surrounded by small islands. The *Little Andaman* is S of the great, and 30 leagues from Carnicobar. It is 28 miles long, and 17 broad. This has no safe harbour, but tolerable anchorage is found near its shores. These islands in some places are lined with a smooth sandy beach where boats may easily land, but all are in some parts rocky. All are loaded with thick forests, almost impenetrable. From the mountains pour down many rills of good water. The soil is various, a black rich mould is the most common. Some white cliffs rise on the shore, which seem originally to have been clay, but now being mixed with sand are hard as stone, probably would be useful for building. In some places are appearances of tin, and gold dust. Red wood, ebony, cotton, and many species of timber for building are found here. Here are trees affording a rich die, 30 feet in circumference. The people are the most savage of mortals. They are little, uncouth negroes. Shortly after the Portuguese discovered the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, one of their ships, on board of which were a number of negroes, was cast away on these islands, till then uninhabited. The Europeans built a shallop and sailed to Pegu. The negroes remained, from whom the present inhabitants are descended. They live on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that touch here. The men are quite naked. The women wear a fringe round their middle, not for covering but for ornament. The women do the drudgery. Their dwellings are the most wretched hovels. Three or four stakes are set in the ground, united at top, thatched with limbs and leaves of trees. An opening is left on one side through which they creep, and lye on dried leaves. Their arms are bows and arrows. They are cunning, treacherous, revengeful. The climate is milder than in Bengal. They have rains from May to November. These islands extend from lat. 10 32 to 13 40 N, and from lon. 90 6 to 92 59 E. [Hamilton, Symes, Colebrook.]

Andaye, a fortified seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Gontarabia in Spain, 18 miles S W Bayonne, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, divided by a paved road into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It has a fountain, which bears the name of St. Clotilda, and to which pilgrims resort on the festival of that saint. Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are said to be equal to those of England. Andely is the birth place of Nicholas Poussin, the Raphael of France. It is 20 miles S E Rouen, and 60 N W Paris, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Andera, a beautiful village of Egypt, on the Nile, near which are found several monuments and mines, vestiges of former grandeur and magnificence.

Andernach, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles N W Coblenz. The trade is principally in mill stones, tiles and timber, conveyed down the Rhine. In its neighbourhood are three medicinal springs, lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Andero, *St.* a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W Bilboa, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Anderfon's Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 40 W, lat. 63 10 N.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It has a manufactory of shalloons, and carries on the business of making to a considerable extent. A navigable canal has been cut from this place to Southampton. It is 10 miles N by W Winchester, and 65 W by S London.

Andraig, a harbour and fort of Majorca.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 3 miles S Christianstad: here is the greatest alum work in the kingdom.

Andrea, a town of Upper Guinea, Africa, near the river Mesurado. It has 40 or 50 houses. Its principal riches are palm wine and rice. They trade also in ivory and slaves.

Andreanofski Oстрова, a large group of islands between Kamtschatka and Ameri-

ca, two of which have volcanoes. The natives live in holes which they dig, never lighting fires in the coldest weather. They often suffer with hunger when storms drive them from the ocean.

[Mavor.]

Andrew, *St.* a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the isle of Bommel Waert, taken by the French in 1794, immediately retaken by the allies, and again taken by the French before the close of the year.

Andrew, *St.* a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W Vienna, lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Andrew's, *St.* a city in Fifeshire, with a university: formerly the capital of Scotland, and the see of an archbishop; and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, 4 miles S Barletta, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Andros, an island and town in the Archipelago. There are 60 villages on the island. The inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church, who have a bishop and several monasteries. The Latins have also a bishop and 6 churches. The houses are ill built, the air and water bad, yet they have neither physician or surgeon. The inhabitants are civil, the women chaste. [Thevenot.] The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are pleasant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The island pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the port. It is governed by an Aga, who resides in the island. It lies to the N Candia, lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Andover,

Andaxar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a castle, and seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge, 35 miles E Cordova, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin Islands, lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angelo, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 3 miles N Manfredonia, and 2 from the sea, lon. 16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Angers, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Anjou, and the episcopal see of the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs present a pleasing view of numerous country houses, upward of a hundred windmills, well cultivated kitchen gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the exquisite neatness of the wainscot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surrounded by three steeples (of which the centre one has no support but the bases of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. Before the late dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles letters, established in 1685. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce: this slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous situation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E Nantz, and 175 S W Paris, lon. 0 35 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Angbiera, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the E side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W Milan, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little less in breadth, situated between Flensburg and Sleswick; it belongs for the most part to the duke of Sleswick-Gottorp. Many authors suppose, that from the people of this small country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against invaders from Norway, they, in process of time, became masters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

Anglesey, the ancient Mona, an island, and the most western county, of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the N W part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with asbestos.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits in great abundance. The inhabitants live in ease, are generally idolators, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. Many of them are christians, a civil and intelligent people.

[Aitley's Collection.]

Angoulême, a town of France, in the department of Charente on a mountain, surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W Limoges, and 250 S by W Paris, lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Angoumois, a late province of France, S Poitou. It is now included in the department of Charente.

Angora, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which is worked into the finest stuffs, particularly camels. The exports from this place to Holland, France and England are about 1600 camel loads yearly. The country produces wine and rice. Near this city Pompey gained a great victory over Mithridates, and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet. It is 212 miles S E Constantinople, lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Angra, a seaport, capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of all the Azores. The harbour is good, and the town well built and populous. It has the privilege of sending a deputy to the states of Portugal. The English and Dutch have Consuls here. They import wood, and provisions, lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

Angrogna, a mountainous town of Piedmont, 7 miles W Pignerol. It is accessible only at two places, on the S and E, and there are retreats among the rocks, particularly at a village called La Tour, where, during the most violent persecutions against the poor Vandois, in their valley, ministers preached with safety, and fitted youth for the ministry before the reformation, lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Anguillara, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N W Rome.

Angusshire, a county of Scotland (sometimes called *Forfar*, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, and on the E by the German Ocean. Its length and breadth are about 35 miles each. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers are the North and South Etk.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N by Magdeburg, E by Saxony. The soil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, silver, iron, coals, sulphur, vitriol,

alum, saltpetre, and other minerals; beer forms a considerable article of trade. It takes its name from an old castle, now gone to decay. The house of Anhalt, one of the most illustrious of Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen, and Anhalt Zerbst. The religion of the three former is Calvinism; the inhabitants of the latter are chiefly Lutherans. The principal towns are Dessau, Bernburg, Cothen, and Zerbst. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Mulda, Saala, Whipper, and Seik.

Anhalt, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse on it.

Anian, a country on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50 E lon. and between the equator and 10 N lat.

Anikan, or *Ingenifan*, a town on the Gold Coast, Africa. The English and Dutch have each a factory and fort here.

Arjar, a town of Asia, in Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretta.

Anjengo, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes, lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Anjou, a late province of France, which formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms part of the four departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarthe.

Anna, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows high. It is 130 miles W Bagdad, lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

Annagh. There are several islands of this name in Ireland; the principal of which is 5 miles in circumference, on the W coast, opposite the county of Mayo, lat. 53 57 N, lon. 9 39 E.

Annan, a borough of Annandale, Scotland, on the river Annan, about 3 miles N Solway Frith, and 60 S Edinburgh.

Annandale, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

Annano, a fort in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S Casal, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Anney, a tribe of Arabs, inhabiting the deserts near Palmyra, bordering on Bozra and Mount Horeb. They are remarkable for the finest breed of horses in the world. [Bruce.]

There is a city of this name, in Savoy, department of Mount Blanc, on the river Siar, 20 miles S Geneva, and 22 N E Chamberry, capital of the Genevois.

Annobona, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep, and chicken, which are all extremely cheap. The governor is a Portuguese, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the late province of Dauphiny. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, paper makers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarefied air in floating balloons, by a fireplace suspended under them; and balloons of this kind are still called *Montgolfiers*, in honor of the inventors, and to distinguish those filled with gas, or inflammable air; both kinds have burst. This town is at the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S W Vienne, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ano-Capri, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Anspach, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of Anspach. The soil of which is sandy but tolerably fertile; and produces considerable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and several medicinal springs. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzar, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber: a small part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anspach, Schwabah, Roth, Gunzenhausen, Wassertrudingen, Heilsburn, and Feuchtwang. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S W Neuremberg, lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Anstruther, a borough and seaport on the S E coast of Fifeshire, Scotland, 25

miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Ante, a province of Africa, on the Gold Coast. The country rises into hills, covered with beautiful trees; spacious valleys intervene, which produce abundance of rice, millet, sugar canes, and palm trees. It is watered by a large river navigable three miles from its mouth. Cataracts above render it impassible. Here is plenty of fish. From each bank shoot the branches of trees into the water, which are loaded with oysters. This beautiful country, producing all that the labourer could wish, is reduced to wretchedness by their wars: their wars are excited by the slave traders. "Is there not some chosen curse" for those, who trade in human flesh? [Bosman.]

Antequiera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and 5 miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. Here are still to be seen the mines, whence the Romans drew such immense quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles N Malaga, lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

Antibes, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, Provence, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit: and it is seated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W Nice, lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Antilibanos, mountains, east, and a continuation of the mountains of Libanus, in Palestine. See *Libanus*.

Antio, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antioea, or *Antioch*, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French, in February, 1793, but evacuated soon after.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, a seaport town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, is now reduced from its ancient splendor, and become a poor and ruinous town, situated on the southern bank of the Orontes or Ell-Aasi, as it is called by the Turks, about 6 leagues from its mouth. It was once esteemed the third city of the world; the residence of several emperors, the seat

seat of learning, and politeness, and the place where the disciples of the gospel were first called *Christians*. Its magnificent mines are still visible. The walls of its present houses are of mud, the roofs covered with straw. It is 15 miles E of the Mediterranean, and 40 S W Aleppo, lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N. [Adam.]

Antiochetta, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus, lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, 2 miles W Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature: it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance, very naturally resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid, lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antipater, or *Capbar Saba*, a seaport town of Syria, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 leagues S S W Jaffa.

Antivari, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N Dalcigno, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, Dauphiny. Here was lately a monastery, the church of which is magnificent. It was the principal seat of an order of Hospitaliers, united to that of Malta in 1777, and whose origin may be traced to an hospital, built (near a chapel, the depository of the relics of St. Anthony) by Gaston and his son Girin, in 1095, for the relief of devotees, suffering under a disorder, since called Saint Anthony's Fire. It is 5 miles N E St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. one of the Cape de Verde islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Indigo and cotton are plenty, and all kinds of provisions. There are about 2500 inhabitants, four fifths of whom are slaves, lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N. [Roberts.]

Antrim, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the N and E by the sea, and on the W by that of Londonderry, 45 miles in length,

and 24 in breadth; the principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Antrim. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houses are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. It returns 12 members to parliament.

Antrim, in the above county, is at the N E part of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the sea northward by the Bann, and eastward by the river called *Six mile water*, and southward by the Newry canal. It is a place of some trade, a corporation, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: 12 miles N W Belfast; 43 S E Londonderry, and 84 N Dublin, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Antrum, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in the Vallais, by which there is a passage from the Vallais into the valley of Antropa in the Milanese.

Antwerp, the capital of a marquisate in Brabant, is situated in a large plain, on the eastern side of the Scheldt, which has here sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burthen close to the quay, and even by means of canals cut through the town, vessels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was superior to that of any other state in Europe, 2,500 merchant vessels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandise imported in the year 1550, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions of gold; and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant, named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles the V, a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But since that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spanish government, having got possession of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the sides, and sunk obstructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation: in consequence of which the commerce of Antwerp has been ruined, and grass grows before the warehouses of those who had been the greatest merchants in the world. It is still however a large and handsome city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Malines. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters in the Flemish school, particularly

ly Rubens and Matfys. The streets, 212 in number, are in general wide and straight, and surrounded by a wall and regular fortifications: the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the duke of Alva, on a rising ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars in the sixteenth century, this city suffered considerably. In the year 1585, this city was taken by the Spaniards. Upon which the Protestants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amsterdam and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conscience, and a free exercise of their religion. This was the first blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amsterdam increased, which last city it is said used every underhand method in its power to prevent assistance being given to her rival during the siege. At the treaty of Munster, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV, and the United Provinces, when the independence of those provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp seems to have fallen a sacrifice for a peace-offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed, that no large merchant vessel should sail up to Antwerp, without first unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandise might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges, or small vessels. This gave a death blow to its commerce, since which it has never revived. The late emperor Joseph, made a pretence of again opening the navigation of the Scheldt, but for want of resolution, conduct, or power, the scheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at least, the ostensible reason for England's taking up arms, is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of August, 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November, 1792, and the citadel surrendered prisoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it surrendered to the republican troops again: 25 miles N Brussels, and 75 S Amsterdam, lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Anziko, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The people are described as eaters of human flesh, which they publicly expose on their shambles for sale.

Aochara, a town of Algiers between Tenecz and Sereclles.

Aosta, a city of Savoy, situated at the foot of the Alps, which join in this place in a valley to which it gives name, on the grand Doria: the valley is about 30 miles in length, and fertile in pasturage and fruit. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the Barbarians invaded Italy, this country became subject first to the Goths, then to the Lombards. The town is surrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the see of a bishop. Besides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three parish churches. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, such as the remains of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, erected to the honor of Augustus Cæsar; 50 miles N N W Turin, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Apam, or *Apang*, a town of Africa, in the country of Akron, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fishermen: the situation is said to be convenient for commerce.

Apamea, a town of Syria, on the river Asi, 35 miles S Antioch, lat. 34 32 N.

Apamis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the see of a Greek bishop. It was anciently called *Apamea*, and is situated on the Meander, now Mindra; 100 miles W Eskihissar.

Apanormia, a town of the island of Santorin, in the Archipelago, it has a good harbour; 6 miles N N W Scaro.

Apennine, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the state of Genoa, to the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Although this whole chain goes by the general name of Apennine, it takes different names in different places. From these mountains proceed the numerous rivers which water Italy.

Apennade, a seaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated at the bottom of a bay, surrounded with hills which form a good harbour, deep and secure. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing; it is besides a place of considerable trade, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Aphiom Kara-bissar, a town in Natolia, on the Mindra, defended by a castle, on an eminence, lat. 37 21 N.

Aploga, a district of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast, in Africa, where a regular market is held for slaves, cows, sheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, calicoes, silk, stuffs, china, mercury, gold in dust and ingots, &c.

Appenzel, one of the cantons of Switzerland surrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands

lands belonging to the abbey of St. Gal. Appenzel is its capital. The whole country is a mass of hills and mountains. It is divided into 12 communities, 6 of which are Protestants, and 6 Roman Catholics. It forms the thirteenth canton, being the last in the union. The climate is generally cold, and subject to sudden changes. At the treaty of union, in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the Protestants; at this time, they estimate the population to be 13,000 souls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a surprising number for a country of no more than 60 square leagues, and great part of that composed of glaciers, inaccessible rocks, and precipices.

Appleby, a town of England, in Westmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which sends two members to parliament, near the river Eden. It has a free grammar school, endowed with a salary of 120*l.* a year; there is likewise an hospital for 13 widows. Appleby is the county town, 30 miles S Carlisle, and 266 N London.

Apt, a town of France, on the river Calavon: 20 miles N Aix, lat. 43 52 N, lon. 5 30 E.

Aqua, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, bounded on the S by the country of Fanti.

Aquasse, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where there is a slave market, to the W Cape Coast Castle.

Aquamboe, see *Acambou*.

Aquila, a city of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on a mountain, near the river Pescara. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2400 persons perished, and 1500 were dangerously wounded; 800 were swallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greatest part of the houses were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged; 50 miles N E Rome, and 93 N Naples, lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Aquila, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flourishing, now in a state of decay; 57 miles N E Venice, lat. 45 55 N.

Aquino, a town of Naples, and country of Lavoro, the birth place of Juvenal; 13 miles S S E Sora.

Arabia, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, on the N E by the Euphrates,

which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 35 and 60 E lon. and 12 and 30 N lat. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. This is the celebrated wilderness through which the children of Israel passed, in their journey from Egypt to Canaan. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. But of all their domestic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greatest value on their horses. Of these they have two great branches, the Kadischi, whose descent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thousand years. The Kadischi are in no better estimation than our European horses, and are usually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reserved for riding solely. They are highly esteemed, and consequently very dear. They are said to have derived their origin from king Solomon's studs: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greatest fatigues, and can pass whole days without food. They are also said to show uncommon courage against an enemy; it is even asserted, that when a horse of this race finds himself wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of security. If the rider falls upon the ground, his horse remains beside him, and neighs till assistance is brought. Arabia Felix, is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead

Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, of whom it was foretold thousands of years since, "That their hands should be against every man, and every man's against them." This is now uniformly true. Though they have had so many ages to improve their morals, and soften their ferocious manners, they are the same now as the most ancient writers describe them. Though they are scattered over a great part of Africa, and a considerable portion of Asia, mixing with various other nations of different tempers, customs, and religions, they are every where the same. The Arab in every clime is the same Pirate on the sea, and Robber on the land. From the sands of Morocco to the shores of Madagascar, from the banks of the Indus to the plains of Gambia; the Arabs have but one character. According to prophecy they still "dwell in the presence of their brethren." Branches of the same family now settle together. They combine their force, and from their fraternal union, are invincible. Though they have ever been at war with all the world, they have never been subdued. Neither Alexander, Cæsar, nor Buonaparte, have been able to subdue them. Hospitable they are to one another, and sometimes to strangers. An Arab prince will frequently dine in the street, and invite all that pass to partake with him. It is a general custom with those, who live in plenty, not to preserve the fragments of one day, or meal for another, but to give them to the poor. Weary and faint on a journey, the wild Arab does not sit down to eat his scanty morsel in the shade, till he has ascended the highest ground near him, and with a loud voice three times invited his brethren, all the sons of the faithful, to come and partake with him. [Maundrell, Park, Niebuhr, Bruce, Pococke, Shaw, Wood, Sonini, Jones.]

Aracan, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, a country of Asia, bounded on the E by Burmah, on the S by Pegu, and on the W by the Bay of Bengal, about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and pasture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains

green all the year round, though from August to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the most part wet and stormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by sea, what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of distant countries; the principal articles of sale are lead, tin, sticklack, elephants, and elephant's teeth, and sometimes precious stones; this commerce is carried on by the Mahometans, who are settled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worship devoutly their images, made of clay baked in the sun. The principal city is Aracan, containing about 100,000 inhabitants; a river, which empties into the Bay of Bengal, called also *Aracan*, runs through it, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houses are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented: 240 miles S E Calcutta, lon. 93 E, lat. 20 38 N.

Araclea, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the N W coast of the sea of Marmora, called by the Turks *Ertli*: 15 leagues W Constantinople.

Arafat, a mountain of Arabia, about 4 or 5 miles from Mecca. Great numbers of Musselmen resort here annually, having a tradition that on this mountain Abraham was about to offer his son Ishmael.

[Walker.]

Aragon, a country which was once an independent kingdom, but now united with Spain, and forms a very considerable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the N by the Pyrenées, which separate it from France, on the N W by Navarre, on the W by Castile, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Catalonia. It contains 70 towns, only 8 of which are considerable. The air is pure and serene, but it often wants water, having neither springs nor wells, so that the principal supply, is from rain preserved in cisterns. The country is generally dry, sandy, mountainous, and stony. Some of the vallies are however very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, saffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; salt mines abound, and it is supposed that mines of silver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country, a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus destroyed 300

towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

Aragoa, a town of Arabia, 100 miles E S E Sanaa.

Aral, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in the country of the Independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad. The Tartars have turned the course of the river Sihon and Gihon from the Caspian sea to this lake, to prevent the encroachments of pirates, lon. 58 to 62 E, lat. 42 45 to 46 40 N.

Ararat, a mountain of Asia, on the W of Caspian, in Armenia, very lofty and steep; the summit is inaccessible, and always covered with snow. It is by some supposed to be the same on which Noah's Ark rested after the flood; 20 leagues S Erivan.

Aras, a large river, which has its source in the mountain on which it is said Noah's Ark rested. Dividing Armenia from Media it falls into the Caspian. It is large and rapid. When the snows melt, and the waters rise, aided by many tributary streams, with a noise astonishing, it laughs at bridges, and sweeps them away.

[Chardin.]

Araffa, a seaport town of Genoa, a place of some trade, and well peopled; vessels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy, lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Arare, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the right side of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 souls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton stuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning; 21 miles S E Bâle, lat. 47 23 N.

Arba, an island belonging to the states of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, on which is a town of the same name.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, celebrated for the excellent white wine made in its environs; 8 leagues N N E Lonsle Saunier, lat. 46 54 N.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, on the S side of the lake of Constauce. The principal part of the inhabitants are Protestants; 14 miles S E Constauce.

Acadia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean sea; 6 leagues N Navarin, lat. 37 22 N, lon. 21 42 E.

Arsenil, a village of France, 3 miles S Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. Its waters are distributed in Paris.

Archangel, a seaport town of Russia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the necessaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fish, are in the greatest plenty, and cheap. It is situated in the Dwina, about 8 leagues from the White Sea; there is a regular post between Archangel and Petersburg, a distance of 400 miles, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are sent to the markets of Petersburg, during the winter. The government of Archangel is bounded on the N by the Frozen Sea, on the E by the government of Tobolsk, on the S by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the W by the dominions of Sweden, and extends from lon. 28 to 68 E, lat. 62 to 70 N. The country is cold, marshy, woody, and mountainous; the other principal towns, besides Archangel, are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Voksha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean sea; bounded on the N by Romania, on the E by Natolia, on the W by Livadia and the Morea, and on the S by the island of Candy. It was formerly called the Aegean sea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Asia, and belongs equally to both; of the many islands which it contains, those which are nearest the coast of Natolia, are called Asiatic; the rest are considered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of these islands are reckoned considerable: there are many bays and harbours on the coasts of each side, as well as in several of the islands. There are also many rocks found in the Archipelago, lon. 27 to 38 E, lat. 35 30 to 40 40 N.

Artois-sur-Aube, a town of France, in the late province of Champagne, on the river Aube, 15 miles N Troyes.

Arco, a town and castle in the Trentin, on the river Sarea, 15 miles S W Trent, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles N E Cadiz.

Arzal, a city, capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. Its citadel is esteemed a place of some strength, for an Indian fortress; and the defence which it made, under captain Clive, in 1751, established the military fame of that officer. It is 73 miles W by S Madras, and 217 E by N Seringapatam, lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Arzebit,

Ardebil, an ancient town in Persia, the residence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shick Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is surrounded with high mountains, which occasion frequent changes from extreme heat to intense cold. The plain on which it stands, is so fruitful as to maintain 60 villages round the city. Turks and Arabs also pasture large flocks. [Hanway.] It is 25 miles E Tauris, lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, part of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river.

Ardenburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N E Bruges.

*Ardenne*s, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardrah, a small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, lying at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced the country, and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the smallpox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. The people seem to be more stupid than almost any other on the earth. They offer neither prayers nor sacrifices. The great Marabout or chief priest appoints every person his fetish. Some have a mountain, some a tree, or stone, or piece of wood. The king has a black bird. These they view with a kind of reverence, but not with devotion. On seeing a white image of the devil at the Marabouts, it was remarked that he was black. No, gravely replied the negro priest, he is white, I have frequently seen and conversed with him. The king eats alone; to see him drink is a crime worthy of death. The people can neither read nor write. The commerce of the kingdom consists of slaves and provisions. It extends about 25 leagues on the coast, and above 100 back into the country, [D'Albec.] lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I.

of France, and Henry VIII. of England, in 1520, where the two kings displayed their magnificence with such emulation, that the place of interview (an open plain, between the town and Guines) was named the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is 8 miles S Calais.

Archo, a town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still, lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Arekea, a seaport of the Red Sea, in Africa, 55 miles from Suvaquam.

Aremberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, on a river, 22 miles S Cologne.

Arensberg, a town of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N E Cologne.

Arensburg, an episcopal see and seaport of the Russian government of Riga, in the isle of Oesel, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

Arezzo, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, ut, re, mi, &c. was born here. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W Citta-di-Castello.

Argau, or *Aargau*, a small well watered province of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

Argences, a town of France, on the river Mcauce, in the department of Calvados, Normandy, 10 miles E Caen, lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

Argentan, a town of France in the department of Orn, Normandy. It is seated on an eminence in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace; 12 miles N W Seez, and 110 W Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, 5 miles N W Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaister of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Grecian Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the Island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns, lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N. It produces rye and cotton.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, Provence, 5 miles S W Audenas, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry,

Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles S W Bourges, lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argos, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S Corinth, lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argosoli, a seaport of the isle Cephalonia, opposite Albania, but the anchorage is not firm; the Provost resides in the fortress, which is 5 miles distant.

Argus, a town of Syria, 5 miles S E Damascus.

Arguin, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638: afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 miles S E Cape Blanco, lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

Argun, a town of Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun, lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Invernesshire, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is nearly 100 miles long; its breadth is equal. The soil in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture.

Arhusen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S Wiburg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E Benevento.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles N E Ferrara, lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Aris, (*El*) a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza; 42 miles E N E Catieh, and 115 N E Suez.

Aripa, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda; to the E of it is a pearl fishery, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arkeko, a town of Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, consisting of 400 houses, a few built of clay, the rest of coarse grass. The harbour has deep water, but is open to the N E. [Bruce.]

Arllow, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow, lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Arles, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, Provence. It was lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, corn, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable; and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles S E Nismes, lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

Arlesheim, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlos, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N W Luxemburg, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by Down. It contains 49 parishes, 21,983 houses, 120,000 inhabitants, and sends 6 members to parliament.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county so called, the see of an archbishop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the see in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of lord Rokeby, the archbishop, it has been considerably increased; he has built a handsome palace, and a noble house for the school, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of science. He has also erected an observatory, with a liberal income for an astronomer, securing the endowments by several acts of the legislature; 62 miles N Dublin, and 46 S S E Londonderry, lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 21 N.

Armagnac, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

Armenia, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbekir, on the E by Persia, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the most healthy and fertile provinces in Asia; the climate temperate, and the soil rich, and watered by many large rivers, on which account some interpreters have made it the seat of Paradise, or the Garden of Eden in the scriptures. The frontiers are mountainous but still fertile. It had formerly kings of its own, but is now partly subject to Persia, and partly to the Turkish empire; that part of Ar-

menia subject to the Persians, is generally called Upper, or Grand Armenia, and sometimes Eastern; while the other, which is subject to Turkey, goes by the name of Western, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are sober and industrious; and Armenian merchants are found almost in every capital town of Asia and Europe. They are Christians, but charged with being Eutychians; their clergy are composed of patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia. Polygamy is not allowed in this country; but the inhabitants are more numerous than in any other province of the Turkish empire.

Armentiers, a town of France, in French Flanders, on the Lis, 8 miles N W Lille, lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Arniers, a town of France, in the department of the North, Hainault, on the Sambre, 20 miles S Mons, lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Arniro, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles S E Larissa, lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Arnschud, an island of the Western Ocean. It has a regular town, and is well peopled. After a solemn covenant or mutual oath, to preserve a remembrance of the solemnity a pile of stones is raised. They live on roots, fish, beaver and sea cows, lat. 53 N. [Beneyowiki.]

Arnyuden, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stooped up the harbour. The salt works are its chief resource. It is 3 miles E Middleburg, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Arna, a seaport town of Andros, an island of the Archipelago.

Arnay-le-Duc, a town of France in the department of Côte d'Or, Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles N W Baune, lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Arneberg, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, 3 miles from Werben.

Arnsheim, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 8 miles N Nimeguen, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Arno, a river in Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter. The valley through which it runs is very pleasant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have been once a lake; before the Arno made or deepened

its passage through the Rock at Rignano. In digging here the strata of the earth appears regular, and elephant's bones have been found.

Arnon, a brook of Palestine, rising in the mountain of Gilead, and discharging itself into the dead sea. [D. B.]

Arnsheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 miles from Kreuzenach.

Arnsfurt, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S W Erfurt, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Arona, a town of the duchy of Milan, with a ruined castle on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W Milan, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Aranches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, 5 miles S E Portalegra, lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

Arsool, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S Moscow, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Arussi, a little, pleasant territory of Abyssinia, equal to any region of the eastern world. The whole is finely shaded with the acacia tree, which produces the gum arabic. It is finely watered, and seems to be the native country of oats, which grow here, spontaneously, to a prodigious height and size. [Bruce.]

Arpenas, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1,100 feet, rushing, with great noise and violence, from a prodigious impending rock.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terradilavora, 8 miles N Aquino, lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch, 10 miles S Padua, lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Arques, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of the Lower Seine, Normandy. It is famous for the victory gained here by Henry IV, over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It has an ancient castle, and is 4 miles S E Dieppe, lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Arreagon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces fast iron,

on, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Aran, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, 23 miles long and 12 broad, Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, but their sides are fertile. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is severe but healthful; and invalids annually resort hither to drink the whey of goats' milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. They were once the retreats of ancient heroes. Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress.

Aran, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was lately an episcopal see, and is divided into two towns, one named the *city*, which is the ancient; and the other the *town*, which is modern, and seated on the river Searp. 12 miles S W Donay, and 22 N W Cambray, lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arrige, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands.

Arroe, a small island in of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing many gentlemen's seats, between the islands of Funen and Alsen, lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 8 miles S Merida, and 25 E Badajoz, lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Arseffu, a fortress of Syria, 90 miles S E Aleppo.

Arfus, a seaport town of Palestine 6 miles N E Joppa.

Artu, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade in tobacco and skins, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles N N W Lepanto, lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artois, a late province of the French Netherlands; bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy on the S and W. It is now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which

rises in Faucigny, and watering Salench, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has many cataracts. See *Arpenaz*.

Arun, a river of Suffex, England, that falls into the English Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel, a borough in Suffex, on the side of a hill, on the Arun, which is here navigable for barges only. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. The possession of this castle confers an earldom on its proprietor; and, by this right, the duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 8 miles E Chichester, and 68 S S W London, lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a castle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, between Wangen and Arburg, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzu, a town of the island of Cyprus, formerly a considerable city, and see of a Greek bishop, but since the possession of the island by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

Arzew, a town in the province of Algiers, built on the ruins of the ancient Arsenaria, some of which are still visible. A corinthian capital of parian marble supports a smith's anvil. Their water is brackish. Large cisterns have been cut in the rocks to preserve rain water, but these are now caves in which people live. Here is a sepulchral chamber 15 feet square, with Latin inscriptions. Five miles from the city is a tract of salt pits 6 miles in compass. The salt is easily dug. [Shaw.]

Arzillo, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles S S W Tangier, lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as 72 N lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

Asadabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, on the frontiers of Kurdistan, large and well peopled: 22 leagues N N E Amaden.

Asaph, St. a city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over each is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is

is 24 miles W Chester, and 209 N W London, lon. 3 36 W lat. 53 12 N.

Ascalon, a town of Asia in Palestine, of much celebrity in the Scriptures and in the crusades: 65 miles S W Jerusalem. It is now called Scalana, situate between Azoth and Gaza, upon the Mediterranean sea. It is an inconsiderable place. A Turkish garrison is stationed here.

[Bowen.]

Ascension, a barren, uninhabited island, in the S Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles N W St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the E India ships often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Goats are found here, and persons afflicted with the scurvy, find relief by covering themselves with sand. It is said there is fresh water here at the foot of the green mountain, lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 S. [St. Pierre, Cook.]

Ashaffenburg, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here, in which George II. took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is 40 miles E Mentz, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Ascoli, a populous town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles N E Rome, lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli di Satriano, an episcopal city of Naples, on a mountain 70 miles E Naples. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1399, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, a fortress of Candish, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles N E Burhanpour, lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, England, between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N E Uttoxeter, and 139 N N W London.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, England. It sends two members to parliament, is one of the four stannary towns, and has a very handsome church. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles S W Exeter, and 193 W by S London.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, England. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing, and it has a free school. A canal from this town is now making, which is to communicate with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 13 miles S Derby, and 115 N N W London.

Asden, a village in Essex, England, 3 miles N E Saffron Walden. Here are several pyramidal rising grounds, said to have been made in memory of a battle fought between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

Asford, a town in Kent, England, on the river Ash, 24 miles S E Maidstone and 57 London.

Ashton-under-Line, a considerable village in Lancashire, 7 miles E Manchester. It has a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

Ashtwell, a village in Hertfordshire, formerly a borough, and governed by a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is 4 miles N Baldock.

Asia, one of the four great parts of the world, situate E of Europe. It extends 4740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the W by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, and the Oby; on the E by the Pacific Ocean, and on the S by the Indian Ocean. The principal countries in Asia, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries. It is here sufficient to observe, that this quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race, as recorded in the holy scriptures; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the N W coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Askeaton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon, 20 miles W S W Limerick.

Askrig, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S by E York, and 243 N London, lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Asne, see *Esne*.

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Astne, see *Efre*.

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miles S E Brescia, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevifano, on a mountain 17 miles N W Treviso, lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Asoph, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Cassa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the Sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S W to N E. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ, a people of Scythia, lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and since that period, several new towns have been built by the Empress Catharine; one of which, Catharinenslaf, is now the capital.

Asoph, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the branch of the Don, upon which it stands, being now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Asperen, a town in Holland, on the Linge, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Gueldrians, under the conduct of Charles D'Egmont, duke of Guelders 1517. The determined and long resistance made by the besieged, so enraged the duke, that when he took possession of the town, he put every soul to the sword, without regard to age or sex; 12 miles N W Bommel, 15 S Utrecht.

Asperosa, a town of Turkey, in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S E Nicopoli, lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

Asphaltites Lake, known also by the names of the *Salt Sea*, *Dead Sea*, and *Sea of Sodom*, is S Jordan, and on the S E border of the ancient Canaan. According to Josephus, it is 72 miles long and about 19 broad. Modern travellers, however, make it only 24 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad. The rivers Jordan, Arnon, Kidron and other streams, empty into this Lake. It has no visible communication with the sea. The great quantities of bitumen, slime, or mineral pitch in this Lake, render its waters unfit to drink. No fish can live in it. The sulphurous

steam affects even the fruit on the shore in some parts. This Lake is supposed to occupy the ancient site of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, and the valley of Siddim. After these cities were destroyed in the manner related in the scriptures, it is supposed the spot on which they stood was sunk by an earthquake; and some have related that, when the waters of this lake are low, the ruins of these cities, are still to be seen. When the Saviour speaks of "The Lake of fire and brimstone," he is supposed to allude to this Lake *Asphaltites*, which is considered, as the lasting monument of those awful showers of fire and brimstone, by which Sodom and Gomorrah, and the other cities of the plain perished for their vice lusts. [Brown, Mede.]

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the S E and S by Meckley. The river Burrampooter runs through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ghergon. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a tribe called Nanacs, an evil disposed race, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 91 and 96 E lon. and 25 and 28 N lat.

Assancake, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, built on a sharp rock, in the midst of a plain, surrounded with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel in which a garrison is kept; 22 miles E Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented, lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Assanbis, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles S E Diarbekar, lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Assens, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It has a good harbour, and is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, 17 miles S W Odensee, lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Affer, a generous branch of the Nile, 170 yards broad, 2 feet deep. It is rapid, and just before it unites with the Nile, has a beautiful cascade 20 feet perpendicular. [Bruce.]

Affiso, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral is magnificent, and composed of 3 churches; one above another. It is 70 miles N Rome: lon. $12^{\circ} 38' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 0' N$.

Affor, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S E Troas, lon. $26^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 32' N$.

Affouan, a poor, small town on the Nile, with a feeble fortress, garrisoned by Janizaries, who command the country. Near this place are the ruins of the ancient Seyne, under the tropic of Cancer. [Pococke.]

Assumption Island, one of the Ladrões in the Pacific Ocean, 3 leagues in circumference. It is a volcanic cone 240 feet above the sea, of black and horrible aspect. In one hollow are a few cocoanut trees, off which is the only place a vessel can anchor, lon. $143^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $19^{\circ} 45' N$. [Peyrouse.]

Affynt, a district in the W part of Sutherlandshire, which exhibits an assemblage of shattered mountains, heaped upon each other; and seemingly convulsed in a tremendous manner. Toward the rugged peninsula of Affynt Point, are several vast conic hills, the highest of which is distinguished by the name of the Sugar Loaf.

Affyria, a country celebrated in ancient history. It is one of the earliest empires and comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbeck, Curdistan, and Irac.

Afabad, a town of Armenia, 3 miles from the river Aras, and 12 S Nakivan, lon. $45^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N$.

Asti, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. It is on the Tanaro, 22 miles E Turin, lon. $8^{\circ} 8' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 3' N$.

Astorga, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles S W Leon, lon. $5^{\circ} 32' W$, lat. $42^{\circ} 22' N$.

Astrabad, a town of Persia; capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N Isfahan, lon. $55^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $36^{\circ} 50' N$.

Astrachan, a city of Asia, and see of a bishop, situated on an island at the mouth of the Volga, in the Russian government of Caucasus, about 14 leagues from the Caspian Sea. It is a league in circumference, surrounded with a wall, has a good

harbour, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. Peter the Great designed it for the centre of commerce, and the greatest mart of the world. Its situation is well calculated for such a grand design, being as it were the boundary of Asia and Europe. By means of the Caspian Sea and the Volga, merchandise may be brought from Persia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic, and vice versa. It is inhabited by Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Persians, English, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of salt are made in its neighbourhood. Fish of many sorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal those of Persia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral and a few other churches. Iwan Bahlowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was seized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he soon after suffered death at Moscow. It was once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, now divided between the government of Caucasus and the government of Saratov, and was the emporium for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. The turrets and steeples of this city, which are of stone, make a handsome appearance; from them is a beautiful prospect of the city and country. The fortifications have 500 large brass guns, besides mortars, and a garrison of 4 or 5000 troops. The natives not being allowed to dwell in the city, after their summer wanderings, return near the capital, and are furnished with arms of defence against the Tartars. These arms are returned in the spring. They have princes, and judges and commanders of their own, but to secure their allegiance to Russia, some of them are kept as hostages in the castle of Astracan. There is but little rain here, but the Volga, on which it stands, like the Nile, overflows its banks, and renders the country very fertile: [Hanway, Coxe.] 330 miles S S E Saratov, 1040 S S E Petersburg, lon. $65^{\circ} 38' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 18' N$.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, N by the Atlantic. It is divided into Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapi lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Atbars,

Athara, a state of Abyssinia. It has plenty of butter, honey, horses, gold, and other commodities. It is situated on a river of the same name, which is a large branch of the Nile. Teawa the capital is in lat. 14 2 4 N. [Bruce.]

Ataluna, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on an eminence, with a fort, 5 miles S Tomar, lon. 7 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Atena, a town of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N Policastro, lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Atebu, an isle between America and Kamshatka, one of the Andreanoffski group, about 200 miles in circuit. It has a good harbour, good water, plenty of fish. The inhabitants are not more than 100, lat. 52 30 N, lon. 173 30 W. [Mavor.]

Aifeh, or *Eifeh*, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, and chief place of a district, 35 miles S Cairo, lat. 29 28 N.

Ath, a town in Austrian Hainault. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles N W Mons, lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Athelney, *Ile of Athelney*, is a rising spot of ground in the county of Somerset in England, surrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge, now called *Athelney bridge*. This spot, which was anciently environed with impassable marshes and morasses, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. The register of Athelney sets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for 9 successive years, was at length reduced to the necessity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the isle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a small cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the son of king Kynegilfus. After he left this retirement, and had totally defeated his enemies, he founded a monastery for Benedictine monks on the spot which had given him shelter, endowing the establishment with the whole isle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens: 1 mile E N E Taunton.

Athenry, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which sent two members to the Irish parliament: 10 miles E Galway.

Athens, a city of Greece, now called *Sentines*, the capital of Lavadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the first cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the seat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the see of a Greek arch-

bishop, with several churches, but inconsiderable if compared with its ancient splendor: it contains about 15 or 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now masters of it with the rest of the country: the chief articles of trade are silks, wax, wool, and oil. It is a seaport, and situated on the N E coast of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a safe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis: 60 miles S E Livadia, and 304 S W Constantinople, lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 2 N.

Atherston, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, near the Anker, on the borders of Leicestershire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, shalloons; 104 miles N N W London.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, on the river Shannon, county of West Meath. It is a borough, and sent two members to the Irish parliament: 55 miles W Dublin, lon. 7 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Athol, a country of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth; the chief town is Blair, called *Blair Athol*.

Athor, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have 7 convents built like forts. It is said to cast its shadow as far as the island of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles.

Athy, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, it is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament, 40 miles W Wicklow, lon. 7 1 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Atlantic Ocean, a name given to the waters which spread between Europe and Africa to the E, and America to the W, 3000 miles wide.

Atlas, *Great and Little*, mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the desert of Barca, about 80 leagues W Alexandria, to the coast of the Atlantic sea, to which it gives name, but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and valleys by which it is intersected; it is called by the natives *Ayduach*. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives *Erriff*

Both

Both these are of such vast height, and for the most part covered with snow, as to be seen at a great distance off at sea. The highest parts, and most difficult of access, are those which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldest those that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the rest, they enjoy a much kinder climate, and are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berbers, Arabs, and other African people, but, in many places, well cultivated and fertilized, and a number of towns and villages dispersed in them, well inhabited, and stored with abundance of cattle; though in many of these they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter season, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwise perish with cold.

Atoczu, a river of Turkey, which empties into the Black Sea. [Jackson.]

Atougia, a town of Portugal, Estramadura, on an eminence near the sea, opposite the rocks called Barlings, or Burlings: 2 miles E Peniche.

Atri, a town on a craggy mountain, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, 9 miles E Teramo.

Atriba, a town of Egypt, 5 miles N W Achmim.

Attern, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, 38 miles S S E Agra, 39 N E Gwalior.

Attlebury, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N E Thetford, and 93 London, lon. 1 5' E, lat. 52 35 N.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles N W Lahore, lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river, which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, N Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

Ava, a kingdom of Asia, E of Arracan, from which it is divided by a ridge of lofty mountains; on the N W it is separated from the kingdom of Cassay by the river Keen-duem; on the N it is bounded by mountains, and petty independent principalities, which lie contiguous to Afam: on the N E and E it touches on China, and N Siam; on the S its limits have often varied and are uncertain. In this country rain seldom falls. The articles of commerce are rice, cotton, teak,

timber, vastly superior to oak for ship building, on which the English E India company greatly depend; aloes, spices, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, &c. They have mines of copper, lead, and silver. The climate is healthy, the soil fertile. Their system of jurisprudence is replete with sound morality. Their laws are conscientiously administered. When a man dies intestate, three fourths of his estate goes to his children born in wedlock. They burn their dead, but people of high distinction are embalmed, and kept six or eight weeks; honey is the principal ingredient used to preserve the body. The population of the empire is supposed to be 17,000,000. They are Pagans. [Symes.]

Ava, once a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teak planks and bamboos. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion, but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. It is now in a ruinous state, the picture of desolation, the resort of thieves who conceal themselves in the decayed edifices. Ava is 1150 miles N E Calcutta, lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

[Hamilton, Symes.]

Ava, a large river, which rises in Tibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

Avalon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, Burgundy. It carries on a great trade, and is surrounded by hills, covered by fine vineyards. It is 20 miles S E Auxerre, lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Avatoka, a noble bay of Kamtschatka in which are two excellent harbours. It has a muddy bottom, and is never frozen, lon. 156 30 E, lat. 53 1 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Aube, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine, near Nogent.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silk-worm and mulberry-tree succeed well here.

here. They wind the silk by a machine, consisting of three wheels, turned by a canal from the Ardeche: these wheels move 36 looms, each containing 6 double rows of spindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles N W Viviers, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre.

Aubin, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort. It is a town of merchants and masters of ships. The harbour is safe. A vessel of 130 tons may enter at half flood. [Bowen.]

Aubin du Cormier, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is 10 miles E Rennes, lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Aubonne, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W Lausauc, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, on a branch of the Kennet, 8 miles N E Marlborough, and 81 W London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. It has a manufacture of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N E Limoges.

Aucaugrel, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 9 10 N.

Auch, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, capital of Gascony. The greatest part of it is seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather, 37 miles W Toulouse.

Auckland, Bishop's, a town in the bishopric of Durham. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle, and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is 8 miles S by W Durham, and 251 N N W London.

Aude, a department of France, Languedoc. It receives its name from a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limeux, falls into the Mediterranean, below Narbonne.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S Oporto. The chief article of trade is salt, great quantities of which are made in its environs, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodéz and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne, below Montauban.

Avellino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E Naples, lon. 15 0 E, lat 40 50 N.

Avonche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. Many ancient ruins surround the town. It is 15 miles W Bern, lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N. [Coxe.]

Averno, a sulphurous lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil, and through which they feigned that there was a descent to the regions of Pluto. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Avessa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine plain, 8 miles N Naples.

Avesnes, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E Cambray, and 100 N E Paris, lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Ausauy, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rapperschwyl. It belongs to the convent of the Lady of the Hermits, and has two churches.

Augsburg, an ancient city of Suabia, a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession

of faith to the emperor Charles V; in 1550, hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. In 1462, 12,000 died here of the plague, and in 1535, about 13,000 died of the same disorder. It was taken by the French August 24, 1796. It is seated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N W Munich, lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

[Walker, Adam.]

Auguste, or *Aussa*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice, lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Augustow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N Bielisk, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Ausg, a small town of Bohemia, near Toplitz, on the bank of the Elbe.

Avigliano, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on a hill, 7 miles W Turin. It has a castle for its defence.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome, and the Jews are allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E Nîmes, lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

[Wraxall.]

Avila, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; and is seated on a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40 miles N W Madrid, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N Oviedo, lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E Lisbon, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Aukland-Bishop, a town of England, county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunles; it takes its name from a palace belonging to the bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. A callico and muslin manufacture has been lately established here, 10 miles S S W Durham, and 251 N London.

Auksester, a town in Warwickshire. It was a Roman station, as appears from the

coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Icknild-street passing through it. It is 7 miles W Stratford upon Avon, and 102 N W London.

Aulps, a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Aunale, see *Albemarle*.

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente, producing corn and wine in plenty, watered by the Sevre and Charente, and trading by these rivers, in the best salt in France.

Avon, a river that rises in Wilts, England, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury.

Avon, *Lower*, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Aurach, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles E Tubingen, lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Auranches, an ancient town of France, of mean appearance, in the department of the Channel, Normandy, on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, 1 mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E St. Malo, lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

[Wraxall.]

Auray, a seaport of France, on the gulph of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, 8 miles W Vannes, lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Aurich, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles N E Embden, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Aurillac, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles S W St. Flour, and 250 S Paris, lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Aurangabad, one of the largest and most populous cities of India, and capital of a country called by the same name, in the Deccan. It is situated on a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, and owes the greatest part of its grandeur and

and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and surrounded it with walls and bastions, changing its name which was *Kitti*, to the present. He built also a grand palace, likewise surrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other provisions, but not sufficient for the immense number of inhabitants; 545 miles S Delhi, and 515 S Lucknow, lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Austria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Switzerland; on the N by Ssabria, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary, and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the Bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, an archduchy in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the E Indies.

Autun, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; seated on the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities, and those in better preservation than in any other city of France; particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little industry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunchaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings: by the order of her grandson Clovis II, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, whose diocese extended over more than 600 parishes. Its last bishop was the famous Talleyrand.

Autun is 45 miles E by S Nevers, and 162 S E Paris, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France, which now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome. It has mines of silver, iron, lead, and coals.

Avacha-Bay, a harbour of Kamtschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance to it is in lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Awe, Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and, in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Dunawe.

Auxerre, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, and seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 miles S Sens, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, a foundery for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 miles E Dijon, lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Axelen, an imperial town of Sualia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W Oeting. It was taken by the French in August 1796, lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Axbridge, a corporate town in Somersetshire. It is governed by a mayor, and is seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip Hills, 10 miles N W Wells, and 132 W London, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Axel, a town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794, lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Axbolm, an island in the N W part of the district of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

Axim, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing 2 or 3 villages on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the

English

English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing, and in tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange at other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. They have sheep in great numbers, also fowls, apes and pigeons. [Bosman.]

Axminster, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets, which are wrought of any size in one piece with needles by women. Number of inhabitants in town and parish 2500. It is 18 miles E by N Exeter, and 147 W London, lon. 3 8 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Axum, a town of Abyssinia, once the capital of Siris. It has about 600 houses. They manufacture parchment and cotton cloth. It is watered by a small stream. In the church, which is a mean, and small building, these ignorant christians believe are preserved the ark of the covenant, and a copy of the law, which a son of Solomon stole from his father. They are considered as the defence of the country. Great marble ruins are seen here; in one square are 40 obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics; 120 miles W of the Red Sea, lat. 14 6 36 N, lon. 36 4 E. [Bruce.]

Ayagb, an island between America, and Kamtschatka, about 100 miles in circumference. It has several high mountains, with vales between, of bare heath and moor land. Berries and roots there are of various species, but not a single tree on the island. [Mavor.]

Ayamonte, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW Cadiz, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Ayleham, a town in Norfolk, England, 12 miles N Norwich, and 121 N E London.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 6 miles N Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

Ayr, a borough and seaport of Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fishery being in a manner given up. In the New-Town

are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II, in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is 65 miles S W Edinburgh, lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, of which the above city is the capital, bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the N W angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

Azamr, a seaport of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese, in 1513, lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Azem, see *Ajam*.

Azoph, see *Asoph*.

Azores, *Terceras*, or *Western Islands*, in the Atlantic, which some describe as belonging to Africa, some to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe, called *Azores*, from flights of hawks which the first discoverers saw. They are 9 in number, and their names are *Tercera*, *St. Michael*, *Fayal*, *Gratiosa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, *Flores*, and *St. Maloes*. They were formerly called the *Flemish Isles*, as supposed to have been discovered by a Flemish merchant, who, in his voyage to Lisbon, was driven so far to the W by a storm, as to fall in with these islands, which he found uninhabited. They are called western from their situation, and they are also called *Terceras*, from *Tercera*, one of the principal of them. They are fertile, in corn, wine, and fruits, but subject to dreadful earthquakes and tempests. They say that as soon as ships bound from Europe to America touch here, they are immediately freed from all the vermin that before infested them; no species of noxious or poisonous animal being able to live above a few hours in the Azores, lon. 25 to 33 W, lat. 36 to 40 N.

B

BABEIN, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city: 6 miles W Ashmunein.

Babel-Mandel, a narrow strait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Asia, and Abyssinia in Africa.

Babel-Mandel,

Babel-Mandel, an island, in the straits so called, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coast of Arabia on the E. and the coast of Abyssinia on the W; about 5 miles in circumference, but barren, and almost uninhabited, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Germany, in Swabia; 26 miles W S W Augsburg, and 16 S E Ulm.

Babuyanes, a cluster of 6 or 7 small islands, about 10 leagues north of the isle of Luzon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, coconuts, and plantains.

Babylon, anciently one of the greatest cities of the world. It was seated on a watery plain, but, on account of its palaces and temples, called a mountain. It was 15 miles square, with walls 350 feet high, 87 thick; yet the prophets presumed to foretell its complete ruin. Jeremiah said, "The mighty men of Babylon would forbear to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed; they became as women." Agreeably to this Xenophon tells us that "when Cyrus came before the place he could not provoke them to venture forth, and try the fortune of arms, though he sent a challenge to the king." A variety of other circumstances in the progress of its destruction are foretold, which history confirms. The same prophet said "that it should become *desolate*, that it should not be *inhabited*, that the *wild beasts* of the desert should be there." Let us examine if *Babylon* has fallen; if these circumstances have taken place; if so, then our faith in revelation is confirmed. Diodorus Siculus says, that in his time, but a small part of the city was inhabited. Its destruction had then begun; it was gradual. Not long after, Strabo reports that the Persians had demolished a part of the city; that the court was removed to Seleucia; that the great city had become a desert. In the time of Pliny, *Babylon* was a place of "solitude." Maximus Tyrius mentions its "lying waste and neglected." Constantine the Great says, he had been an eye witness of its "desolate and miserable condition." In the 4th century after Christ, Jerome says, "Its wall served as a fence, and the city as a park, in which the kings of Persia kept wild beasts for hunting. In the 12th century Benjamin a Jew asserts that "Babylon was laid waste, some ruins remaining over which men dared not to

pass on account of serpents and scorpions." In 1574 Rauwolf says, "The tower of Babylon was so ruinous, so full of venomous creatures, that no one dared to approach nearer than half a league, except during two months in the winter." More than 2000 years before, a prophet had predicted this: "Their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their *desolate* houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces." Petrus Valensis was there in 1616; he says "there was a heap of ruined buildings, like a mountain, which was probably the tower of Nimrod." Jannier says, "In this neighbourhood we saw the foundation of a city, and some of the walls standing, upon which 6 coaches might go abreast." The chronicles of the country said, "Here stood Babylon." Mr. Hanway tells us that in 1743, "These ruins were so effaced, that there was hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." Mr. Jackson in 1797 was at Bagdad, and says, at a little distance "are still to be seen *some* ruins of ancient Babylon;" but it seems he did not go to examine whether it was true. Mr. Wood, who visited the ruins of Palmyra in 1751, presumes to say "There is not a stone to tell where Babylon was situated." By these brief extracts from various travellers we see how gradually, how punctually the prophecies respecting Babylon have been fulfilled. "They shall not take of thee a stone for a corner, nor a stone for foundations; but thou shalt be desolate forever, saith the Lord."

[Newton, Adam.]

Baca, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N E Guadix, lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Bacano, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a small lake, near a river of the same name, where the Fabii were defeated, in the 277th year of Rome.

Bacseray, a town in the Russian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars generally resided. It is 70 miles S Precop, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Baccarach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial, and famous for its wines. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W Mentz, lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch, lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Badojez,

Bilbao, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, has 2300 houses. It has a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. A treaty between Portugal, Spain, and France was concluded at this place in June 1801. It is 175 miles S by W Madrid, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Badellona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, 4 miles S Rastadt, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstemburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

Baden, an ancient town, in the county of the same name, in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. The county contains about 24,000 souls. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles N W Zurich, lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N. [Coxe.]

Baden, a town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S W Vienna, lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, in the lower margravate of Baden, near the Rhine, 10 miles S E Friburg.

Badgerworth, a village in Gloucestershire, noted for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, 7 miles N E Gloucester.

Badis, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E Revel, lon. 24 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Badjowra, a large town near the Nile, built with clay, surrounded with palm trees, and large plantations of sugar cane. The inhabitants make Sugar. [Bruce.]

Barça, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles N E Jaen, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Baffo, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which prob-

ably belonged to the temple of Venus, lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Bagaria, a canton 3 leagues from the city of Palermo, remarkable for the beauty of its plains, the variety of its culture, the fertility of its soil, and the numerous rural retreats with which it is decorated. The road which leads to it from Palermo, is bordered with aloes and the Indian fig.

Bagdad, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Irak, on the E side of the Tigris, near the site of ancient Babylon. It is computed to be about 1500 paces in length, 7 or 800 in breadth, and 3000 in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper distances, in form of bastions, and defended by about sixty pieces of cannon. The castle is large, and flanked by some small towers with cannon; and the garrison usually consists of 900 foot, 4000 horse, and 60 gunners. Its buildings are of hewn stone. The inhabitants are thought to be about 15,000, including those who live in a suburb, on the other side of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a surprise. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old Seleucia, by Mohammed II, caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom. It soon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued so till the middle of the thirteenth century, when the famous Halloo, the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and destroying this metropolis. It soon, however, recovered itself; but since it has been taken from the Persians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient splendor. It still, notwithstanding, continues to be a place of pretty good resort for all the commodities of Natolia Syria, Damascus, Constantinople, Arabia, Persia, and India; but is not so populous and opulent as when the Persians held it; 250 miles N N W Bassora, lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 15 N.

Bagenbon Head, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the S coast of the county of Wexford, lon. 6 48 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Bagiura, a town of Egypt; 25 miles S Girgé

Baglana, a country of India, situated between the countries of Aurungabad, Guzerat, and Candeish. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnara, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, destroyed by an earthquake

quake in the year 1783, when 3017 persons perished; 14 miles W Oppido.

Bagnareia, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, the see of a bishop, held immediately under the Pope; 6 miles S Orvieto.

Bagneres de Lucban, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, near the source of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It has some medicinal springs; 20 leagues S W Thoulouse, and 7 S St. Gaudens.

Bagnares en Bigorre, a town of France in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, on the Adour, celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in spring and autumn, 10 miles S E Tarbes, lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Bagnislaac, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 30 miles N E Spalatro, lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Herault, Languedoc, near the river Cese (in the bed of which some gold sand is found) 8 miles S W Pont St. Esprit, lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bababara, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The place is surrounded with pallisadoes; the palace is extensive; the temples 100 in number. [Damberger.]

Babar, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital. It produces wheat, rice, peas, &c.

Babar, a town of Hindoostan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name; remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments: 30 miles S E Patna, and 220 N W Calcutta, lon. 85 50 E, lat. 25 14 N.

Baberen Island, in the gulf of Persia, once famous for its pearl fishery, lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Babbrein, a town of Arabia, situated on an island in the Gulf of Persia, which gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, which are all called the *Isles of Babbrein*. It belonged once to the Portuguese, it is now in the possession of an Arabian Scheik: the duties on dates and pearls are said to amount to a lack of rupees.

Babi, a province of the island of Luzon, or Manilla, which takes its name

from a lake so called: 30 leagues in circumference.

Babira, or *Rif*, the northern district of Egypt, which extends from the division of the Nile to the E and W branches, on both sides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Menuf, Mansoura, Tinch, Catih, and Foua.

Babus, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles N Gottenburg, lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

Bols, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavara; but famous, in the time of the ancient Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W Naples, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles N W Essek, lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands, lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Baikal, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 320 miles long and 80 broad. There are in it many blackish seals; sturgeons of a monstrous size, and sea dogs. In the environs are several sulphurous springs, and in one part near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it discharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is sweet, transparent, and appears at a distance green like the sea. Persons who travel from Siberia to China, cross this lake, and are often frightened by the violent storms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it seems to discharge any of its waters, lon. 137 57 to 143 47 E, lat. 51 20 to 55 20 N.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, 9 miles S W Ypres, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bain Ganga, or *Bain River*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Bakerwell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, on the river Wye, 20 miles N N W Derby.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven

of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The entrance, in some places, is difficult and dangerous, on account of the number of shoals and islands. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S Astracan, lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a town in Merionethshire. It is seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50 miles S S E Holyhead, and 195 N W London.

Balagat, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called, the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends not only through their territories, but through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles N W Barcelona, lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Balambuan, or *Palambuan*, a country on the E part of the island of Java, governed by a king, who is despotic: it produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent pastures which feed a great number of horses, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the same name.

Balanbangan, a small island in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, between Borneo, and Mindanao.

Balantes, a people, who possess a little territory on the banks of the Geves, about 12 leagues square. They have gold, and trade in grain, poultry, and cattle, with the neighbouring tribes; but never intermarry, nor allow them to enter their state. They are industrious, and warlike, but never trade in slaves.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

Balarue, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for its baths.

Balafore, a seaport to the N W of the bay of Bengal, 4 miles from it by land, but by the rivers 20. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. Ships generally take pilots here

to conduct them up the Ganges. It is 180 miles S W Hoogly, lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Balbastro, a town of Spain in Aragon, situated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over 170 parishes, 8 convents, 14 hermitages, and 19 hospitals; 47 miles N W Barcelona, and 40 E N E Saragossa.

Balbeck, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, is situated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be seen large remains of one of the most beautiful temples in the world, supposed to have been dedicated to the worship of the Sun; both the ancient and present name of the place, signifies The City of the Sun: but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Augustus, it was a garrison town of the Romans; and the present temple is said to have been built by Antoninus Pius, instead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Constantine it was neglected, and soon after turned into a Christian church, and continued so till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being exposed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly to ruins. The state of the city is not less deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its destruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, which in the year 1784, were reduced to less than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their subsistence: 110 miles S Aleppo, and 30 N N W Damascus.

Balcarry, a village of Scotland, on the S coast of the country of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port: 10 miles E S E Kircudbright.

Baldo, a mountain, part of the Alps, which separates the country of Tyrol from the country of Verona, 30 miles in circumference.

Baldock, a town of England, in the county of Herts, situated on the great N road from London to York. Great quantities of barley are made into malt, for London and country trade, 8 miles S Biggleswade, and 37 N London.

Bâle (*Bischoflicke st.*) a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends to the dioceses of Lausanne, Constance, Straßburg, Teul, and Pefan-

son, and contains 6 towns, of which Porentrui, the residence of the bishop, and Delemont are the chief, and 170 smaller towns and villages. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and steel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into 9 regiments.

Bâle, or *Basil*, the chief place of a canton, and largest city of Switzerland, consists of two towns, built on both sides of the Rhine. The magistracy is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate. The environs are fertile, and the climate softer than the countries round, so that they send early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the distance of 20 leagues. Three melancholy epochs are marked in the annals of *Bâle*; an earthquake in the year 1356, which destroyed a great number of houses; and two malignant fevers; one in 1314, which carried off 11,000 persons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. The principal manufactures are ribbons, silk stuffs, painted liacens, gloves, and cutlery. The bishop has had no power in *Bâle*, since the time of the reformation in 1519, when the bishop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and have from that time resided at Porentrui. See *Basil*.

Bali, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda illands, forming the N side of the Straits of Java, through which the E India ships sometimes return from China, but the passage is commonly very difficult on account of contrary winds. The island is 25 leagues long, and 15 wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is said to be 600,000, who are black, addicted to war; and pagans, lon. 115 28 E, lat. 7 12 S.

Balis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the frontiers of Diarbekir, on the W bank of the Euphrates: 20 leagues E Aleppo.

Ballantrae, a seaport town of Scotland, on the W coast of the country of Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, containing about 80 houses, and 300 inhabitants: they have a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river, which joins the Frith near the town: 28 miles S S W Ayr.

Ballinbeg, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S Sligo, lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Balla, a town of Egypt, 10 miles S Dendera.

Ballas, a trading village of Egypt. A

great quantity of earthen pots are manufactured here; their bottoms are convex. This inconvenient form has been the same from the remotest antiquity.

[Seneca.]

Ballynanel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles N E Cavan, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Ballynastill, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles N W Kilkenny, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Ballyvaughan, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 110 N W Dublin, lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Balagajan, Little, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Within the last century it was seized by the Baloges, or Balleches, whose country adjoins to the W bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Balou, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the W by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea, and on the S by Abylinia; 60 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

Baltic, an inland sea, on the N W part of Europe, formed by the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark; there are a great number of islands in this sea. Aland, which is situated in the northern part, and divides it from the Gulf of Bothnia, Dago, and Esel, or Oesel, near the coast of Russia, Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden, Rugen, a part of Pomerania, Bornholm, Falster, Moen, or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark, besides a number of other smaller ones; the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Scaggarack, or Cattegat Sea. The length from S W to N E, rather more than 200 leagues, and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about 25 leagues, but in some places 50. The general passage for vessels from the North Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow passage between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand; and a toll is paid by vessels to the king of Denmark, for the purpose of maintaining lighthouses as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themselves in-

to the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Vistula, the Rega, the Persante, the Nicmen, &c. which give a degree of freshness to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for three months in the winter.

Baltimore, a village of Ireland; in the country of Cork, with a good harbour, situated on the E side of a bay to which it gives name. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itself; 13 miles S Bantry.

Bambarra, a kingdom of Africa, on the Niger. The people are civilized; the women are admitted into society. The shea tree furnishes them with a vegetable butter, richer than that from milk. This is a principal article of their commerce. Their lands are highly cultivated; the face of the country is beautiful. The following extempore song from a female is a specimen of their poetry. A traveller arrives at one of their villages. The sight of a white man terrifies them; they dare not admit him. A storm is rising. A woman more courageous than the rest, invited him into her hut, lighted her lamp, gave him a broiled fish to eat, spread a mat for his repose. With her companions she began to spin: they cheered the night with song. "The winds roared, and the rains fell, the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree. He has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn. Chorus. Let us pity the white man—no mother has he, &c. [Park.]

Bamberg, a town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university. It surrendered to the French in August 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N Nuremberg, lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S Glatz. lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bamborough, a village of England, county of Northumberland, near the coast of the German Ocean, with a castle said to be built in 548. This castle, with the estate, was left by Mr. Crew, bishop of Durham, to charitable uses. Here are granaries filled with corn to feed the poor at a low price in time of scarcity. Here a patrol is kept every stormy night for 8 miles to succour shipwrecked seamen. By a particular mode of firing

cannon, ringing bells, &c. the very place of misfortune is pointed out to the people around. Rewards are given those, who distinguish themselves in time of distress. It is 324 miles N London.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal: it is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of apes, whiter than the whitest European rabbits, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country, white foxes, the girafa, described as an animal high, but not so large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary swiftness. There are 6 gold mines, and others of silver, tin, lead, iron, and loadstone.

Bampton, a town of Oxfordshire, near the Thames, 12 miles W Oxford, and 70 W by N London.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles N N E Exeter, and 163 W by S London.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire. It sends one member to parliament; is noted for its cakes and cheese; and is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles N N W London.

Banca, an island of Asia, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name, lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

Banccalis, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W Malacca, lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancock, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S Siam, lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 127 and 128 E lon. and 4 and 5 S lat. comprehending the isles of Lantor, Polooroon, Rosinging, Pooloway, Gonapi, Nero, &c. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows on these islands only, a sufficient supply for the rest of the world; and they have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. The inhabitants have waged unceasing war against the birds, which, swallowing the seeds whole, they fear might void them

in other islands in a state capable of vegetation : and they send out parties of troops to search for and destroy every appearance of the young plants. These islands contain about 5000 souls, formerly there are said to have been 15,000. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length ; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S E Amboyna, lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W Gombroon lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandra, the capital of Saisette, an island separated from Bombay, by a narrow channel, lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

Banff, a seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, Scotland, seated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of 7 arches, erected by government. The town house is adorned with a handsome spire ; and the harbour is defended by a neat pier and a battery. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings ; and the children attend the factory and school alternately ; so that education and industry are united ; 32 miles N W Aberdeen.

Bangalore, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, being, from its situation, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791 ; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles N E Seringapatam, lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Bangbir, a town of Ireland, in King's County, on the Shannon, 15 miles S Athlone, lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Bangor, a city in Carnarvonshire. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W St. Asaph, and 251 N W London.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name, lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Banjar, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which the English have a factory.

Banjar Massim, a kingdom in the island of Borneo, the principal town of which is called *Negara*. The country produces great quantities of pepper ; there are also mines of gold, iron, copper, and tin. It is said the king can raise above 7000 armed men.

Banias, a town of Syria : 50 miles S W Damascus.

Banstead, a village of Surrey, noted for its walnut trees, but more for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S S W London.

Bantam, a seaport town on the N W part of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom ; once a flourishing place, trading with merchants of all nations, before the Dutch obtained the exclusive trade. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town : walls are of brick, with cannons placed at the angles, and two towers : the gates are not strong, the town consists only of three streets, not paved, but covered with coarse sand : the houses are surrounded with cocoa trees, they are built with straw and rosewood, supported by carved pillars, and covered with palm leaves : the palace is large, but without taste, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India ; they annually exported three million pound of pepper, lon. 105 20 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Banton, or *Batan*, one of the smaller Philippine Islands.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the E coast of a bay, to which it gives name, on the S coast of Ireland, about 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The French descent upon Ireland was to have been made at this place. The bay is one of the finest in the world, being large enough to contain all the shipping in Europe ; 40 miles S W Cork, and 36 W Kinsale.

Banub, a town of Egypt, 52 miles W N W Mansura.

Banyans, or *Baynons*, a people of Africa somewhat civilized. They are brave and industrious. Their women have the laudable custom when at work, of holding water in their mouths to prevent interruption from talkativeness. [De la Brue.]

Banza a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

Baol, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 20 leagues long, and 24 wide.

Baom, or *Apoom*, one of the new discovered islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, lon. 186 17 W, lat. 16 26 S.

Bapaume, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants: 12 miles S Arras, and 77 N Paris.

Bar, a town of Arabia, 56 miles S E El Catiff.

Bar (Le), a town of France, department of the Var, 4 miles N E Grasse.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, department of the Meuse; before the revolution, it was the capital of the duchy of Bar. It is a considerable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The separation being formed by a castle, called *Bar*; and was a barrier between France and Lorraine; the walls and towers of this castle were demolished by Louis XIV. The river Ornain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town: 21 miles S S E St. Menchould, and 30 miles W Toul.

Barbary, a large country of Africa, is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Egypt and deserts of Lybia, on the S by Sahara or the desert, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean; its utmost extent, from E to W, 1200 miles, and its breadth, from N to S, 320, but the breadth is less or more in different places. It is usually divided into 5 kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole situated under the temperate zone. All the coast and mountains on the side of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and snow falls at certain times of the year; the rainy season commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary: the months of December and January are more severe, nevertheless the cold is not so great as to render a fire necessary: the cold diminishes from January, and the season is then so inconstant, that it often changes three or four times a day; the W and N winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the same month, they gather ripe cherries in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in some places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and forests of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beasts, lions, tigers, apes, and wild goats, a variety of birds and serpents. All the states which compose what we call Barbary, have a num-

ber of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Morocco and Fez have some on the Atlantic, which serve equally for the commerce of the Christians, and the retreat of the vessels of the corsairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal seaport towns. The chief articles of commerce are ostrich feathers, gold dust, indigo, dates, raisins, skins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, millet, and horses. The commerce of horses and grain is not allowed at all places, and forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unless in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muslins, spices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, sugar, logwood, sulphur, paper, steel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary consist of three different races of men, the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to seek their fortunes: and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deserts; the Africans again are divided into whites and blacks; the former of which are those who inhabit the seaports, and country along the coast; and the latter, those who reside in the inland country; they are all Mahometans.

Barbasote, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the W of Ceuta.

Barbato, a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

Barberian, an island on the Indian Ocean: 15 leagues W from Ceylon, lon. 80 E, lat. 6 24 N.

Barberino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the side of the river Sieve: 4 miles W Scarperia.

Barbesieux, a town of France, department of the Charente. Near it is a medicinal spring, 45 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 0, lat. 45 28 N.

Barbonne, a town of France, department of the Marne, 1 league and a half S Sézanne.

Barby, a lordship of Germany, in Upper Saxony, of small extent. It makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reufs, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

Barby, a town in the above lordship, on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian Academy, for the

the instruction of youth ; 14 miles N W Dessau, and 14 S S E Magdeburg.

Barca, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the W of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at present belonging to the Turks, and governed by a sangiac, dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal ; along the coasts the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is sterile and desert. Here was the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and residence of the sangiac, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

Barcelona, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and see of a bishop, it is said to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Christ, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Spain ; its population is in proportion to its size, having 15,000 houses, and the industry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of those of any other part of Spain. It is built on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the form of a semicircle, on the bank of the sea in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, separated from each other by a wall, and the whole defended by thick walls, bastions, horn-works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches ; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui ; it is however too extensive to be easily gaurded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. It contains several fine edifices ; that called the Tersana, or the arsenal, is of vast extent : a prodigious gallery, containing 28 forges, has been erected in it within a few years. The cathedral, the church of Notre Dame, the exchange, bishop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquisition, &c. are all magnificent. About 20 years ago, a very large cannon foundery was established in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiss. Barcelona carries on an extensive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glass, swords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandize. The harbour is spacious, commodious, and always full of vessels, but it is sometimes dangerous ; it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immense expense to keep the entrance open ; the sea visibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would soon be at a distance from the shore. It is defended on one side from the winds

by Montjoui, which runs into the sea in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole 300 paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its silks, middling cloths, and cottonades, wines, brandies, and other productions, and if we wish to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it must be observed, that in 1782, out of 628 vessels which entered Barcelona, 317 belonged to Spain. It is true that silks from Lyons, stockings from Nimes, several kinds of stuffs and cottons, notwithstanding the prohibition, and particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the English 3,000,000 of piastres, pass into Catalonia by the same port. The diocese contains 213 parishes, besides 8 in the city : 250 miles E N E Madrid, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent pasturage : 4 leagues S E Embrun, and 8 and a half N N E Digne.

Barcelonne, a town of France, department of the Gers, on the Adour : it contains about 2,000 inhabitants : 3 leagues S W Nogaro.

Barcelor, a seaport town of the East Indies, with a good harbour, on the coast of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch, lon. 74 14 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau : supposed to be one of the most ancient towns of Germany ; 4 miles N Lunenburg, 17 S E Hamburg.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, situated on a rock near the small river Ceno, and capital of a marquisate, to which it gives name : 26 miles W Parma.

Bardis, a town of Egypt, and residence of a scheik, whose authority extends a considerable way along the Nile : 6 miles S Girgé.

Bardsey, an island, in the Irish sea, near the coast of Cardigan, in Wales, 12 leagues S S E Holyhead, lat. 52 58 N.

Bardt, or *Barth*, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, situated in a small bay in the Baltic, 32 miles N E Rostock.

Bare, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, near the E coast of New Ireland : it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited, lat. 39 56 S.

Barenton,

Barenton, a town of France, department of the Channel, at the source of the Ardecé: the number of inhabitants about 2000: 7 leagues E S E Avranches.

Barfand, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, between Nordkiöping and Söderkiöping.

Barfleur, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. It had formerly a good harbour, and a considerable trade, but through neglect the harbour is choaked with sand, and the trade in consequence decayed: 4 leagues and a half E Cherburg.

Barbagnas, a province of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arekea is situated:

Bari, a seaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the same name, and see of an archbishop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. The harbour was almost destroyed by the Venetians: 120 miles E N E Naples, 18 E Trani, lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 15 N:

Bari, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, saffron, and fruits; there are 16 towers built to defend the coasts from corsairs. The principal towns are Bari, Tradi, the present capital, Bironto, Bartetta, Altamura, Gravina, Molfetta, Vifeglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

Barjols, a town of France, department of the Var, the town is populous, and is situated in a charming country: 9 leagues N Toulon; and 8 E Aix.

Barking, a town of England, county of Essex, on a creek in the river Rothin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay, 7 miles E London.

Barlenga, a small island, the principal of a cluster in the Atlantic Ocean, about 3 leagues from the W coast of Portugal; with a fortress: these islands are called *Borlings* by the English seamen, and the great part merely rocks, lat. 39 20 N.

Barletta, a seaport town of Naples, country of Bari, on the Adriatic: 4 miles W Trani, lat. 41 19 N.

Barmanetty, a town of Asia, in Thibet.

Barmen, a town of Germany, Westphalia, in a fertile valley to which it gives name: 5 miles N Launep.

Barmouth, a seaport of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, on a bay, to which it gives name: 8 miles S W Dolgelly.

Barnard's Castle, a town of England, on

the river Tees, county of Durham, contains about 3000 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of camblets, in which about 400 weavers are employed: 254 miles N London.

Barnesley, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkshire: there is a considerable manufacture for wire, as likewise for hard-ware; another for linen, and another for glass bottles.

Barnet, a town of England, in Herts, and Middlesex counties, near which was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the earl of Warwick was slain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April, 1471: 11 miles N London.

Barnstaple, a seaport town of England, on the river Taw, county of Devon. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle, had the liberties of a city and a good harbour; but the harbour is now shallow, so that vessels cannot come up to the town, yet it has some considerable trade; sends two members to the British parliament. Barnstaple bay is an opening in the Bristol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge: 40 miles N N W Exeter, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Baroach, a town of India, in the country of Guzerat: 34 miles N Surat, and 80 S Amedabad, lon. 72 58 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Barsche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Domfront: 4 miles S S E Domfront.

Barou, one of the Aleuthian Isles. No wood grows here; bears and sea wolves are plenty, lat. 59 N. [Beneyowski.]

Barra, an island of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

Barra, a kingdom of Africa, on the river Gambia, which extends about 20 leagues; producing a great plenty of the necessaries of life. Their chief trade is in salt, which they carry up the river as far as Barraconda; and in return bring Indian corn, cotton cloths, elephant's teeth, and gold dust. The king of Barra is more formidable to Europeans than any other chieftain on the river. Accordingly he demands exorbitant duties, amounting to 2cl. on each vessel great or small.

[Park.]

Barra, or *Barray*, one of the western islands of Scotland: about 6 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities

quantities of cod and ling are caught on the E coast, 30,000 of the latter having one year been sent from this island to Glasgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are sold for about 5 or 6 pound a hundred; the fishermen also catch some dog fish, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and sell what they do not consume at 7d. or 8d. the Scotch pint. Shell fish abound here, such as limpets, muscles, wilks, clams, spout-fish, or razor-fish, lobsters, crabs, &c. &c. but what is singularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the shell fish, called cockle. It is found upon the great sand on the north end of Burray, in such quantities, that in times of great scarcity, all the families upon the island (about 200) resort to it for their daily subsistence. It has been computed, that in two summers, which were peculiarly distressing on account of the great scarcity, no less than from 100 to 200 horse loads of cockles were taken off the sands at low water every day of the spring tides, during the months of May, June, July, and August. If the people made use of cockles in plentiful years, they might save as much bread as would prevent a scarcity in the worst of times: 5 miles S from the island of South Uist, lon. 7 30 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Barraconda, see *Barra*, Africa.

Barrea, a circar or district of Hindoostan in the country of Guzerat.

Barrege le Bains, a town of France, situated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in which are a number of medicinal springs of different degrees of heat, from luke warm to nearly scalding hot; from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unclouded, or oily to the touch, and in taste and smell, said to resemble eggs, on which a hen has sat some time. They are used both for bathing and drinking: 6 posts S Tarbes, lat 42 53 N.

Barren Island, in the East Indian Sea; about 6 leagues in circumference. It is 15 leagues E of the most northern of the Andaman isles. In clear weather it may be seen at the distance of 12 leagues. A quarter of a mile from the shore, there is no ground with a line of 150 fathoms. Near the centre of the isle from a hill blazes a volcano. An extensive valley or crater surrounds it. Volumes of smoke, showers of red hot stones weighing 3 or 4 tons, astonish the spectator. The base of the cone is but little higher than the surrounding sea. It rises with an activity

of 32°, 17' to the height of 1200 feet, lat. 12 20 N. [Colebrooke.]

Barrier Islands, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the E coast of New Zealand.

Barion, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the S side of the Humber, from whence passage boats go every day to Hull, 7 miles across. It contains about 1700 inhabitants: 34 miles N Lincoln, and 166 N London.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, 7 miles S E Mansalout.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, 12 miles S Dendera.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the W side of the Nile: 18 miles S Siut.

Baruth, a town of Syria, 60 miles W Damascus. It has a christian church, lat. 34 10 N.

Bastee Islands, 5 islands in the Chinese Sea; 3 of them are large, and 4 of them inhabited; they are said to be so called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor used by the inhabitants, made of the juice of the sugar cane, and a small black grain; this name was given to the most easterly island, and became general to them all: the productions are plantains, bananas, pine apples, sugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the islands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Isle of Goats, and Bashie, or Bachi; they are situated to the S of Formosa.

Basil, or *Basle*, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge, 600 feet long. The larger has 5 gates, 6 suburbs, 200 streets, 6 large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by a daubing of rose coloured paint, spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Erasmus. The town house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture, by Holbein, of the Passion, are much admired. The university has had the glory of possessing such illustrious names as Oecolampadius, Buxtorf, Wetstein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several

ral exceedingly scarce. The clocks always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle; and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Prussia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel August 28. Basle is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Switzerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S Paris, lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N. See more under article *Basle*. [Moor, Coxe.]

Baslan, one of the Philippine islands: 12 leagues in circumference, very fertile, especially in fruit and rice: 6 leagues S W Mindanao, lon. 121 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Basilicata, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the E by the Gulf of Tarento. It produces corn, wine, oil, saffron, cotton, honey, and wax, in abundance: the principal towns are Melfi, Acerenza, Potenza, Turfi, and Venosa.

Basilgarod, a town on the Volga, at the foot of a mountain. The city is without walls, the houses of wood. The people of the country round live in huts, feed on milk, wild fowls and honey. They are barbarous, and addicted to robbery.

[Olearius.]

Bassing, a principal branch of the Senegal, a deep, sluggish stream. [Park.]

Basingstoke, a town of England, county of Hants. A navigable canal is lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and shalloons; 37 miles E Salisbury, and 46 W London.

Basqueville, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine; 3 leagues S S W Dieppe.

Bass, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire. On the S side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the S W, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or a ladder. In May and June it is

quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people, close by each other, hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. The rock has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep, lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

Bassano, a town belonging to the state of Venice, on the Brenta: 12 miles N Vicenza.

Bassee (La), a town of France, department of the North, formerly a place of considerable strength, but dismantled by Louis XIV; situated on the Deule: 12 miles S W Lille.

Basseen, a town of Hindoostan, on the western coast of the Peninsula of India, in the country of Baglana; 20 miles N Bombay.

Bassora, or *Bussarab*, a city of Asia, in the Arabian Irak, situated on a navigable canal, on the W bank of the Euphrates, built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the second caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Persians; this canal is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the Gulf of Persia, from which it lies about 15 leagues N W. It is a place of very considerable trade, vessels from Europe and Asia are always found in the port. The troubles of Persia were of considerable advantage to the trade of Bassora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reside there; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come from India loaded with merchandise: those from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, silk, muslins, bastard-saffron, sandal, and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin, and iron. From the coast of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themselves. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Su-

rat all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel, of which the Persians are the chief purchasers, to make their fabres. The principal merchandises of the Dutch are spices and coffee from Java. The vessels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Mussulmen merchants, but the Europeans are the most numerous. Some Arabians bring slaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, grain when the exportation is allowed, dates, wine, and dry fruits of Persia, &c. Basiora rather belongs to the Arabs than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly spoken. The prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, besides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Nestorians, and monks from Europe; there are besides, some modern Sabceans, whom they call disciples of John. Their houses have no windows towards the streets, and have flat roofs, on which they sleep in summer. In 1691, 80,000 inhabitants of this city died of the plague, and in 1773, 275,000. The present number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be 12 miles in circumference; 210 miles S W Isphahan, and 600 S E Aleppo, lon. 44 30 E, lat. 29 30 N. [Jackson.]

Basta, a town of Egypt: 40 miles N E Cairo, and 31 S S E Mansora.

Bastellia, a town of the island of Corsica: 5 leagues E N E Ajaccio.

Bastia, a city and seaport of Corsica, and capital of the island, commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathoms in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the sea forms a small bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, surrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but small, and fit only for small vessels, the commerce is inconsiderable. In the year 1794, Lord Hood, after the surrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, captured Bastia. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 6000; 70 miles S S W Leghorn, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Bistia, a seaport town of Istria, in the Adriatic, opposite Corfu; 8 miles S S E Umago, lat. 39 41 N.

Batlogne, a city of the Netherlands, in

the duchy of Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes it is so populous, so well built, and has so much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes*. This city was in possession of the French from 1684 to 1698, when by the peace of Ryswick, it was restored with its jurisdiction to Spain, from whom it descended to the house of Austria. The jurisdiction, which is part of the ancient comté of Ardonnes, comprehends 145 villages and hamlets: 22 miles N W Luxemburg, and 35 S Liege, lon. 23 11 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Batacola, a seaport town of India, on the coast of Malabar, where the English had once a settlement, but in consequence of a bull dog having killed a sacred cow, they were all massacred by the natives, in the year 1670: 20 miles N Barcelor.

Batavia, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, situated in a low and marshy plain, at the union of some small rivers which descend from mountains, and render the interior navigation easy: in most of the streets are canals filled with almost stagnant water; some of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great space, because the houses which are only one story high, are large, convenient, and airy; the streets are very wide and straight. The borders of the canals are shaded with large trees, which stop the exhalations of the marshy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholesome; this unwholesomeness is much increased by the custom of depositing the black and putrid mud on the sides of the canal to dry. Scarcely 1 in 20 Europeans who visit this place, and reside here for any length of time, returns. The public buildings are for the most part without elegance; the church of the Cross is large and handsome; the town-house is well situated; the hospital is convenient and large. It is surrounded with a rampart of stones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a castle, with lofty and thick walls, well furnished with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workshops, &c. At some distance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its marshy situation. The harbour is the most beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom secure. Round the harbour and in the bay are several

several islands, among which are Edam, whither they send criminals to hard labour; it is about one league and a half in circumference: Purmerent, in which is an hospital: Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandize: Onrust, this island is two leagues from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber yard, where 3 or 400 carpenters are kept constantly employed, with magazines of stores to furnish vessels with whatever they may want. Batavia is said to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houses, and 200 Chinese, and nearly as many in the suburbs; the population is supposed to be 60,000 souls, of which 17,000 are Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the sea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are spread with country houses and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and intersected with rivers and canals; but in the midst of cultivated lands are found marshes, bogs, and brackish waters, which produce fevers and epidemic disorders; every countenance announces debility and languor: some houses indeed are built in situations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but these are very rare. For the space of 10 or 12 leagues, the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men seem to possess strength and colour, where the diseased readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This soil, so unfriendly to man, is the best for vegetation, and produces great quantities of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c; vast plantations of the sugar-cane grow almost without culture, and produce a greater quantity of juice than those of the American islands. In the year 1619, Batavia was only a village, pallisadoed round with bamboo canes, in a flat country, marshy, and subject to the inundations of a river running through it. At this time the Dutch made a settlement here, who demolished the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia*, they cut canals and drains, to carry off the water upon any land floods. The bay has 17 or 18 islands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 vessels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the sea, between which 100 slaves are constantly employed in taking out the mud

or soil, washed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would soon be choaked up: a boom crosses it below the town, which is shut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main guard. Here all vessels pay toll. The ships for Europe are laden with what spices are necessary, the rest are burned. A sea breeze rises every morning at ten, to bring vessels into the bar, and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out, one from the north the other from the south. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the States of Holland every 3 years, lon. 106 50 E, lat. 6 10 N. [M^cCartney, Byron, Cook.]

Bath, a city of England, in the county of Somerset, is situated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the N, S, and S W by lofty hills, forming a very pleasant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier against the winds, and fountains of the purest waters. These hills abound with white free stone, of which the houses are built. The buildings, which are elegant, rise one range above another, nearly to the summit of the lofty hill, on the declivity of which the city stands. On the N W side the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. These mineral waters are said, from the latest experiments, to contain a small portion of common salt, a larger proportion of sesquicarbonates, a portion of fixed air, and some sulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a slight chalybeate impregnation. These are all that chemistry has yet discovered; but from the inadequacy of these impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that some latent cause is concerned of too subtle a nature to be subjected to such analysis, or perhaps to be the object of our senses, or even of our comprehension. There are three principal springs, or baths, the King's Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Cross Bath. The Queen's Bath is merely an expansion of the waters of the King's Bath. The heat of the King's Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot Bath 117, and of the Cross Bath 111. The disorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatism, hysteric colic, the colic of Poitiers, jaundice, white swellings, leprosy, hysteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and spasmodic diseases, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumstances which forbid the use of the Bath:

Bath waters, are all cases with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breast, with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all cases in which internal suppuration or scirrhus has taken place; all cases of hæmorrhages and plethora. This city is a place of such general resort, that it seems like a great national hospital; it is so far, however, from being a house of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amusements and dissipation. A General Hospital, or Infirmary, was opened in 1742, for the reception of the sick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland. There are 3 parish churches in Bath, and several chapels of the established form; beside places of worship for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers: 19 miles N E Wells, 12 E Bristol, 39 N W Salisbury, 41 nearly S W Gloucester, 67 S W Oxford, and 107 W London, lon. 2 17 W, lat. 51 23 N.

Batha, or **Bachia**, a town of Hungary, near the Danube; once the see of a bishop, now united to Colocza, 110 miles S Buda, lon. 20 40 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Bato, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean; 2 miles S E Scæla.

Batou, a small island near the W coast of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, lon. 98 E.

Batta, a province of Africa, once a powerful state, but now subject to Congo: the principal towns are Batta, the capital, Congon, and Agisymba.

Battaglia, a town of Naples, 3 miles N W Vico.

Battel, a town of England, county of Sussex; built near the place where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William Duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The town consists of one good street; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, in estimation among sportsmen; 57 miles S London.

Batticola, a fortified town on the coast of Ceylon, lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

Battersea, a village in Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it, now stands a distillery and a curious horizontal air mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free school; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea; 4 miles W S W London.

Battenburg, a town of the duchy of Gueldres, on the N side of the Meuse, 10 miles S W Nimeguen.

Batthfeld, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV gained a victory over Piercy, called Hotspur; 3 miles N Shrewsbury.

Battuszani, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles N N W Jassy.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, is bounded on the N by Franconia and Bohemia, on the E and S by the circle of Austria, and on the W by Swabia, and contains about 2830 square leagues. It is composed of 20 states, divided into two benches, the one ecclesiastical, and the other secular. These states are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbishop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the assemblies are held generally at Ratibon or Wasserburg. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furnish 800 horsemen, and 1494 foot, as its contingent.

Bavaria, the electorate or duchy, comprehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the same bounds, 60 leagues long, and 40 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the S the country is mountainous, interspersed with forests, lakes, and morasses, with pasture grounds, but few corn fields, towards the N are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs, and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, quarries of excellent marble, plenty of game, fish, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmuhl, Nab, and Iser; they count 16 lakes of a larger size, and 160 smaller; 275 rivers, great and small; 360 forests; 720 mountains, and a great number of fish ponds. They reckon 48 cities; 123 towns; 1200 villages; 1000 chateaus, or noblemen's seats; 86 convents; 1500 parishes; 28,709 churches; and about 4,000,000 of souls. The revenues of the elector amount to about 5 or 6,000,000 of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The states of Bavaria are composed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are assembled by the deputies at Munich; but this seldom happens; the states of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet since the year 1628. The inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Bavaria are the most zealous Catholics in Europe. There are however some Protestants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal
manufactures

manufactures are coarse cloth, stuffs of woollen, cotton, and silk stockings, velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, salt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electorate college, and the second among the secular electors; he has a seat and the first vote among the college of princes. His assessment in the matricula of the empire amounts to 60 horse, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix dollars, and 58 kreutzers.

Bavaria (Upper,) is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich, and Burkhausen. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhausen, Abensperg, Ingolstadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhem, and Wasserburg; of the latter, Burkhausen, Brannau, and Scherding.

Bavaria (Lower,) is likewise divided into two governments, viz. that of Landshuit, the principal towns of which are Landshuit, Aerding, Dingelsing, Landau, Vilshofen, Osterhofen, and Mosburg; and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kelheim, Dietfurt, Stadtam Hof, and Deckendorf.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of the north; once a considerable town, now scarcely more than a village: 2 leagues N E le Quesnoy, and 11 S E Lille.

Baubigny, a town of France: one league and a half N E Paris.

Baugé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loir, on the river Coesnon; before the revolution the seat of a governor, and a royal justice: it contains about 4000 inhabitants; 6 leagues E N E Angers.

Baulas, a town of Syria: 50 miles E Damascus.

Bauman Islands, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722, apparently pleasant and covered with fruit trees, and vegetables: the inhabitants are white, numerous and armed with bows and arrows, but represented as of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 7 or 8 leagues in circumference, with good anchorage, lon. 180 59 E, lat. 15 S.

Baumes-les-Dames, or *Baume-les-Nones*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs. Five miles

from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a grotto is seen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles S W Besançon, lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Bausk, a town of Courland, on the river Muza. It has a castle on a rock, 17 miles S E Mittau.

Bautzen, or *Budissen*, a town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia: formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Saxony, on the river Sprée; 30 miles E N E Dresden, and 76 E Leipsick, lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It is seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle; 10 miles E by N Arles.

Bavtry, a town of England, in the W Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Idle; the principal trade is in millstones and grindstones, 152 miles N London.

Bay of Islands, so called from the great number of Islands which line its shores: on the coast of New Zealand: it affords good anchorage.

Bay of Inlets, a bay on the S E coast of New Holland, Between Cape Palmerston and Cape Townsend, lon. 209 36 to 210 45 W, lat. 21 30 to 22 30 S.

Paya, a seaport town of Africa, in the district of Soko, on the Gold Coast. There is a town of this name in Lower Hungary on the Danube, lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Bayerisdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Rednitz, with a seat of justice, and a large synagogue: 4 miles N Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Bessin, in Lower Normandy, the seat of a governor, a bailywick and an election, and the see of a bishop, whose diocese included 611 parishes: the cathedral is admired as the most beautiful in the department. Besides the cathedral, there were 17 other churches, a college, a public school, an hotel-dieu, a general hospital, and several religious houses. The number of inhabitants is computed at 3000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is situated on the Aure, about 4 miles from the sea: 4 leagues and a half W N W Caen, lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 17 N.

Bayjeh, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which carries on a considerable

erable trade in corn, situated on the side of a hill, with a citadel.

Baylar, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Abyssinia, and province of Daule, on the Red Sea, lat. 13 30 N.

Bayon, a town of France, department of the Meurte, on the Moselle: 14 miles S Nantz, and 9 S W Lunéville.

Bayona, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in a small gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the sea near the coast is furnished with excellent fish, and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of springs; the place is small, but strong: 3 leagues S W Vigo, and 4 N W Tuy, lat. 42 15 N.

Bayonne, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées and late province of Gascony. Two rivers, the Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by 3 timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. Great numbers of masts from the forests of the Pyrenées, are sent to Brest from this place. The first ships in the whale fisheries in Greenland and Finland were sent from this place in 1605. The citadel is the strongest in France. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. Its inhabitants are about 10,000. It is 25 miles S W Dax, and 425 S by W Paris, lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N. [Wrxall.]

Bazas, a city of France, department of the Gironde: before the revolution the capital of Bazadois, and see of a bishop. The diocese, which is said to have been one of the most ancient in France, comprehends 250 parishes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000: 42 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Beachy Head, the highest land on the S coast of Sussex, England, which rises perpendicular over the cliffs. On this promontory many ships have been wrecked in storms. Hares, closely pursued, have sometimes tumbled over the edge of the precipice, with the hounds after them, and dashed in pieces, lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconsfield, a town of England, county of Bucks. Waller the poet had a fine seat here; 31 miles E S E Oxford, and 23 W N W London.

Beaminster, a town of England, county of Dorset. It was anciently more considerable than it now is. It has a manufacture of woollen and sail cloth. The inhabitants are computed at 2000: 12 miles W N W Dorchester, and 138 W London.

Bear Island, near the S W coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5 miles long, and 1 and a half wide.

Béarn, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenées: the plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine. Pau is the capital town. In 1695, there were 198,000 souls in this province.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats: great commerce is carried on here in wool, silk, fluffs, spices, drugs, leather, cotton, &c. which is assisted by an annual fair that continues six days, the returns of which are said to be 8,000,000 of livres in specie, and 6 or 7 in exchange of merchandise, on an average of one year with another: 10 miles E Nîmes, lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Beauce, a country of France, part of Orlennois, so fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain nor river. Now the department of the Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a town of France, department of the Mayne and Loire; 15 miles E Angers.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy: 30 miles E N E Chambery.

Beaugency, a town of France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge of 22 arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy, 4 leagues and a half S W Orleans, lat. 47 47 N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, department of the Rhone and Loire, district of Villefranche, at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardiere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois: 4 leagues N N W Villefranche, and 7 E N L Roanne.

Beaumaris,

Beaumaris, or *Beaumaris*, a seaport town of Wales, and county town of the Isle of Anglesea, very near the Irish Sea, with a large and safe harbour, and good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ships in stormy weather : the trade was once very considerable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the British parliament. It is the seat of a governor, and, as a port town, has 5 smaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllheli; 28 miles E S E Holyhead, and 240 and three quarters N W London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 53 14 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, department of the Calvados, 6 leagues E N E Caen. There are 12 other towns of this name, in different parts of France, one between the Meuse and Sambré, 10 miles E Maubeagne, taken by the English in 1691 who blew up the castle.

Beaune, a town of France, department of the Côte d'Or : remarkable for its wines : 7 leagues S Dijon, and 8 and a half S E Auxonne.

Beauvais, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oise, situated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaisis, and the see of a bishop. It was besieged by the English without success in the year 1443, and by the duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpose, though at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter siege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whose portrait is preserved in the Town-house ; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk first in a procession, kept annually on the 10th of July. The cathedral is much admired ; besides this there are 6 collegiate, and 3 parish churches. The inhabitants carry on a trade in beautiful tapestry : 42 miles N Paris, lat. 49 25 N.

Beauvaisis, before the revolution, a small province of France, bordered on the N by Picardy, on the W by Vexin Normand, on the S by Vexin François, and on the E by Senlis ; the country is very fertile, and was one of the first conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

Beauvoir, a seaport town of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles S W Nantz.

Bebe, a town of Egypt ; 8 miles S Benisuef.

Bec, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine : 9 miles E Havre, 18 S W Rouen.

Becles, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the navigable river Wavenay. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple, and two free schools, one of them with 10 scholarships for Eminent College, Cambridge. It has a common of 1000 acres : 15 miles S W Yarmouth, and 108 N N E London.

Bechin, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. In this circle there are several medicinal springs, and mines of salt, and some gold is found in the river Luschnitz ; it was dreadfully ravaged in the 30 years' war. Bechin, the capital, is situated on the Luschnitz ; 50 miles S Prague, lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Beckum, a town of Germany, Westphalia, on the Werse : 17 miles S S E Münster.

Besangil, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedale, a town of England, in the N Riding of the county of York. The country round is celebrated for breeding horses : 10 miles S E Richmond, and 220 N London.

Bedarrieux, a town of France, department of the Herault, on the Orbe ; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs : 5 leagues and a half N Beziers.

Beder, a town of Hindoostan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan ; large, well built, and strongly fortified ; celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas : 70 miles W Warangola, and 60 N W Hydrabad, lon. 78 7 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Bedford, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, situated on the Ouse. It contains 5 churches, 3 on the N, and 2 on the S side of the river ; it is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market town of the county, on the N side of the Ouse ; the soil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, &c. King Edward VI made John lord Russell, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever since been in that illustrious house, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by king William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has

sent representatives to parliament from the earliest times to the present ; 22 miles S E Northampton, 52 N E Oxford, 16 W Cambridge, and 50 N London.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, is bounded on the N by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, on the E by Cambridgeshire, on the S by Hertfordshire, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. The face of the country is in general varied with small hills and dales, with few extensive levels. Towards the South the land is hilly and chalky ; on the W side for the most part flat and sandy ; the other parts are a deep soil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordshire, are corn and butter. In some parts they cultivate woad for dyers ; and near Wooburn, they dig fullers earth. The principal manufactures are lace making, hats, baskets, and other articles made of straw. Bedfordshire is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 116 parishes, 67,350 inhabitants, and 260,000 acres. It sends 4 members to the British parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Bedford.

Belford Level, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridge, formerly full of fens and marshes, and in rainy seasons for the most part under water, but drained at the expense of 400,000*l*. by the noble family of Russell, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to use.

Bethnal, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the parish of Stepney, now covered with houses, and joined to London. In it is the noble hospital of the Trinity house, for decayed masters of ships for pilots.

Bednore, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, of the same name, N W of the Mysore country, to which it is united. It was taken by the English in the year 1783, but restored soon after : 140 miles N W Seringapatam, 224 S Visapour, and 330 S S E Bombay, lon. 74 53 E, lat. 13 47 N.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who rove from place to place, in Asia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deserts near water and pasture, for the advantage of feeding their horses and camels : they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being surpris'd. They are governed by their own chiefs

after the manner of the ancient Patriarchs. Their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. As to their religion, they are Mahometans. These people take their rest upon the ground, without bed, matras or pillow. Wrapping themselves in their *Hyles*, they lie down where they can find room, on a carpet, in the middle or corner of their tents. Those who are married have a corner of the tent separated by a curtain. Another corner is reserved for their soles, calves and kids. Their encampments are in the open field, in a circular form, with their doors opening towards Mecca. Their tents are supported by a straight pole, 8 or 10 feet high, and 3 or 4 inches thick, filled with hooks, on which are hung, their clothes, batkets, saddles, and implements of war.

[Shaw.]

Bedr, a town of Arabia, 56 miles S S W Medina.

Bedwin (*Great*), a borough of England, county of Wilts ; it however sends 2 members to the British parliament : 6 miles W Hungerford, and 71 W London.

Beemster, in North Holland, was formerly an extensive lake, which by the industry of the Hollanders, who have drained it, is converted into excellent pasture.

Beerallston, a small borough town of England, county of Devon, which sends 2 members to the British parliament : 5 miles from Tavistock, and 211 W London.

Beßkow, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, on the Sprée : a cloth manufacture is carried on in the town : 16 miles S W Francfort, and 34 E S E Berlin.

Besfort, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. It was fortified by Vauban. There are several forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron : 28 miles W Basil.

Begemder, a province of Abyssinia, 180 miles long, 60 broad. It is the strength of the empire in horsemen ; they can furnish 45,000. Its fields abound in cattle, and its mountains in iron mines. [Bruce.]

Bechni, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Bebin, a town of Egypt : 17 miles S Abu Girge.

Behlir, a district of India, in the southern part of the country of Moultan, on the E side of the Indus.

Behlir,

Behkir, or *Bhakir*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, situated on an island in the river Indus : 145 miles S Moulton, 304 W Agimere, lon. 70 6 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Behlulia, a town of Syria : 40 miles S W Aleppo.

Behnefs, a town of Egypt : 10 miles N W Abu Girge.

Behring's Island, one of the Aleutian group, generally low and rocky. [Mavor.]

Behut, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malway country : 128 miles S Agra, and 21 N N E Chandaree.

Beja, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal province of Alentejo, near a lake of the same name, famous for an excellent species of fish, which they say makes a noise before rain and tempests : 72 miles S S E Lisbon, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 N.

Beiad, a town of Egypt ; 2 miles E N E Benisuef.

Beiadie, a town of Egypt : 3 miles S E Ashmunein.

Bejar de Melena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the Straits of Gibraltar : 8 leagues S Cadiz.

Beichingen, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia : 17 miles N Weimar.

Beinheim, a town of Germany, in Swabia, on the W side of the Rhine, belonging to the marquise of Baden : 6 leagues N N E Strasburg.

Beinheim, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine : 7 leagues N N E Straßburg.

Beira, a province of Portugal, the third in rank ; and first in size, being nearly 30 leagues square. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, called *Comarcas* ; bounded on the N by the province of Tralos Montes, and Entre Dueroe-Minho, on the E by Spanish Estramadura, on the S by Portuguese Estramadura, and on the W by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The inhabitants have the character of being extremely poor and indolent, and "accustomed to mendicity," which is ascribed to the oppressive treatment of the nobles and popish priests, who are chiefly owners of the soil. The principal cities and towns are Coimbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Castel-Rodrigo, Coullan and Troncofo ; the three former are episcopal cities. The militia of this province compose 8 regiments, of 1000 men each.

Beiffons, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis.

Beiffus, a town of Egypt : 4 miles N Cairo.

Beit el Fakeh, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a situation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the best is brought there, which the merchants send to Lohcia, Hodeida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India. It is the residence of a Dola, whose jurisdiction extends over a considerable district : 72 miles N Mocha, and 86 S S E Lohcia, lon. 43 7 E, lat. 14 33 N.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air : about the time of the Union, the linen trade was introduced, and flourished here for some time. In the year 1730, that business was succeeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now considerable. The gauze and muslin manufacture has likewise been introduced : 7 miles S W Paisley.

Belba, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean : 18 miles E Tineh.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, 35 miles N E Cairo, and 45 N W Suez, lat. 30 22 N.

Belcastro, a decayed city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, the birth place of the celebrated *Thomas Aquinas* : 85 miles N E Reggio.

Belchite, a town of Spain in the country of Aragon : 8 leagues S Saragossa.

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S E of Ballyshannon, lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S W Sligo, lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1' N.

Belem, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N side of the Tajo, 1 mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the city ; and here all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal ; and here is a royal palace.

Beleslat, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Epix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is said, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfast, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief seaport in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagon, which opens into a bay or arm of the sea, called *Belfast Lough*, or *Carick Fergus Bay*. In the year 1791, it contained 3107 houses, and 18,320 souls. It is with regard to size the

the fifth, and with respect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of 700 looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, sail-cloth, and linen; these manufactures, with others of glass, sugar, and earthen-ware, the exports of linen and provisions, and a considerable trade with the West Indies, have rapidly increased its importance. A canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh was completed in 1793: 76 miles N Dublin, 50 E S E Londonderry, lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Belford, a town of England, county of Northumberland, on the road from London to Edinburgh: 15 miles N Alnwick, 319 N London.

Belgard, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and chief place of a circle to which it gives name, in the duchy of Pomerania, situated on the Persante, and noted for its market for horses. It is a very ancient town, heretofore very considerable, both for the number and value of its inhabitants, but has been a great sufferer by wars and conflagrations: 38 miles N W New Stettin, and 40 E Cammin.

Belgern, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, on the Elbe: 36 miles N W Dresden.

Belgium, or *Belgie Gaul*, the country bounded by the British Ocean on one side, and the river Seine, or the *Low Countries*, or the *Netherlands*, was formerly known by this name. The original Belgee, so called, on account of their fierce and quarrelsome disposition, drove the Gauls from this country, and established themselves here, and afterwards peopled the coast of Britain, driving the natives into the interior country.

[Topographic Dict.]

Belgorod, a town of Belharabia, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the Dniester: 80 miles S E Bender.

Belgrade, a strong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and residence of a sangiac, situated on the side of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. "Where these currents meet, their waters no more mingle than water and oil; not that either floats above the other, but joins unmixed, so that near the middle of the river (says our author) I have gone in a boat and tasted of the *Danube*, as clear and pure as a well, and then putting my hand not an inch farther, I have taken of the *Save*, as troubled as a street channel, tasting the gravel in my teeth.

"They thus run 60 miles together, and for a days journey, I have been an eye witness thereof." [Blount's voyage to the levant.] This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the strongest castles in Europe. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is a place of considerable trade, and is resorted to by merchants of many nations. It is 265 miles S E Vienna, and 400 N W Constantinople, lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Belgrade, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Beliane, a considerable village of Egypt W of the Nile, near which are extensive ruins: 12 miles S Girge.

[Sonini.]

Beluz, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, on the river Belitz, defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth: 28 miles S W Berlin, and 12 S W Potsdam.

Bellin, a town of Egypt: 45 miles S W Damietta, 54 N W Cairo.

Bellac, a town of France, Upper Vienne, on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient castle, built in the tenth century; the number of inhabitants is about 2500: 7 leagues N N W Limoges, lat. 46 7 N.

Belle Isle, or *Belleislen Mer*, an island in the Bay of Biscay, near the west coast of France; about 15 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, surrounded by sharp rocks, which leave only three fortified passages to reach the island. The soil is diverse, rocky, salt marshes, and fertile grounds. Palais a fortified town, is the capital, it contains 3 other small towns, and about 20 villages. It was taken by the English in the year 1761, but restored at the peace in 1763, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, and fortress, in the department of the Aveyron. It is an important place on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year by the French, and named Sud Libre, 5 leagues S Perpignan, lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of the Loire; 3 miles S E Bois-Commun.

Belleloy, a town of Germany, Upper Rhine,

Rhine, with a rich Abbey ; the cheese made in the environs are in great esteem : 10 miles S S E Porentrui.

Bellefme, a town of France, department of the Orne, with an ancient castle ; it contains about 2500 inhabitants : 75 miles S W Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, half a league E Paris.

Belley, a town of France, department of the Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and see of a bishop, situated between mountains, about 2 miles from the Rhone : 12 miles N Chamberry, 250 S E Paris, lat. 45 45 N.

Belli, a town of S Guinea, Africa, about 10 leagues up the country W of New Calabar ; governed by a Captain, has but little trade with Europeans, except in slaves. [Barbot.]

Bellinzona, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a small country on the E side of the Alps, on the confines of the Milanese, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiore, at the conflux of the Tesin and the Molza. The richness of the country consists in its pastures and cattle. The corn produced is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, who are supplied by the Milanese. The town is fortified : 25 miles N N W Como, and 40 S Zurich. lon. 9 E, lat. 46 1 N.

Bellorus Rocks, in the Atlantic, near the W coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, lon. 10 0 W, lat. 53 19 N.

Belluno, a town of Italy, and capital of the Bellunese, among the Alps, and see of a bishop, on the Piava : 43 miles N Venice, and 48 E Trent, lat. 46 10 N.

Bellunese, a small country of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquisate of Trevisa.

Belmont, a town of France, department of the Aveiron, containing about 3000 inhabitants : 3 and a half leagues S S W St. Afrique.

Belmonte, a town of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : on the Tuscan Sea, 11 miles W S W Cosenza.

Belt (Great), a narrow strait of the sea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Categat Sea, and the Baltic, between the islands of Zeal and Funen.

Belt (Little), a narrow strait, which forms a communication between the Categat and the Baltic, and separates the island of Funen from Jutland.

Belturbet, a town of Ireland, county of Cavan ; it is a borough, and sent two

members to the Irish parliament : 8 miles N N W Cavan.

Beltz, a town of Croatia : 12 miles S S W Varasdin.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea and capital of a country to which it gives name, the most fertile in the Morea : 20 miles S Chiarenza, subject to the Turks.

Belvedere, a town of Naples, and country of Otranto : 5 miles E Tarento.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, 17 miles S Parma.

Beltz, or *Belcz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Russia : the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is situated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog : 148 miles E Cracow, 152 S S E Warsaw, and 268 S S E Konigsberg, lat. 50 30 N.

Bembe, a country of Africa, S E of Angola, to which it is supposed to be annexed.

Bena, a kingdom of Africa, near the source of the river of Sierra Leona, and S of the country of Mandinga.

Benares, a country or subah of Hindoostan, bounded on the N and N W by Oude, on the E by Bahar, and on the S by the Orissa, about 120 miles long, and 100 broad : the soil is fertile, and the country populous : it was ceded to the English in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l a year. The capital, *Benares*, is a populous city, and more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account. It is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river ; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow ; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it ; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history ; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. An insurrection

urrection here in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 425 miles S E Delhi, and 400 N W Calcutta, lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Besatek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Poleflaw, situated on the Elbe: the celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601: 22 miles N E Prague.

Benavari, a town of Spain in Aragon, 6 leagues E Balbastro.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Elba, containing 7 parishes, 6 convents, 2 hospitals, and about 4000 inhabitants: 13 leagues S Leon.

Benbecula, one of the western islands of Scotland, lying between North and South Vist, about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It has several fresh water lakes, well stored with fish and fowl.

Bencoolen, a seaport town of the island of Sumatra, on the S W coast. The English settled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690 the East India company built a fort here, calling it Fort York. A convenient river on its N W side brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconvenience in shipping it, by reason of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almost 2 miles in compass, is known at sea by a high slender mountain, which rises in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar Loaf. In 1693, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, in a short time; the town stands on a sinking morass, not agreeable to European constitutions. In 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholesome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no sooner did the walls begin to rise than the natives rose and set fire to the fort and most of the English buildings; the governor, garrison, &c. thought best to embark for Batavia with all speed, leaving some chests of money, artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. behind. But the natives a year after suffered the English to return, and encouraged them to possess again their new settlement, and proceed with building their fort, which has the name of Marlborough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the island. The air is, indeed, full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burst in storms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes are here in

plenty. Fish and poultry are scarce. The soil is a fertile clay, producing high grains; but near the sea it is all morass. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars, lon. 101 10 E, lat. 4 S.

Bendeirg, a mountain of Scotland, county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the sea.

Bender, or *Tekin*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester; it was seized by the Russians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but restored in 1790: 100 miles W Otchakov, and 100 E Jassi, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 47 N.

Bendorf, a town of Germany, Westphalia, 5 miles N Coblenz.

Bene, a town of Piedmont, defended by an ancient castle; it contains about 4000 inhabitants, 28 miles S Turin.

Benehass, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax, on the Nile 50 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, a duchy in Naples, given to the pope by the emperor Henry III. A small district, with the city of Benevento, forms the duchy; which produces about 6000 crowns a year to the pope.

Benedento, a city of Naples, in Principato Ultra, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles N E Naples, lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N. [Adam.]

Benevis, or *Bennevis*, a mountain of Scotland, county of Inverness, 4300 feet above the level of the sea: 7 miles N Callender.

Benfeld, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Ill: 12 miles S W Strasburg, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Bengal, a country of India, and most easterly of Hindoostan, lying on each side of the Ganges, bounded on the N by the country of Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, on the S by the sea called the *Bay of Bengal*, and on the W by Bahar and Orissa, extending from 86 to 92 30 E lon. and from 21 30 to 26 40 N lat. Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was sometimes divided into several. It was united to the Mogul empire by Humaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards by Eckar, one of his successors, who divided it into 22 districts. It is one of the richest countries of

of India ; the climate is soft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and especially the Ganges, overflow the country, so that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make use of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, sugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The English began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth ; but had no regular establishments. Afterwards the great Mogul granted them a district of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they sent their merchandize, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior parts of Hindoostan. They now send cloth and woollen stuffs, salt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandises, which they bring from Europe, and purchase thence Indian linens, silk, stuffs, dimities, raw silk, drugs, salt-petre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the vessels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the English E India company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000*l*. The English E India company exercise the sovereignty, make laws, establish tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital, the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Coofy, Sanpou, or Teefta, besides many smaller ones. The baptists have missionaries on this coast.

[Bernier, Grose.]

Benguela, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the E by the country of Jaga, Cassangi, on the S by Mataman, and on the W by the sea, Cape Negro forms its southern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the springs of many rivers. The productions are nearly similar to those of Angola and Congo, one of the principal is Manioc ; divers sorts of palms are found ; dates grow in great abundance ; cassia and tamarinds also flourish ; and, from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. The air of the country is exceedingly unwholesome, and is said even to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, so that we know but

little of the state of the country. Most parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have suffered much by frequent wars. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks, and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows ; the women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a piece of cloth round their waist, and copper rings on their legs ; lon. 14 to 19 E, lat. 15 30 to 15 30 S.

Benguela (Old), a town in the above province, on the S side of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 11 5 S.

Benguela (New), or *St. Philip*, a town on the N side of a bay, called by the Portuguese, *Babiadafuaccas*, where the Portuguese have a settlement, and a governor resides, with a small garrison.

Benguisi, or *Bengasi*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, lon. 21 30 E, lat. 32 33 N.

Beni Affer, a town of Egypt : 2 miles N Asna.

Beni Hafan, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were used for temples : 6 miles N Ashmuncin.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt : 12 miles S Ashmuncin.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt : 8 miles S Enfene.

Beni Maran, a town of Egypt : 9 miles S Ashmuncin.

Beni Mezzab, a district of Africa, in the country of Algiers, S of Mount Atlas, lon. 4 to 5 E, lat. 32 to 33 N.

Beni Misur, a town of Egypt : 3 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Mohamed el Kifur, a town of Egypt : 9 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Basbid, or *Beni Arax*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

Beni Samti, a town of Egypt : 2 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Shekir, a town of Egypt : 6 miles N W Manfalout.

Benicarlos, a town of Spain, Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood : 3 miles N Penniscola.

Benin, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a course of 60 leagues on the borders of the Atlantic, how far it extends inland is not known ; it is watered by a considerable number of streams, some of which are considerable rivers. The soil near the sea coast is low and marshy,

marshy, and the climate unhealthy, farther from the sea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In some districts springs are so rare, that officers are appointed to supply travellers with fresh water, who else must die with thirst; but this commodity is not given, he who drinks must pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, sea horses, and a species of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fish. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, stags, wild boars, apes, civit cats, mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; there are a vast number of reptiles, serpents and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The soil in general is fertile; oranges and lemons grow on the side of the roads; the pepper which grows here is smaller than that of the Indies, cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is most excellent. The negroes of Benin are said to be kind and honest, but with great courage resisting injustice, attached to their ancient customs; they are complaisant to strangers, generous, sensible, yet reserved and diffident: the children of both sexes are circumcised, and go naked till they are 12 years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is said to have 600 wives. The crime of adultery is seldom committed, but when detected, is punished with the death of both the parties, and their bodies thrown on a dung hill. The king exercises an absolute authority over his subjects; 3 great officers, distinguished by a string of coral, continually attend upon him to consult, instruct, or decide in his name. The king names his successor among his sons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the administration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed some miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the first fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the rest of his brothers. He rarely shews himself, and always with pomp amidst his wives and concubines: his revenues are considerable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they seem to have an idea of, and a reverence for a Supreme Being, to whom they ascribe the attributes of omnipresence, omniscience and invisibility. They say he governs all things by his Providence. They have an annual feast in honor of their decess-

ed ancestors. The dress of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them, who are generous to the poor, wear first white callico or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers. This they cover with another fine piece of callico of 16 or 20 yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a scarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handsome lace or fringe. As to the upper part of the body, it is mostly naked. Such is the dress in which they appear in public; at home their clothing is more simple and less expensive, consisting only of a coarse paan for drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture. They have no slaves.

[Moor, Bosman, Barbot, Smith.]

Benin, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The streets are very long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithstanding which they are kept very clean. The houses are large and handsome, with clay walls, and covered with reed straw, or leaves. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Formosa. It was once a very populous place, but now not so. The king's court is situated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are several rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themselves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing else, but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all sorts of merchandises, or otherwise serve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greatest part of their gains to their husbands. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves, lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Benisuf, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a district, and residence of a bey: a mosque here has 3 steeples. It is a market town; the country round is well cultivated, the soil fertile, the inhabitants are better clothed, and less wretched than their neighbours. The Nile here is shallow, the current strong. Here is a great manufacture of carpets, made of wool and coarse thread. They weave coats without sleeves for their children, which are not cut, and have no seam.

The

The houses are built with bricks baked in the sun : 50 miles S Cairo, lon. 30 58 E, lat. 29 14 N. [Bruce, Pococke.]

Bentlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3588 feet above the level of the sea : 11 miles S George Town.

Bentlmond, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the sea : 26 miles W Stirling.

Bennevis, a mountain in Inverness, England, 4300 feet above the level of the sea, the highest in Britain.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, Upper Rhine, 20 miles N Heidelberg, and 10 E N E Worms.

Bentheim, a country of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N and W by Overissel, on the E and S by the bishopric of Munster, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth ; the soil is in general fertile, and produces more than is sufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent stones, and the plains are divided into fertile corn fields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of sheep and cattle ; the forests abound with game : the principal commerce consists in thread, wool, linen cloth, honey, cattle, stone for building, wood, &c. The principal river is the Vechte, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal town is Bentheim, which has a palace flanked with towers : 26 miles N N W Munster, lat. 52 21 N.

Bentivoglio, a town and castle of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles N E Bologna, lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

Berar, a soubah of the Decan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Orissa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candesh and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah ; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated ; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W Prague, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Berehtolsgaben, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt ; and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles S W Saltzburg, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Berdoaz, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E Gangea, lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Bereafston, a borough in Devonshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is seated on the Tave, 10 miles N Plymouth, and 211 W by S London, lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each, lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N Dorchester, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Bergas, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles S E Adrianople, lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, an ancient seaport of Norway, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir wood, and dried fish ; and is 350 miles N by W Copenhagen, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

Bergen, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles N E Stralsund, lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Bergenop Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal : it has several times been besieged to no purpose ; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is 15 miles N Antwerp, and 22 S W Breda, lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Bergarac, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Bergues, *St. Vinoox*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles S Dunkirk, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Berkeley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor ; and in the church

church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles S W Gloucester, and 113 W London, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Berkhamstead, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a free-school. It is 26 miles N W London, lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Berks, or *Berksbire*, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than 6 in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 140 parishes; and sends 9 members to parliament. The air, in general, is extremely healthy. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital. The number of inhabitants is 115,000; of square miles 682, of acres 438,977.

Berlin, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, an observatory, and a superb arsenal, which has arms for 200,000 men. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. In 1755 the number of inhabitants was 126,661. It has a com-

munication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. As soon as you step through the gates of this city, you step into a sand hill, which for many miles surrounds the city on all sides. It is seated on the Spree, 42 miles N W Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W Vienna, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

[Moor, Guthrie, Hanway.]

Bern, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. It contains about 48,000 souls. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital. [Coxe.]

Bern, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are of a fine white freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street; and there are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised 4 feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. The public library is well chosen and contains 20,000 vols. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberal; the hospitals are large, clean, and airy. At the poor house distressed travellers receive a meal of victuals, a nights lodging, and 6d. at their departure, if sick are maintained till they recover. It contains 11,000 souls. Bern is 70 miles N E Geneva, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N. [Moor, Coxe.]

Bern, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W Prague, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Bernard, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

Bernard, Great St. a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for 3 days, without any distinction of religion.

Bernay, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles S W Rouen, lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles S W Magdeburg, lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Berncastel, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

Beroot, anciently *Berytus*, a town of Palestine on the sea, surrounded by a fertile country, abounding in springs of water. A palace here belonging to the descendants of Facardine has gardens, stables, yards, and dens for lions, which, if finished, would honor any monarch of the civilized world. Majestic rows of orange trees are more deeply loaded with fruit than any orchards in England. The Greeks have a church here. The principal mosque was a church dedicated to St. John. On the S side of the city its walls are entire. On the sea are the remains of a mole, and a castle in ruins. On every side floors of mosaic work; beautiful columns of granite, and pieces of polished marble, tell the former magnificence of the city. [Maunderell.]

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Barfello, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles N E Parma, lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Barfuire, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevrés and late province of Poitou, 12 miles S W Thouars, lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, and a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 50 miles N E Florence, lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 43 miles S Auch, lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, a seaport and borough of Kincardineshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S W Aberdeen, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, a town, and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is govern-

ed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but its ancient castle is now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N York, 52 S E Edinburgh, and 336 N by W London, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick North, a borough in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 30 miles N W Berwick upon Tweed, lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the N W by Haddingtonshire. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The S E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only 8 miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the N E angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besançon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. Besançon is an archiepiscopal see; has an academy of sciences, arts, and belles lettres, founded in 1752; a literary military society, established about the same time; and a public library in the late abbey of St. Vincent. It is 52 miles E Dijon, and 208 S E Paris, lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along the banks of which last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Beskrizia, a town of Transylvania, remarkable

markable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles N W Hermanstadt, and 90 E Tockay, lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S Ferrol, lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Betelsagui, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come to purchase it. It is 25 miles E Red Sea, lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now a considerable place, has some fine streets and is much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It has 600 men able to bear arms, 100 of which are christians. It is 6 miles S Jerusalem, lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N. [Bowen, Adami.]

Bethlehem, a town of Austrian Brabant, 2 miles N Louvain, lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethsaida, once a city of Palestine on the lake of Gennesareth, near the influx of the Jordan. It was raised from a village to a magnificent and populous city by Philip the Tetrarch, who also called it Julius. The woe pronounced upon this place by Jesus Christ has proved to be divine. It has long since been executed. Five or six poor cottages is all that remains of this once splendid city.

[Topographic Dict.]

Bethsan, a town of Palestine: 40 miles N Jerusalem.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E St. Omer and 120 N Paris, lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bitley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N N W Stafford and 156 London, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan, situate on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its

own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E Diarbekar, lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Batave, a fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavern, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands, which they have now transmitted to their colony in Java. In this morass (as it then was) the ancestors of the present race first settled, when, at different times, and for different causes, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

Bevecum, a town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S Louvain, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, N and S, two islands of the United Provinces, in Zeland, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

Bevergern, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

Beverly, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and 2 churches beside the minster. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on the river Hull, 9 miles N Hull and 182 London, lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverungen, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E Paderborn, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Bewcastle, a village in Cumberland, on the river Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, on the sides of which are several sculptures, with illegible inscriptions.

Bewdly, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a good trade in malt, leather, and caps. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N Worcester, and 128 N W London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, a river which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and

and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Killoch, near which is a good salmon fishery.

Beziers, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants are 20,000 in number. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of sciences and 2 hospitals. In the persecution of the Albigenses 60,000 were massacred here, and the city burnt. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles N E Narbonne, lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N. [Wraxall.]

Bex, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallais. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it. The largest saline is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers, who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

Bhatgan, a city of Hindoostan, containing 12,000 families. The houses are of brick, 3 or 4 stories high: the apartments are lofty. The streets are paved with brick or stone, with a regular declivity to carry off the water. [Shore A. R.]

Biafar, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, seated on the river Los Camarones, lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Biana, a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 Miles W Agra, lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Biberach, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a fertile valley, on the Reufs, 17 miles S W Ulm, lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Biberberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N Presburg, lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Biefter, or *Buresfer*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N by E Oxford, and 57 W by N London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Bidasbe, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, with a castle, seated on the river Bidoufe, 12 miles E Bayonne, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddeford, a seaport and town corporate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S by W Ilfracombe, and 203 W London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Bieez, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Wefcloke, 50 miles S E Cracow, lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W Verceil, lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Bielogorod, a strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videnio, near the Black Sea, 42 miles S W Oczakow, lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, in Polachia, near one of the sources of the Narew, 100 miles N E Warsaw, lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Bielskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles N E Smolensko, and 170 W Moscow, lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Bienne, a town of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It contains about 6000 inhabitants. It is subject, with its small territory, to the Roman catholic bishop of Basle; but the inhabitants are protestants. It is 17 miles N W Bern, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N. [Coxe.]

Bieroliet, a town of Dutch Flanders, 2 miles N Sluys, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Biggar, a town in Lanerkshire, 10 miles S E Carnwath. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded in 1545.

Biggleswade, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest for barley in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles N W Bedford, and 45 N N W London, lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Bibaez, a town of Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S E Carlstadt, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Bijnagur, see *Bisnagur*.

Bijore, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock; having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peithore on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, a city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W St. Sebastian, and 180 N Madrid, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildesdon, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but now almost the only business of the town is spinning yarn. It is 12 miles S E Bury, and 63 N E London, lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11 E lon. and 28 and 32 N lat. The air is very hot; but though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley.

Bielefeldt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, 7 miles S E Ravensburgh, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Billericoy, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, 9 miles S W of Chelmsford, and 23 E London, lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Billem, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on an eminence, 15 miles S E Clermont, lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bilma, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the S E Fezzan, between 21 and 25 N lat.

Bilfen, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, 9 miles S E Leicester, and 96 N by W London, lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

Bilfen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N Liege, lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bimlepatam, a seaport of Goleonda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the

bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam. The Dutch have a factory here, lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Binari, a town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S Tortosa, lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Binbreke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, and two churches. It is 30 miles N E Lincoln, and 161 N London, lon. 0 0: lat. 53 30 N.

Binch, a fortified town of Austrian Hainault, 9 miles E Mons, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Binchefer, a village on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchefer Pennies; and two altars have been discovered, importing, that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

Bineaza, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W Derna, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 22 20 N.

Binfield, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, 3 miles N by E Oakingham. It was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Bingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 15 miles W by S Mentz, lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a small market on Thursday, 9 miles E Nottingham, and 120 N by W London, lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Biornelung, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N Abo, lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or *Beer*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures, so tame, that they sit on the tops of houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N E Aleppo.

Bir Ambar, a dirty village of Egypt, belonging to the Azaizy, a little, poor tribe of Arabs. They live by letting out themselves and cattle to the caravans, that go to Cosseir. The houses are built of potter's clay in the form of a bee hive, ten feet high, six feet in diameter.

[Bruce.]

Birr,

Blair Athol, a village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a noble seat of the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many fine waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, on the E by Orleans, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Vezouze, 12 miles S Luneville, lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blanc, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 miles E Poitiers, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanca, an uninhabited island to the N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma, lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N the river Senegal, lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt. It has a manufacture of shirt buttons, more of which are made here than in any other place in England. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 miles N E Dorchester, and 104 W by S London, lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Blanes, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain, near the river Tordera, 20 miles S Gironne, lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, 8 miles N E Ostend, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E Bonn, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. It is 45 miles S E Wolfenbüttele, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Blaregnies. See *Malplaquet*.

Blauenren, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W Ulm, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Blaye, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It has a good citadel; and is seated on the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country,

its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N Bourdeaux, lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blebingly, a borough in Surry, that sends 2 members to parliament, but has no market. It is seated on a hill, which commands extensive prospects, 20 miles S London, lon. 0 0 lat. 51 15 N.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory over the French, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, 3 miles N E Hochstet, and 27 N E Ulm, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blenheim Castle, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a magnificent palace, built for the great duke of Marlborough, at the expense of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor, on each anniversary of this victory.

Blois, an ancient commercial city of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois. The cathedral is a large structure, seated at one extremity of the city, on an eminence whose declivity, toward the centre of the city, joins that of another eminence at the other end, on which is built a magnificent castle; so that both these structures form, as it were, the two horns of a crescent. In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, and a new bridge, one of the best in France. Blois is an episcopal see, and the terrace of the bishop's palace affords a charming walk. This city has the reputation of being one of those in which the French language is spoken with the greatest purity; but this must be understood of persons who have received a liberal education. It is seated on the Loire, 47 miles W Tours, and 100 S W Paris, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N. [Wraxall.]

Bloneiz, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W Warsaw, lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles N N W Newark, and 146 N by W London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Bo, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean. They are well peopled, and furnish salt, goats, cocoa, and dried fish, lon. 126 E, lat. 1 17 S.

[Forrest.]
Dobenhausen

Bozenhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the river Gerfbrentz, 3 miles S E Francfort, on the Maine.

Bbia, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Trebia, 25 miles S E Pavia, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Bocat, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec. It is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Eddraulon.

[Wood.]

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass is, properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

Bockholt, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E Cleves, lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a very large meeting-house. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles N E London, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and here the summer assizes are held. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 32 miles N E Falmouth, and 234 W by S London, lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W Viden, lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Botroeb, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles S E Buda, lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Borro, or *Buro*, an island of the E Indies. It is a delightful assemblage of hills, woods, and cultivated plains. The Dutch have here a battery of 6 cannon; about 50 white people live on the island, one half of whom belong to the garrison. The negroes live by cultivating rice. In the neighbourhood of the Dutch, the Aborigines are submissive, while an inland tribe retain their independence. The island produces black and white ebony, pepper, pine apples, citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, and cocoa nuts. Sago and excellent barley grow here. The feather-

ed race are numerous and beautiful. The Dutch governor lives in splendour. The island is healthy, lon. 125 E, lat. 3 S.

[Bougainville.]

Boesbet, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N E Mechlin, lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs through Pedolia, and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

Bollo, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles N W Nice, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and in some places, diamonds, granates, copper and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria, and the capital is Prague.

Bobol, one of the Philippine Islands, to the N Mindanao, lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Bojador, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433, lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tiferno, 45 miles N Naples, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Boitnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Bisfle Duc, a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa. It is the capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the cities of Helmont and Eyndhoven. It was taken by the Dutch in 1679, and by the French in 1794. It is situate among morasses, 22 miles E by N Breda, 45 N E Antwerp, and 45 S S E Amsterdam, lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. It is large and populous, seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which

etc.

are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place: but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. It is 138 miles W by S Samarcand, lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Bokharia, Bocharia, or Bucharía, a district of Ussac Tartary, which sec. Bokhara is the capital.

Bolcheresse, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchorieka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk, lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Bolschape, or Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles N E Lignitz, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is noted for being the birth-place of Henry IV: and is 29 miles E Lincoln, and 131 N by E London, lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Bolflaw, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N E Prague, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S Glogaw, lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bologna, a city of Italy, and capital of the Bolognese, anciently called *Felsina*, a name by some supposed to be derived from *Felsinus*, a king of the Tuscans, the founder; by others, from *Felsina*, which signifies a *fortress*; about 5 miles in circumference. It is situated at the foot of the Appennines, in a beautiful plain, and contains 50 or 60,000 souls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ship; the tower of Asinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great mast. The city is surrounded with a simple brick wall, solid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments, and next to Rome this city contains the most beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Caraccis, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichio, &c. They count near 200 churches: the cathedral is simple and noble. Here are found some of the richest convents in Italy, 35 of men, and 38 of women. It is the see of an archbishop, who has for suffragans the bishops of Crema, Borgo, St Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Specula*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural

curiosities, machines, instruments, &c. The school of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the university are both in a flourishing state. The public theatre is one of the most beautiful and largest in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and industry encouraged; the silk manufactory has flourished from the year 1341; there are manufactures of lace, silk stuffs, crapes, paper, glass, playing cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liquors, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends and irreconcilable enemies; frugality and simplicity are their principal virtues: 55 miles N Florence, and 86 S S W Venice, lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsenna, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 45 miles N Rome, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bolshezenkoy Ostrog, is the capital of Kamtschatka, consisting of 500 houses. South of the town is a fortress with cannon, garrisoned by 280 soldiers. Near the fortress stands the metropolitan church, built of wood. At half a league W of the town is the settlement of exiles. The town is up the river 5 leagues from the sea, lat. 53 30 N.

[Beneyowski.]

Bolswaert, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, 8 miles N Slooten, lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Bolton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fustians and counterpanes: and quantities of dimities and mullins are also made here. Bolton contains 16,000 inhabitants, a canal extends from the town to Manchester. The Methodists have here a Sunday school in which more than 1000 children are instructed gratis. The followers of Swedenborg

denborg have a Sunday school for about 300 children. It is 11 miles N W Manchester, and 239 N N W London, lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Bulzano, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N Trent, lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bumal, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S Liege, lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bumby, an island of Hindoostan, on the W coast of the Deccan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It has one of the most excellent harbours in all the Indies. Here is an English and Portuguese church. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is altered for the better. The evening dews are dangerous. It has abundance of cocoa nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. All religions are here equally protected. It is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and is 150 miles S Surat, lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

[Grose, Bowen, Niebuhr.]

Bomene, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen, lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, a town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overlacke, 7 miles W Williamstadt.

Bommel, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel Waert, seated on the Waal, 6 miles N E Huefden.

Bommel Waert, an island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 miles long and 5 broad. It was taken by prince Maurice in 1600; by the French in 1672; and by the French again in 1794.

Bonavisla, one of the Cape de Verd islands. It produces indigo and cotton, horses, asses and salt, are also exported. The island is low in general with some rocky mountains, lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

[Roberts.]

Bondou, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E by Bambouk, on the S by Tendu, and the Simbani wilderness, on the S W by Wooli, on the W by Fouta Torra, on the N by Kajaaga. It is a hilly country,

covered with wood, the soil fertile. Situated between the Senegal and Gambia; it is a place of great trade. The inhabitants differ in their complexions from the Mandingoes and Serawoolles with whom they are often at war. [Park.]

Bonifacio, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S Ajaccio, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is the favourite residence of the elector, whose magnificent gardens are open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E Cologne, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bonny, or *Bonny*, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E Algiers, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

Bonnefable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 15 miles N E Mans, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had lately a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, 8 miles N Chateaudun, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S Geneva, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

Boodje Boodje, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N E Surat, lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Bootan, a country N E Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassafudon. Bootan presents to view, mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with forests of lofty trees. Wherever is found the smallest quantity of soil it is formed into horizontal beds; not a slope or narrow slip lies unimproved. Many of the loftiest mountains are decked with populous villages, surrounded by orchards and other plantations. Laborious

ous art and rude nature contrast their various scenes. [Turner.]

Booth/ullab, a village of Palestine, near Bethlehem, inhabited by Christians. The popular opinion is that no Turk or Mahometan can live there more than 2 years, some say not more than 8 days. On this account they quietly leave the place entirely to the christians.

[Topographic Dict.]

Bopfingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 4 miles E Awlan, lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Boppart, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 miles S Coblenz, lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles N E Magdeburg, lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Borchloen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles N W Liege, lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Boreham, a village in Essex, 3 miles N E Chelmsford. Here is a venerable seat belonging to the family of Olmius, which was built by Henry VIII, who gave it the name of Beaulieu; notwithstanding which it has ever since retained the original name of the manor Newhall. The greatest part of it was pulled down by the first lord Waltham.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles N E Helsingfors, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S Mantua, lon. 10 53 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Borgo San Domino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N W Parma, lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Borgodi San Sepulchro, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E Florence, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Borgovalditaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S W Parma, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles S E Tarazona, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 42 6 N.

Borkelo, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E Zutphen, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, close to the torrent Fredolfo, which falls at a small distance into the Adda. It contains about 1000 inhabit-

ants, and has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is 40 miles S E Coire, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N. [Coxe.]

Borneo, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and formerly thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy. It produces rice, pepper, fruits, diamonds, gold, pearls, and bees wax, which last is used instead of money; and the famous orang-outang is a native of this island. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the seacoast; but the rest are Gentoos. The E India company had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered: however, in 1772, the English obtained a grant, from the Suloos, of the N part of this island. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N W side, lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

[Bowen.]

Bornholm, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S E Schonen in Sweden, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Borno, or *Bornou*, a large country of Africa, in the eastern part of Negroland, on each side of the river Niger, with a capital of the same name. The country is said to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton; and the inhabitants are represented as having neither laws nor religion; holding wives and children the common property of all. More than 30 different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons, is conferred on three persons, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by the title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and, while their deliberations last, the princes are confined in separate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign.

vereign-elect, and conduct him to the loomy place where the corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate on him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describing, with panegyric or censure, the measures that exalted or sunk the glory of his reign. The Sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his harem, and that his stud likewise contains 5000 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of defence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane; they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of houses, neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles S E Mourzook, lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Boroughbridge, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It sends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles N W York, and 218 N by W London, lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Borrevdale, a dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrevjourns, or *Bong's*, a village in Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth. It has numerous coaleries and salt works, and is 8 miles N Linlithgow.

Bosa, an ancient seaport of Sardinia with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles S E Algeri, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Bosa, or *Bosli*, a town of Italy, in the

Milanese, seated on the Orbe, 5 miles E Alexandria. lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Bosford, a village in Shropshire, 9 miles S E Newport, noted for the Royal Oak, in which Charles II was concealed, and saw the soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was enclosed by a brick wall, but it is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosra, the capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles S W Belgrade, lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Scraio is the capital. The greatest part of the people are Greek Christians.

Bosney, a borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament but has now no market. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles N W Launceston, and 233 W by S London, lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Bost, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan, lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burthen only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market place is spacious, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles S E Lincoln, and 115 N London, lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Bosworth, or *Market Bosworth*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a high hill, and famous for a battle fought here between Richard III, and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is 13 miles N W Leicester, and 106 N N W London, lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Bottary Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 15 miles further to the N, lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S. [Phillips.]

Bottary

Betany Island, a small island, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S E New Caledonia, lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

Botesdale. See *Buddefdale*.

Botol Tabaco Ximá, an island in the Indian ocean, 4 leagues in circumference. Two thirds of its elevation from the sea it is naked, many places of which are cultivated; the higher third is covered with large trees. It is well peopled. The S E point of the island is in lon. 119, 32 E, lat. 21 57 N. [Peyrouse.]

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles S E Hailbron. lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Bouton, the largest in a cluster of islands near the Celebes, 25 leagues long, 10 broad. It has a harbour and a large town on the E side. The town is on the top of a hill, enclosed with a cocoa walk and stone wall. The streets are spacious and clean. Here is a Mosque, the people being Mahometans. Their complexion is brown, their stature low, their language that of the Moluccas, lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 S.

[Dampier, Bougainville, Rogers]

Bova, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles S E Reggio, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is 9 miles W Valenciennes, lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, situate in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles S S W Tours.

Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchatel, lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg. This duchy is a sovereignty, independent of France; and, on March 12, 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to Philip d'Auvergne, captain in the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene high-

ness, dated June 25, 1791, "at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation." Accordingly, captain d'Auvergne has since assumed the title of prince of Bouillon. The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N Sedan, lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bovignes, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 miles S Namur, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles N E Benevento, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

Boulogne, a large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the Higher and Lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S Calais, lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. On the S E is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns in the island; and here their India ships touch for refreshments. But the first inhabitants were pirates, who cohabited with women from Madagascar. They fixed here in 1657. Here are 60,000 blacks and 5000 inhabitants. It is 300 miles E Madagascar, lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

[St. Pierre.]

Bourbon Lanci, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its castle, hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles S W Autun, lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Bourbon l'Archambault, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W Moulins, and 362 S Paris, lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bourbonnelles Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its

the hot baths. It is 17 miles E Langles, lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Novernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourdeaux, a city and seaport of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, situated on the west coast of the Garonne: before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an university, founded in the year 1441; an academy of sciences and belles lettres, established in 1712; a public library; a large hospital, in which are several manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extensive. Four or five hundred merchants' ships are often found thereat one time, importing woollen stuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, salted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, masts for ships, hemp, pitch, tar, &c; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, and brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tons, vinegar, fruit, resin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Vessels of France bring from the West Indies sugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fishery form likewise a considerable branch of the commerce of this city. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower gate, said to have been erected in the time of Augustus; an amphitheatre, and palace of Gallienus, &c. It contains above 7000 houses, and about 130,000 inhabitants: 74 posts S S W Paris, lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, 5 miles N W Huy, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. Near this place, is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated on the river Reffosse, 20 miles S E Macon and 233 Paris, lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambes. It is 15 miles N Bourdeaux, lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

Bourgaueuf, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of

Marche. It is remarkable for a large and lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise; erected, toward the end of the 14th century, by Zafim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourgaueuf is seated on the river Taurion 20 miles N E Limoges, and 200 S Paris, lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with an archiepiscopal see and a university. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N W Nevers, and 125 S Paris, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, 6 miles N Chamberry, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bourglas Reine, a town of France, one league S Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N Chaumont, lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town to Spalding. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles S Lincoln, and 97 N London, lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Crocodiles, of an astonishing size, infest the banks of the rivers, devouring such beasts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches: they have even been known, in the night, to seize people in their boats. Bourou is fifty miles in circumference, lon. 1 27 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton on the hill, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. There are 2 springs in this parish, one of which runs E, and empties itself into the Thames, and the other W, into the Severn. It is 5 miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

Bourton

Bourton on the water, a village, 1 mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, enclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Bouffac, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock, 25 miles N E of Gueret.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles N W Exeter, and 188 W by S London, lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considerable village in Middlesex, 2 miles E N E London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex. It is said that this bridge was the first stone one built in England, and from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bowness. See *Bulness*.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William, earl of Kent, in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries. It was broken to pieces, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, by Helsey, bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it moved.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, 8 miles S of Boisleduc, lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles S W Hamburg, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyana, a powerful kingdom of Madagascar. The inhabitants are called felclaves. The king has the disposal of life and property. He keeps on foot an army of 3000 men. He can raise 30,000. The Arabians of different islands have factories at Maronvai his capital. The country is level, and affords but little wood. Thousands of oxen range their plains, the property of those who can take them. Rivers numerous water this region, the most healthy on the island. Boyana is on the W part of the island

between lon. 41 55 and 39 35 E, and lat. 14 and 16 S. [Bencyowski.]

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, remarkable for the ruins of an abbey. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below Drogheda. Here James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

Bozolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S W Mantua, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Bozra, a town of Palestine, 60 miles S Damascus.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which descends from the hills of Perthshire, E of loch Tay, and falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a duchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N of Holland, on the N E by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. Brussels is the capital of Austrian Brabant; but the northern part of which Bréda is the chief town, belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant. The principal rivers are the Scheld and Lis. It was subdued by the French in 1794.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N W Rome. There are some celebrated baths near the town, lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

Bracklarv, a strong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E Kaminnick, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire with a market on Wednesday. It contains 2 churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on the Ouse, 13 miles S of Northampton, and 64 N W London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Brad, a town of Slavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Poséga, lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Braddesty, or *Balesty*, a village near Broomsgrove, in Worcesterhire, where are

are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

Brassfield, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N Chelmsford. lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bradford, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine clothes in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes, and 102 London, lon. 2 20 W, lat 51 20 N.

Bradford, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles S W of York, and 193 N N W London, lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

Brae Mar, a fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. The castle of Brae Mar, the family seat of the earls of Mar, now belongs to the earl of Fife. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N W Aberdeen.

Braga, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre Minho e Douro, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon, lon. 8 29 W, lat 41 42 N.

Braganza, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into 2 towns, the Old and the New: the Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles N W of Miranda, lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a castle, taken by the Russians in 1711, but afterward restored.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles N W of Bracklaw, lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Braiu le Comte, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles S W Brussels, lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Bratton, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of baize, and adjoins to the large village of Bocking, which is noted for the same. It is 12 miles N Chelmsford, and 41 N E London, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brought, 12 miles E Paderborn, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Brallio, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. This part of the Alps is supposed to be the same which Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhetica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles N W Turin, lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Bramber, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament, but is now without either market or fair. It is 47 miles S by W London, lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Irtin, near the Fict Wall. On the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 8 miles N E Carlisle, and 311 N N W London, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 53 N.

Brampton, a village in Herefordshire, 1 mile S Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

Bramstorf, a village in Norfolk, to the E of the promontory of St. Edmund's chapel, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Brassion, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 8 miles N Namur, lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Bratislava, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles N E Prague, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Brandenburg, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lauenburg. It is divided into 5 principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregiatz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; situated on the Havel, which separates the Old Town from the New, and the whole from the castle. The Old Town contains about 400 houses; the New 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, and are governed by the same magistrates; there are 6 churches, 7 hospitals, and 2 colleges. Manufactories of linen, fustian, and cam-

vas, have been established by the French, and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town : 31 miles W Berlin, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Brandon, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance ; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon Ferry : which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N Bury.

Brando, an island in the gulf of Bothnia. It contains 6 or 7 villages, a church, some arable land and small woods.

[Coxe.]

Branfka, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S Weissemburg, lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound ; where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brassauv, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burzel, 50 miles E by N Hermanstadt, lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bratton Castle, on the E side of Westbury, in Wilts, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is seated on a hill, and encompassed by two ditches, within which several pieces of old iron arms have been dug up.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles S Coblentz.

Braunau, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S W Passau, lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Braunsburg, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E Danzig, lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Braunfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W Francfort, lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Brava, an independent town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese, lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Bray, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S Dublin, lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who, having been twice a papist, and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, "to live and die vicar of Bray." It is seated on the Thames, 1 mile S Maidenhead.

Brazza, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Breadalbane. See *Albany*.

Brechin, a borough in Angusshire, seated in a plain, on the river South Esk. The Gothic cathedral is partly ruinous, though one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, composed of hewn stone ; it tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. It is 35 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Aber Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It contains 3 churches, 1 of which is collegiate ; has a good trade in clothing, and a market on Wednesday and Friday. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It sends 1 member to parliament, and is 34 miles N W Monmouth, and 162 W by N London, lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of S Wales, 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth ; bounded on the E by Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock ; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, has 4 market towns and 61 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

Breda, a city of Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The property and government of it belonged to the prince of Orange. The great church

is a noble structure, with a fine spire 363 feet high. In 1577, the Spanish garrison delivered this city to the Dutch; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, the Dutch retook it. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced it; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793 it was surrendered to the French, after a siege of only 3 days, but it was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 22 miles, W by S Bois le duc, 25 N N E Antwerp, and 60 S Amsterdam, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Bregenz, a town of Germany capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, 7 miles N E Appenzel, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Breher, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End, lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brele, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English Channel.

Bregarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reuss between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Roman catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 miles W Zurich, lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. The Weser divides it into the Old and New Town. Under the Lutheran church is the lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpses. In 1744 there were 4778 houses and 10,223 inhabitants besides children and servants. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. Here are 5 Calvinistic churches. It is 22 miles E Oldenburg, lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N. [Hanway.]

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and populous. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on

Christmas day, several thousand cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of men.

Bremensward, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Breinen, 27 miles N Bremen, lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Breat, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles S W Exeter, and 200 W by S London, lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Breat, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

Breate, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf, opposite Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Breat. Here the freeholders of Middlesex choose the knights of the shire. It is a long town; that part of it, called Old Brentford, is opposite Kew Green, and that called New Brentford, contains the church and market place. It is 7 miles W London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles W S W Chelmsford, and 18 E N E London, lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Brescia, a town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W Venice, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Bresciano, a province of Italy in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremone; and on the W by Crema, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages. Brescia is the capital.

Bresello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles N W Modena, lon. 10 21 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Breslau, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Odra, which last runs through several of the streets. The houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed

formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Tſſum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king regained it the same year. It is 112 miles N E of Prague, and 165 N Vienna, lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3' N.

Bresse, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bresſci, or *Brzeſz*, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe, lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés and late province of Poitou, with a college, 35 miles N W of Poitiers.

Brest, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752; and, as this is the best port in France, it has every other accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles S E Morlaix, and 325 N Paris, lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagney, or *Brittany*, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles S W Evreux, lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Breworât, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles S E Zutphen, lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with

a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W Stafford, and 130 N W London, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Brey, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N Maastricht lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Briançon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance. It is 17 miles N W Embrun, lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles S E Orleans, and 88 S Paris, lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N Cowbridge, and 178 W London, lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a free school that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. At a siege of this place Henry II was aimed at by an arrow, Hubert de St. Clair interposed and received the arrow and death for his prince. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N Birmingham, and 139 N W London, lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parrett, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a large handsome church. It is 3 miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 S S W Bristol, and 137 W by S London, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in the

the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N Hull, and 208 London, lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choaked up with sand. The market is remarkable for hemp; and there are large manufactures of sailcloth and nets. It is 12 miles W Dorchester, and 135 W by S London, lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Brieg, a town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Oder, 20 miles S E Breslaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Briel, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles S W Rotterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Brientz, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 leagues long and 1 broad. A very delicate kind of fish is peculiar to this lake, which is salted and dried like herrings. The Aar runs thro' the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Briescia, see *Polesina*.

Briex, *St.* a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its inhabitants are deemed the best pioneers in France. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 miles N W Rennes, lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Lorraine, seated near the river Maase, 30 miles N E St. Michael.

Brigg, see *Glanfordbridge*.

Brightelmston, or *Brighton*, a seaport in Suffex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, &c. The Steine, a fine lawn, forms a beautiful and favourite resort for the company. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is the station of the packet boats, to and from Dieppe,

and is 56 miles S London, and 74 N W Dieppe, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Brignelles, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It is famous for its prunes; and is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles S S E Paris, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Brilaga, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where general Stanhope and the English army were taken prisoners, in 1710, after they had separated from that commanded by count Staremberg. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajina, 43 miles N E Madrid, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Brimsfield, a village in Gloucestershire, on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a castle long destroyed, and it had also a nunnery. The river Stour rises here, and the Roman Ermine-street extends along the side of this parish. It is seven miles S E Gloucester.

Brindisi, an ancient seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fortress. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E Taranto. Once this was an excellent harbour. To shut in Pompey and his fleet, J. Cesar, drove stakes into the channel; in clearing the harbour lately some of these stakes were pulled up as fresh as if they had not been cut a month. These piles of oak had been here more than 13 centuries. lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N. [Adam.]

Brinn, a town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitza and Swart, 53 miles N Vienna, and 27 S W Olmutz, lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 16 miles S Moulins, and 225 S by E Paris, lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, 3 miles from the town of that name, lon. 7 34 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Brissach, *Old*, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638 and in 1703; but was restored each time to the Austrians.

Austrians. It is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S Straßburg, lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Brifach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is seated opposite Old Brifach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S Straßburg, lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Brigau, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; the other to the house of Baden.

Briffac, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on Aubence, 13 miles S Angers, lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom; The houses are 13,000, the inhabitants 72,000, if we include the suburbs 100,000. Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a seaport alone. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Erome, 10 miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burthen to the quay, which extends along the inner shores of the Erome and Avon; but, at low water, they lie aground in the mud. It has 18 churches, besides the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a customhouse, and an exchange. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. Here are no less than 15 glasshouses: and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the river, that supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; but there are several gates yet standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Satur-

day, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W N W Bath, 34 S S W Gloucester, and 124 W London, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Bristol, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

Britain, or Great Britain, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. Its most ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

Britain, New, an island to the N of New Guinea. By whom it was first discovered is uncertain. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which he called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds among which are the nutmeg, the cocconut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips. On the island are found pigeons, boars, cabbage trees, and mango apples. [Bougainville.]

Brittany, see *Bretagne*

Brive-la Gaillarde, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley; of which account it has received the appellation of La Gaillarde. It has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. Since the year 1764, several manufactures have been established here; such as silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles S Limoges, and 220 S by W Paris, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of Brixen. It is seated at the confluence of the Ricutz and Eysoch, 15 miles E Tirol, and 40 N Trent, lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Brixen, a bishopric of Germany in the Tirol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces

produces excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brixen, or *Brixzen*, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Adah, 12 miles N E Wittemberg.

Brodera, a fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the N E part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapti and Myhic. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougcin. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 N E of the latter, lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Brodt, or *Brodt*, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S E Pofega, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Brodi Nemeli, or *Teutib-Brod*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E Czazlaw, lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Brodziec, a town of Lithuania, on the river Bereziua, 100 miles S Polotik, lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N Dusseldorp, lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Broek, in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam, one of the most singular and picturesque villages in the world. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. Each has a garden and terrace, enclosed by a low railing, that permits every thing to be seen. The terrace is in the front of the house, and from this is a descent into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

Broken Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury, lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Broken Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava, lon. 94 23 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. Bromley is 10 miles S by E London, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots Bromley, and afterward Pagets Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is 7 miles E Stafford, and 130 N W London, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bromley, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had once a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

Brompton, a village in Middlesex, 2 miles W by S London. Here is the public botanical garden and library of Mr. William Curtis.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in clothing. It is 15 miles N N E Worcester, and 115 N W London, lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W Worcester, and 125 W N W London, lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Bronno, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles S E Pava, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Broom, Loch, a great lake and arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for her-rings of peculiar excellence, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Brora, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here is a coal mine, which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be exported, or carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E Inverness.

Brora, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below it, falls into the British Ocean. The precipices on the banks of this river are composed of limestone, in which a variety of shells are imbedded.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province

province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S Rochelle, and 170 S W Paris, lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S Catania, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Brouershaven, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, 9 miles S W Helvoetsluys, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, 5 miles S E Philippsburg, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Brugg, or *Broug*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It has a college, with a public library; and is 22 miles S E Basle, lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Bruges, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; now the second in Flanders, but, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It, therefore, is not populous now in proportion to its extent; and possesses nothing to attract attention but some fine churches and rich monasteries. Its situation, however, still commands some trade; for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time, by the French, in 1794. It is 8 miles E Ostend, lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Brugnato, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles S E Genoa, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Brunetto, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa which it defends.

Brunsfutle, a seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N W Gluckstadt, lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheinstein and Blankenburg, are subject

to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; while the elector of Hanover, is duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen, and Brunswick Calenberg, which also includes the district of Gottingen. The duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle is styled duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as well as the elector of Hanover, they being both descended from Ernest duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died in 1546.

Brunswick, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion, made of block tin, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Muni, which has hence the name of Brunswick Muni. On the rampart is a brass-mortar piece made in 1411, which is 10 feet 6 inches in length, and 9 feet 2 inches in diameter. It requires 52 pounds of powder, carries a ball of 730 pound, 33,000 paces, and a bomb of 1000 pounds. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W Magdeburg, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N. [Hanway.]

Brussels, the capital of Brabant, and seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, and walks, and many public fountains, one of which, in the Place de Sablon, was erected by Thomas, second earl of Ailesbury, who resided here 43 years in a kind of exile. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, having some streets, and being surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroi in 1695, by which 4000 houses were destroyed; and has been more than once taken and retaken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S Antwerp, 26 S E Ghent, and 148 N by E Paris, lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, a silk mill, and manufactures in serges and stockings. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the

ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brew, 12 miles S E Wells, and 109 W London, lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bugiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles S by E Lunéville, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Brynsfrîn, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 8 miles N Limerick, lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bua, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by these birds.

Burias, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles S Aveira, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Bu-ban, a district in the N E part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan on the S.

Buchan, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bullers, or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, formed by the hand of nature, in the steep rocks on the coast about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently sail into this oval pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the E window of some great cathedral. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes with a tremendous noise.

Buchara, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Tedersee, with a university, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles S W Ulm, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Buchorn, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E Constance, lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N Thetford, and 97 N E London, lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Buckingham, the chief town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle on a mount, in the middle of the town. It sends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles N E Oxford, and 57 N W London, lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Buckinghamshire, or *Bucks*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by Oxfordshire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 8 hundreds, 185 parishes, and 11 market towns. It sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The air is healthy, and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber.

Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 105 miles S E Vienna, and 560 N W Constantinople, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Budfild, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles N E Bury, and 88 N E London, lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Budob, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, on the Traen, 10 miles E Treves, lon. 6 55 P, lat. 49 50 N.

Budoa, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S E Ragusa, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is 8 miles E Bologna, lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Budweis, a town of Bohemia, taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S Prague, and 35 N W Vienna, lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Bugis, a populous seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but sir Edward Spangge destroyed several Algeriemen of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E Algiers, lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Bugie, a port town of Egypt, on the W shore of the Red Sea, almost opposite to Tiden and the port of Mecca, from which it is 100 miles W, lon. 36 E, lat. 22 N.

[Topographic Dict.]

Builtb, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N Brecknock, and 171 W by N London, lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Buir, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, 40 miles S W Gap.

Bukarest, the capital of Walachia, a very extensive and populous city, containing 360 Greek churches, 1 Roman, 1 Lutheran chapel, and a few convents. Here are no Turkish mosques. Luxury prevails; the man is despised, who keeps not a carriage. A short time after marriage the parties discontinue sleeping together, and carry on their separate intrigues. Yet these nominal christians make high professions of religion, have prayers in their churches from morning to evening. The Turks keep a strong garrison here, lon. 26 E, lat. 45 43 N.

[Jackson, Bowen.]

Bukari, a town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N E Veglia, lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile; 2 miles W Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo, lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

[Irwin.]

Bulama, an island of Africa, in the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is 18 miles long and nearly as wide. The land gradually rises from the water to the center of the island, which is 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is remarkably rich. An English colony, under Mr. Beaver, of 275 persons, settled here in 1787. By sickness, by the assault of enemies, they were in 1793 reduced to 8 or 9 persons, 7 of whom were sick, who left the fatal spot and repaired to Sierra Leonna. Like Capt. Standish, the founder of New England, like Beneyowski, the father of Madagascar, like Capt. Smith, the planter of Virginia, Mr. Beaver displayed astonishing fortitude and energy of mind, but providence frowned.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

Bulgaria, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia,

on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

Bulnesh, or *Bownesh*, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N Carlisle.

Bundela, or *Bundelcund*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the S W of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract, of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpouir is the capital, lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has 2 churches; and the ruins of a famous nunnery, and of a castle. In 1689, the town was almost all destroyed by fire. It is now, however, a good trading place: and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N by E Ipswich, and 107 N E London, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to christianity, and sent an embassy to pope Gregory, in 1683.

Buniva, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Ceta; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae (so called for the hot baths in this neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his gallant 300 Spartans, resisted, for 3 days, the whole Persian army. This is the place, feigned by the ancients to be the scene of the death of Hercules.

Buntingford, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, 7 miles S Royston, and 31 N by E London, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buragrag, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Sallee.

Burrella, or *Civita Burrella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S Lanciano, lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W Nimeguen, lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Burca,

Buren, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S Paderbon, lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Buren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, between Arberg and Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windruth, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N Oxford, and 71 W London, lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Burg, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E Nimeguen, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

Burgau, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W Augsburg, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Burgdorf, a large town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, 8 miles N E Bern, lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Burghcleare, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles W Kingscleare. On the top of a hill, near it, are the traces of a camp, and an extensive prospect.

Burghupan Sands, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307, as he was preparing for an expedition against Scotland. The spot where he died is distinguished by a column 27 feet high, erected by the duke of Norfolk in 1665. It is 5 miles N W Carlisle.

Burgos, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S Leon, and 117 N Madrid, lon. 3 35 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the E by Franche comté on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the 3 departments of Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne.

Burbanpour, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Candesh, and at one period, of the Deccan also. It is still a flourishing city, situate in the midst of a delightful country, 125 miles E by N Surat, lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burwick, a town of Germany, in the duchy

of Cleves, on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 S E Cleves, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W Saltzburg, lon. 12 50 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Burlington, a town in Yorkshire, see *Brillington*.

Burash, see *Ava*.

Burham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles N W Norwich, and 126 N E London, lon. 0 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Burham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles S E Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles S E Lancaster, and 208 N N W London, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Burnsland, a borough in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, 10 miles N W Edinburgh, lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; meeting in one point near the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. From its source the Burrampooter proceeds E through Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zarcin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Jassa, it proceeds S E to within 220 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the N E, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains and then, altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea.

Bursa, or *Presa*, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Belesan-gil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople.

ple. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bezestine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the E, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the Tapestry of Italy and France. It contains about 40,000 Turks, and none but muselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Streams of water run through the town so hot as to boil eggs. They are so medicinal, as to be the resort of invalids. The town is more than a mile and a half in length, and has 300 mosques. In the suburbs the Greeks have 3 churches, the Armenians one, the Jews 4 synagogues. Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, and bishop of Smyrna suffered martyrdom here. [Savernier, Ricaut, Wheeler, Thevenot.] Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople, lon. 29 5 E, lat. 30 22 N.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton is famous for excellent ale; great quantities of which are sent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles N E Lichfield, and 124 N N W London, lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Burton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill near the Trent, 30 miles N Lincoln, and 164 N by W London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Burton, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley near a hill called Earleton-Knothill, 11 miles N Lancaster, and 247 N N W London, lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Bury, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It stands on the Irwell, and is noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. Roman coins have been dug up here. In 1787, more than

300 persons were buried by the fall of the theatre, and many of them were killed, or much bruited. Bury is 36 miles S E Lancaster, and 190 N N W London, lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Bury St Edmunds, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still standing near the 2 churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was hurried here, after being murdered in a wood. Here is an ancient guildhall, a sessions house, a theatre, a free-school, &c. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E New-market, and 72 N N E London, lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Bussarah, or Bassora, a city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Irac Arabia, 40 miles N W of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which it divides the city into 2 parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The circumference is very large; but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. The houses are constructed of bricks, dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterward peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. They have no windows towards the street, the roofs of their houses are flat, on which they sleep in summer. In the summer of 1773, here perished 275,000 with the plague. The present number is supposed only 50,000. Here are various sects of christians as well as Mohometans. It is 240 miles S by E Bagdad, lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N. [Jackson.]

Bute, an island of Scotland, situated in the Frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about twelve miles long, from N to S and five broad, from E to W, separated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the same from the Isle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good pasture, the rest

rest of the island bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a considerable fishery on the coast, and in the mountains are found quarries of good stone, tuffers earth, and crystal. There are five churches in the island, and several fishing villages; the chief place is Rothay.

Bute, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pasture, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness-shire.

Batrago, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the *Lezoza*, 30 miles N by E. Madrid, lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Batricta, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S Chimara, lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere Water, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles S W, Keswick. It is two miles long, and nearly one broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike. A strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore. A group of houses, called Gategarth, is seated on the S extremity, under a very extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Hunister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains. Fleet with on the E and Scarf on the W side. A hundred mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the centre of the rock, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the N E is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cocker-mouth.

Batzladi, or *Batzlat*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality, of Weimar, situated on the Löss. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary: 9 miles N Weimar, and 8 W Naumburg.

Batzrov, a town of Germany, in the bishopric, of Schwerin, 17 miles S W Rostock, lon. 11 55 E, lat 54 0 N.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and are deemed one of the 7 wonders of the Peak. Their waters were not-

ed in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. Much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury, and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Peel's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles N W Derby and 160 N N W London.

Batzba, a town of Germany in Westphalia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E Francfort, lon. 8 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Bybora, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 120 miles S W Wilna, lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byron's Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall; well proportioned, and clean: of a light copper colour, with long black hair; their features good, and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness, lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S. [Byron.]

Byzantium, see *Constantinople*.

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CIANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S Cairo, lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Cabrate Verde, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles S W Portalegre, lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Cabaria, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles S E Loingo, subject to Portugal, lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

Caber, or *Gaber*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a river near a gulf of the same name, long. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

Cabreria,

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, defended by a castle, lat. 41 15 N.

Cabul, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindooko, on the E by Cashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains, and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindooko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is no less romantic than pleasant; and it has, within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia. It is 680 miles N W Delhi, lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534, lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles S E Alcantara, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Caceres de Camarinba, a town of Lucania, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see, lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

Casban, or *Casban*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W Ipahan, lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cacha, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the river Hotj, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud; the roofs covered with thatch. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans, and have a great num-

ber of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China, lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

Cacheo, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Cacongo, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants are great traders; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

Cacerla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles S E Ubeda, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Quercy, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E N E Cahors, lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

Cadenet, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 28 miles S E Avignon, lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a castle, 15 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Cadiz, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length and 9 in breadth; but the N W end, where the city stands, is not 2 broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and 2 forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. All the Spanish ships go hence to the W Indies, and return hither. It was plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a handsome structure. It is 45 miles W Gibraltar, and 90 W by S Malaga, lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy; and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is 15 miles N Belluno, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli

Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadore.

Cassell, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

Caen, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The castle has 4 towers, built by the English. The first stone of the noble barracks was laid in 1786, by the unfortunate Lewis XVI. The late abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S Rouen, and 125 W Paris, lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer. For some places that frequently begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under *Car*.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Uik, 19 miles S W Monmouth, and 148 W by N London, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, seated between the Tawe and Rumny. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, whose coins are dug up here. It is five miles N Llan-taff, and 158 W London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered here in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved at Portici. It is 4 miles S W Chepstow.

Caerwisa, a town in Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, 5 miles W Flint, and 203 N W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Caesaria, a town of Palestine built by Herod; the buildings, private houses, as well as palaces were all of marble. The harbour was formed by a mole 200 feet long, raised in water 20 fathom deep. Stones were used 50 feet long, 18 wide, 9 deep, some greater, some less. Here Peter instructed Cornelius, and his friends; here lived Philip the Evangelist; here Paul defended himself against Tertullus;

here Herod was smitten by the angel of God; here Eusebius the Historian was born. It is 40 miles N Acre, 30 S Joppa, 26 E Jerusalem. [Topographic Dict.]

Caesarea Philippi, once called Paneas and Dan, a town of Palestine at the head of the Jordan. It is 20 miles E Damascus, 20 W Sidon, and 100 S Jerusalem.

[Topographic Dict.]

Cassa, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it the seat of their trade in the East, and one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them, by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Cassa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It is surrounded by a strong wall; the houses are 4000, built of earth, and are small. The soil is dry, the air wholesome, the water bad. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N E Constantinople, lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N. [Chardin, Hanway.]

Cassa, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

Cassaria, a country of Africa, lying to the S of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30 30 S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. Its other boundaries cannot, at present, be ascertained, it having never been visited by any European, before the journey which lieutenant Paterson made in these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are so fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it; and their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They

They are expert in throwing their lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. They have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please: when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct their children themselves, having no priests. Instead of these, they have a kind of conjurers whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king. They are a friendly, hospitable people.

Cagli, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S Urbino, lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. The French made an unsuccessful attack upon this place in January 1793, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

Cahors, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, with a bishop's see, and a

university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are 3 bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. It has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent red wine. It was taken by assault, in 1380, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; the assailants were not more than 1500; and they fought 5 days and nights in the streets. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 50 miles N W Alby, and 287 S Paris, lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cajana, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, three hundred miles N E Åbo, lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

Cajazzo, or *Gajazzo*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 22 miles N E Naples, lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Caiffa, a town of Palestine on the Mediterranean. It is defended by strong walls, flanked by towers. One of stone with embrasures overlooks the town at the distance of 300 yards. This, however, is commanded by mount Carmel. The place is not tenable against cannon.

[Bonaparte]

Caifong, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoangho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants, as well as the army of the besiegers, consisting of 100,000 men, lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Calif of Man, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the S W coast of the Isle of Man, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 54 1 N.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Invernesshire, the lofty top of which is patched with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock crystals of various tints, much esteemed by lapidaries; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Mefra. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, through the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the

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the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 3 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and look like lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next the street. To the W of the castle are the remains of some grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with mosaic pictures of trees and houses: these are now used for weaving and embroidery. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. It is supposed there are 400,000 inhabitants, some say 700,000. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and there are particular streets where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. The houses of the better sort are of hewn stone, 2 or 3 stories high. Those of the lower class are of unburnt brick. Ignorance and barbarity reign within. None but merchants can read or write. In Old Cairo the Copts have 12 churches and a convent. The Roman Catholics have a hospital belonging to the fathers of the Holy Land. The Jews have a synagogue, said to be built, A.D. 237. They suppose they possess a manuscript of the Old Testament, written by Ezra: none are permitted to touch it. Here are also 12 mosques. In New Cairo are 26 synagogues; one is of the ancient Essenes, who reject all oral traditions. The town extends 2 miles E to a mountain. The

canal passing through it, when dry is used for a street. Seated on the Nile, 100 miles from its mouth. The place is pleasant. Imagine several squares about the city, and one in the centre 2 miles in circumference, filled with water a great part of the year. These in fair evenings are covered with boats and barges of both sexes; the houses round are illuminated; the windows filled with cheerful company; music and fire-works enliven the scene. It is most delightful! When the waters disappear, the future harvest soon waves on the very spot where the boats had sailed. They have the art so to warm an oven, that 8000 eggs are hatched at a time. Chickens have been so hatched in Italy and France. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

[Pococke, Lufignan, Sonini, Irwin.]

Carroun, or *Karroun*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magruda, 80 miles S Tunis, lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Cathnesshire, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Pentland Frith, on the S E by the British Ocean, and on the W by Sutherlandshire. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole S W part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often resorted to by numerous waterfowls.

Cadet, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks, lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Calabria, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Ilither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. In February and March 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Beside the destruction of many towns, villages and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Mountains were split, and vallies

vallies formed in an instant : new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and disappeared : plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to distant places. The earthquakes (for there were many shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of the Appennines, extending westward to the sea ; in all which vast tract, there was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III, in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good : but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E S E Dover, and 152 N Paris, lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, 16 miles N W Vendôme.

Calamata a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians, in 1685 ; but the Turks retook it. It stands on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N Parago. They are famous for their edible bird nests, lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Calatajud, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon, and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles S W Saragossa, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S Madrid, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Calben, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 miles N Magdeburg.

Calcar, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, 8 miles S E Cleves, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Austrians, by the French, in

1706. It is 25 miles N E Milan, lon 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Calcutta, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govind pour, about 1700. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, 4 miles and a half ; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all ; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets ; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built : some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats : these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch ; those of brick seldom exceed 2 floors, and have flat terraced roofs : the 2 former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building ; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surrounds 2 sides of the esplanade of the fort, is magnificent ; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a slight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that

that may be observed here, is curious : coaches, phaetons, chaise, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Benccoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and 3 puisne judges. In 1756 Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year ; the victory of Plassey followed ; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles N N E Madras, lon. 83 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Calder, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Lancashire, and passing by Huddersfield and Wakefield, falls into the Aire 8 miles below the latter place. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

Caldonia, New, a large island, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22 S lat. and from 163 to 167 E lon. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made ; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly ; their beards are crisp and thick ; they besmear their faces with black pigment ; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar canes are not plentiful, breadfruit is very scarce, and the cocoa nut trees are but thinly planted ; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a bee hive, and as close and warm ; being formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the

floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

Calenberg, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leine, 10 miles S Hanover, lon 10 5 E lat. 52 15 N

Calerie (La) a town of France, in the department of the Vendée and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Chataigneraye : 4 leagues and a half N E Luçon.

Calicut, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice ; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore ; but, in 1792, part of it was ceded to the English E India Company.

Calicut, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It has 6000 houses so distant from each other that there are gardens between. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping ; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles W S W Madras, lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

[Hamilton, De Gama.]

Calla Sasing, a town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa nut trees. There is a stone wall round the town, and the houses are built on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well shaped, and of a dark olive colour, lon. 123 45 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Callon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles S W Kilkenny, lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Callimachs, a town of Chio, remarkable for producing mastix. It is well peopled, and has 6 Greek churches within the walls, and 30 round it. [Mariti.]

Callor, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt, subject to Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is 5 miles

5 miles W Antwerp, lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is situate on the Lynher, 12 miles S Launceston, and 217 W by S London, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about 7 miles broad in its narrowest part. It contains 450 houses, the streets cross at right angles. It is celebrated in the history of the North, as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious Queen Margareta, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N. [Coze.]

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E Bristol, and 88 W London, lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

Calvary Mount, a hill near Jerusalem, on which *Jesus Christ* was crucified. The greater part of it is enclosed with a wall, within which is a church, surrounded with chapels, small churches and lodgings, inhabited by various sects of christians.

[Sealy.]

Calvi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles N Capua, lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1794; and is 32 miles S W Bastia, lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or *Grant*, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, and flowing by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camarana, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters.

Camarat, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. In an expedition against Brest,

in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. It is two leagues in circumference, built of hewn stone. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles S Ambedabad, of which it is the port, lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N. [Hamilton.]

Cambodia, or *Camboya*, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin China and Chiampa, on the S by the sea, and on the W by Siam, about 135 leagues in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reside chiefly by the sides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by muskettoes. The soil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, sugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw silk and ivory are of little value. Gold, of great purity, amethysts, hyacinths, rubies, topasses, and other precious stones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerable good one may be purchased for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for 4d. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the sandal and eagle wood, and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows, is said to prove mortal, though the juice itself may be drank without danger. This country, so rich by nature, is almost a desert, the king being scarcely able to assemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japanese and Malays, with some Portuguese, who live without priests, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dress is a long and large robe, the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle work is much admired.

Cambodia, the capital of a kingdom of the

the same name, in Asia, seated on the river Mecon, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth, lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of canibries, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, 22 miles S E Arras, and 102 N Paris, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now included in the department of the North.

Cambridge, the county town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university, situate on the river Cam. It consists of 14 parishes; and is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The town hall and shire house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university: the county goal is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the conqueror. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and 4 halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge sends 4 members to parlia-

ment, 2 for the borough and 2 for the university. It is 17 miles S Ely, and 52 N by E London, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, and some thousands of them were killed.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the N W by Lincolnshire, on the N E by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 10 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich, contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, 7 market towns, and 163 parishes; and sends 6 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The air and soil vary extremely; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenmy from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent, fall into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, when they are overslowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the Isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. The inhabitants of Cambridgeshire are 33,000, the acres of land are 445,300. See *B. ford Level*.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W Launceston, and 229 W by S London, lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Cambrino, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles S W Ancona, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Caminha, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N Viana, lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, a district of Prussian Pomerania, formerly the territory of the bishop of Cammin, converted into a principality, in favour of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Culberg is the capital.

Commin, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N Stetin, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles S E Naples, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Campagna di Roma, anciently *Latium*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles S E along the Mediterranean to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no enclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campbelton, a borough of Scotland, situate on a bay, toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire. It has a considerable trade; for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is 10 miles W of the isle of Arran, lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles N E Gloucester, and 87 W N W London, lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Campen, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles N E Amsterdam, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E Aquila, lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Major, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E Lisbon, lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

Campredon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N Barcelona, lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Canal of Briary in France, was begun by Henry IV, to form a communication between the Siene and the Loire, from the town of Briare: at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one stream falls into the Seine, at Fontainebleau.

Canal (Great,) or Royal Canal of China, extends from N to S through the empire,

and, united with several rivers in its course, serves to convey goods from Canton to Pekin, being interrupted only about one day's journey by a mountain, in the province of Kiangsi. This canal was made by order of Chitsou, chieftain of the western Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynasty of Chinese Emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of 40 years.

Canals (English,) it is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater seems to have set the example, in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal, for the purpose of carrying coals from his estate to Manchester; by subsequent acts, it was extended farther. It begins at Worley, about 7 miles from Manchester, and 4 from Bolton, in Lancashire; crossing the Mersey one branch turns to Manchester, and another to Altringham, in Cheshire, and from thence to Preston on the Holc, about 3 miles from Frodsham: a branch is also made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between those towns and Manchester. From Ashton under Line a cut is made to Manchester, which uniting with the Mersey, forms a communication between Stockport and Manchester. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually passing for others. The Staffordshire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, at a place called *Widen* in Derbyshire, by which means goods may easily be conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdly forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a communication with the Grand Trunk, near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walsal, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c; a canal from Basingstoke, in Hampshire, to the Thames, at Weybridge; a canal from Andover, in Hampshire, to the river near Southampton; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Gloucester and Berkeley, &c. &c.

Canals of Flanders, are numerous, and form

form a communication between Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

Canal (Grand Irish,) extends from Dublin to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow.

Canal (Royal Irish,) extends from Dublin to Balliscullogh, about 2 miles from Johnstown bridge, in the county of Kildare.

Canal of Languedoc, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV, for the purpose of opening a communication between the English Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne about a quarter of a league below Toulouse.

Canal of Orleans, a canal of France, which begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briare, at Montargis.

Canal of Pwardy, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oise. It begins at St. Quentin, in the department of the Aisne, and joins the Oise near la Fere.

Canal of Scotland (Great,) this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and facilitates the conveyance of merchandise from Ireland and the N W parts of England to the German Ocean, the E part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the northeastern parts of England to the Irish Sea and western parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and less danger than by the former course of navigation round the northern coast of Scotland.

Canal of Viscnei Vologsk, a canal of Russia, which forms a navigation from Petersburg to Astrachan, a course of 2,100 miles, passing by or near to Novgorod, Viscnei Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moskow, Kolo, Zalaitk, Prensck, Skopia, Rigjek, Tambov, Koperick, Arkadinskaia, Donksaia, Tschernoiyar, &c.

Cananore, a large seaport, on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tipposultan, regent of Mysore, to the English E India Company, in 1792, lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Canara, a province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canaria, or the *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary Islands, which gives

name to the whole. The temperature of its air is delightful; its water plentiful, and good, and abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits, are found upon it. Here are 2 wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S Fuertaventura, lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are 7 in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is hence that the canary birds originally came. These islands are perhaps the ruins of the great Island Atlantis of which Plato speaks. The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

[St. Pierre.]

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, the supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugar houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are sent annually to England in time of peace, lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancalle, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758 and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Candabar, a rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia: it was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and frequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles S W Cabul, lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candabar, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the S E by Moultan, and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terushish; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghizni, Gaur, Segestan, and Korasan; a tract, not less than 650 miles in length; its breadth unknown;

known; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stripped of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a good character. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Not an eighth of the houses are now inhabited. More than 1000 cities, towns and villages are reduced to 300. It is 500 miles S W Constantinople, lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

[Thevenot.]

Candish, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Boonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land, lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed; and the inhabitants are dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts, lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

Cane, *Grotta del*, a celebrated grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, a considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle trees, and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of 2 months, in which the victors lost nearly 20,000 men, lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Canelo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan on the river Oglio, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W Mantua, lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Cangerecora, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It descends from the Gauts, and flowing S W to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N Mount Dilla; previously to which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

Canina, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 8 miles N Velona, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, S W of the isle of Skye. In this fertile island, are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Canna, see *Canosa*.

Canogue, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in

in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calina. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander, in the year 326 before Christ. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betelnut (which the Indians almost universally chew) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is 127 miles S E Agra, lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles N N W Milan, lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Canusa, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, but stands on the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoso and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which, now called the field of blood, was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N. [Adam.]

Canstatt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 5 miles N E Stutgard, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a high mountain, near St. Flour, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantuzza, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, situate near the sea, 10 miles E Nicastro, lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. Its middle tower is 235 feet high, 26 miles E S E Rochester, and 56 London, lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N. [Bowen.]

Cantin Cape, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, the greatest port of China. It has a garrison and is strongly fortified. It stands on the Ta, 50 miles from its mouth, a noble river, navigable many miles higher. The city is 20 miles in compass, contains 2,000,000 inhabitants, and often sees

5000 trading vessels at a time waiting to receive their rich commodities. The country round presents a delightful view of canals, lakes, vales, hills and mountains, seats of Mandarines, temples, villages, and towns. The city is entered at 7 iron gates, which are guarded by armed soldiers. No European is allowed to enter. In the suburbs, England, Holland, France, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and the United States, have their factories, distinguished by the flag of their nation. The streets are narrow, paved, and straight. The houses are not magnificent, being generally but one story high; but they are very spacious. The most superb buildings they have are temples, of which there are many adorned with images. The people fall in adoration before these, wringing their hands, and beating their foreheads against the ground. The streets are constantly so crowded with people that it is difficult to walk them. Their windows never look towards the street or their neighbours' houses, excepting in shops, and places of public business. In summer their windows are of cane, in winter of oyster shells. These are cut in diamond shape, set in wooden frames. Instead of a chimney they set an iron pot in the middle of the room, filled with charcoal. In their markets you may see dogs, cats, rats, frogs, and snakes, sold for food. To prevent disorder, every street has a gate at each end, which is shut at night. The same precaution is taken in the day time, if any tumult happen, to confine every one in his own quarter. The waters of the Ta for 4 or 5 miles opposite to the city present an extensive wooden town of boats and large vessels, so crowded, that scarcely can a boat pass. Here the poorer families dwell without ever setting foot on land. These boats, having arched roofs, are comfortable habitations. Here dogs, cats, geese, hogs and other animals are kept for sale and domestic use. It is said their connexion with Europeans begins to produce a degeneracy of manners among them, lon. 113, lat. 23 7 N. [Crimwell, Chinese Traveller, Bowen, McCartney.]

Gantyre, a narrow peninsula in Argyleshire, 50 miles long, and from 5 to 8 broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. Across this isthmus, which is scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily be cut. It has been useful, for many ages, to draw boats and small vessels over it, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round

round the headland, amid shoals and currents : hence, probably, it has obtained the name of Tarbat, which signifies a carrying place. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

Gaorlo, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles S W Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Capacio, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S Salerno, lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Cape Verd Islands, islands of Africa, in the Atlantic, so called from Cape Verd, opposite to which they are situated, or, according to some, from a green plant which grows in the sea, near them, resembling water cresses, and bearing a fruit something like a gooseberry. This plant, called fargosiffo, is sometimes found so thick as to impede vessels in their course. As to their number, some reckon 10, others 14 or more, by giving the name of islands to those which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous ; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extensive valleys between, but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are said to have been, and probably were, known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades, but not visited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were discovered by Antonio Noli, a Genoese, in the service of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholesome ; it rarely rains, and the ground is so hot that one can hardly stand in places exposed to the sun. It is dangerous to pass the night in the open air, for the great heat is often succeeded by a sudden cold, which proves mortal to such as are exposed to it. The soil is for the most part stony and barren, nevertheless, some parts produce, rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons ; grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and salt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and salt a great number of turtles, which they send to America ; they get slaves, sugar, rice, cotton stuffs, ambergris, civet, ivory, saltpetre, and gold, from the continent. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were almost uninhabited ; by introducing slaves, black men, and mulattoes

have increased, but the Portuguese are not numerous. Some of the islands are yet without inhabitants ; all are under particular lords, who have furnished them with cows, goats, hogs, asses, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago, and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified.

The governor exercises a military power. The inhabitants are calculated at 100,000, but in the year 1771, 7000 were destroyed by the drought. Few whites are now seen : the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portuguese to negroes. The governor and priests are negroes. They are situated about 130 leagues W Cape Verd, and between the 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, 8 miles N E Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after, lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Capernaum, a city of Palestine celebrated in the gospel, as a usual residence of Jesus Christ. It stood on the sea of Galilee. By the instructions of the divine Saviour they were exalted to heaven, but abusing those privileges, Christ declared they should suffer entire destruction, " be thrust down to hell." Accordingly this metropolis, long since was reduced to six fishermen's huts. So sure are the threatenings of scripture. [Wells.]

Capessan, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees ; has a sandy soil, and a hot air ; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. Manfredonia is the capital.

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 miles E S E Genoa, lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo D'Istria, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Trieste, with a bishop's see. Its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S Trieste, lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Cappel, a place of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where, on account of a religious dispute, a battle was fought between

between the Catholics and Protestants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the Reformer, their Chaplin, lost his life: 9 miles S. Zurich.

Caprata, an isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the N E Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capraria, one of the Temit islands, in the Adriatic, about four leagues from the coast of Italy: it is a rock, almost entirely barren, but containing habitations, which furnish excellent sailors. [Sonini.] lat. 42 10 N.

Capri, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

Capri, the capital of an island of the same name, with a bishopric and a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius, lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

Capua, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is 2 miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasure, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 miles N Naples, lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Caramania, a province of Turkey in Asia in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

Carara, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, 5 miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Carisu, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Carisu Mestro, a river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance, into the Black Sea.

Caratage, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. They pretend to have a crofa here, brought by an angel to a priest, who was going to say mass to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles N W Carthageua, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Carayners, a people who inhabit Dalla, Bassien and several provinces of Asia. They are in the pastoral state of society, innocent, industrious and simple in their manners. Excluding all other sects, they live in villages, never marrying with strangers. Professing universal peace, they never engage in war, are timorous, honest, and hospitable to strangers. Having no written statutes, custom is their law.

[Symes.]

Carassone, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. This part is modern; but the Upper Town, which is also called the City, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some old records, written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. In the beginning of the 13 century the Protestants were besieged here by the Papists; Alarmed, they begged leave to capitulate. This was granted on the brutal condition that all the city of every rank and sex should leave the place naked. They complied. It is 15 miles W Narbonne, and 400 S Paris, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

[Wrexall.]

Cardiff, a borough in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a castle, a wall, and 4 gates; and is seated on the Taaf, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of smaller burden may come to the bridge. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor. It sends 1 member to parliament, and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. In the castle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles

miles E Cowbridge, and, 64 W London, lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, the county town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; situate on the river Tyvy, over which is a stone bridge. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, sends 1 member to parliament, and is 33 miles N E of St. David's, and 225 W N W of London, lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barfey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from 1 cape to the other, and affords good shelter for ships.

Cardiganshire, a county of S Wales bounded on the N by Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing 6 market towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends 2 members to Parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts of this county, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage; sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared 2000l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Istwith.

Cardona, a town in Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles N W of Barcelona, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Carelia, the eastern part of Finland; belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians, see *Wiburgh*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle,

8 miles from the sea, and 21 W Bayeux, lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 2 miles from the gulf of Taranto, lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Carignano, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, 3 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Cariman Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo, lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinola, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Maslico, 25 miles N W Naples, lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Carinthia, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carisbrook Castle, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I was imprisoned in 1647.

Cariso, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont, lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Carlingford, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth. 21 miles N of Drogheda, lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlisle, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleasantly situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle, on the W side of the town; and the cathedral is a stately structure. Carlisle has a considerable manufacture of printed linens and checks, and is noted for the making of whips and fishhooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S Edinburgh, and 301 N N W London, lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's County and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare. It contains 42 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Carlow,

Carless, or *Catherlysb*, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles N E of Killybegny, lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlsrud, a town of Schlawia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Carlskrona, or *Carlskrona*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who laid the foundation of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first rate ships to carry their lower tier of guns: the entrance into this harbour, is defended by 2 strong forts. The greatest part of the town stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified, towards the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expense, and greatness of the plan: the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than a receptacle for ships. Carlskrona is 220 miles S W of Stockholm, lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N. [Coxe.]

Carlsruhe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margravate of Baden Durlach; situated in a forest, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the margrave, Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are 4 churches, 2 for Roman Catholics, and 2 for Protestants; a synagogue for Jews; and about 400 houses, all of an uniform height; and 9000 inhabitants. 2 miles and a half N W Durlach, and 11 S Philippsburg. It has considerable manufactories of silk, broadcloth, serge, and worsted stockings.

Carlsbad, the capital of Croatia, on the

river Kulp, 120 miles S Vienna, lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Carlsbad, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by 2 branches of the Clara Ells. It is a bishop's see. The houses are built of wood, and painted: the episcopal palace is also of wood, but not painted; and has such an extensive front, and so many windows, as to look like a factory. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across Lake Wenner. It is 173 miles W Stockholm, lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 16 N. [Coxe.]

Carlsbad, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Carmanada, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Cardarben, the county town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It is a populous town, usually reckoned the first in S Wales, and governed by a mayor. It sends 1 member to parliament, and is 24 miles S E Cardigan, and 207 W by N London, lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Cardarbenshire, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. David's; contains 8 market towns and 87 parishes; and sends 2 members to parliament. It is fruitful in corn and grass, and has plenty of wood, coal, and lime. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taale.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem. It is now covered with a forest; it is only inhabited a few monks. [Mariti.]

Carmona, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, 7 miles N W Goritz, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Carmona,

Carmona, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E Seville, lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Carnarvon, the county town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E, and by the sea and 2 rivers. It has a castle, built by Edward I, in which he gave the Welsh, according to his equivocating promise, a native prince for their sovereign, in the person of his son, Edward II, who was born in this castle. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S W Bangor, and 251 N W London, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnarvonshire, a county of N Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, contains 6 market towns and 68 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. The air is sharp and cold; this county being the most rugged district of N Wales, and may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. In some of the lakes are found the char, and the gwyniad. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast.

Carnatic, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The annual revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions here are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire; its annual revenue 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependant on Madras. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. In 1737, the E India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Carpathian Mountains, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

Carpentras, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin. Before the revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N E Avignon, lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, 8 miles N Modena, lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles S E Verona, lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Carrick, an island in the Persian gulf, about 12 miles long, 7 broad, containing 6 or 700 inhabitants. It abounds in goats, has a few cows, no beasts of prey, no fowls, but doves. Fine turtle are taken; wheat, rye, and barley are raised here. On its summit is the appearance of a former volcano.

[Jackson.]

Carrick,

Carrick on Sure, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N W Waterford, lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Carrickfergus, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of its own name, 85 miles N Dublin, lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Carron, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and on its banks are the celebrated Carron Works.

Carron Works, an extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, 1 mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. The short piece of ordnance called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the last war, was first made here, and hence received its name. Above 1000 men are here employed; and hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, and the fire spread of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vast the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat, the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

Cart, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake called Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the N E angle of the county; and, uniting their streams, they both flow into the Clyde, near Renfrew. Opposite this town, in the road to Port Glasgow, is a handsome bridge of 10 arches, built ex-

actly at the confluence of these two rivers. Three roads meet upon this bridge, so that it has 3 ends or entrances.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, 8 miles N W Malaga, lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Carteret Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is 6 leagues long from E to W, lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Carthage, a famous city of Africa, which disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Carthagena, a seaport town of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians, destroyed by the Goths, and rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the best in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to say he knew but 3 good ports, which were June, July, and Carthagena. It is situated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a small bay in the Mediterranean. This bay abounds in mackerel, so much that a small island at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of rushes, called sparta, from whence the town itself received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are still silver mines in the environs. The harbour is spacious, and so deep that ships may moor close to the land. It is a basin hollowed by nature, which seems to have sheltered it from the winds, by several hills, placed round it at equal distances, so that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and basin are to be seen. No port in the world can be compared to this for safety and regularity. The entrance is defended by 12 redoubts, the mole is protected by 12 pieces of cannon. The arsenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ship. Every requisite is there in such readiness, that a ship of the line may be got ready for sea in 3 days. To Carthagena, the English, Dutch, and Neapolitans carry merchandise of all kinds, and return loaded with silk,

wool, pot ash, and barilla : 25 miles S S E Murcia, and 115 S S W Valencia, lon. 18 W, lat. 37 35 N.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Ken, 12 miles N by W Lancaster, and 260 N N W London, lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Carwar, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Myfore. It is 60 miles S by E Goa, lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Casal, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy ; the last time by the king of Sardinia in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N E Turin, lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May, 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles S E Cremona, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, or *Casan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The houses are of earth and stone. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference ; and the town is encircled by one 4 miles in circuit. It contains 100,000 inhabitants, carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N Ispahan, lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N. [Hanway, Chardin.]

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E Lisbon, lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Caschariu, see *Cassovia*.

Cashan, see *Cachan*.

Cashel, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles N W Clonmel, lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Little Bokbaria*, a country of Ussac Tartary, which commences on the N and N E of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert ; the other parts are populous and fertile, but the air is cold, on account of the

mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The milk animals are found in this country ; and they have several precious stones beside diamonds.

Cashgur, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries, lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, or *Cachemire*, a country of Asia, once the seat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and southward to the Indian Sea, at present confined to a valley about 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The history of the country represents it to have been originally a vast lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embellished with a great number of small hills, and surrounded by mountains. The mountains that are least elevated are covered with trees and pastures, which feed a multitude of cattle ; here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridges, and vast swarms of bees, but neither serpents, bears, tigers, nor lions. Behind these are mountains more elevated, always covered with snow, and whose tops reach above the clouds ; from these descend innumerable springs and brooks, which fertilize the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one stream. The country resembles a garden interspersed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, saffron, and different legumes, intersected by canals winding through them in all forms. The country is one of the most beautiful in the world ; the Moguls call it the terrestrial paradise of the Indies. The air is pure and serene, the men lively and well made, and the women handsome ; the inhabitants are more industrious than those of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, caskets, but more especially those stuffs called *chales*, or *shawls*, which serve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and shoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain : but others are manufactured from hair cut from the breast of the goats of Thibet, called *tsouk*, which is much softer and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter are

are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, said to be more ancient, than the Sanscrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. According to the evidence of an eastern historian, "without paying respect to traditions, they are the true worshippers of God." They have an idea of the deluge, and say that all their country, except the mountains, was drowned, and peopled again from the Bramins. They say God sent Noah, whom they call Sathaviraden, an ark, and preserved him and his wife from the general destruction.

[Pennant.]

Caspere, or *Cachemire*, called also *Sircanagar*, a city of Asia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, supposed to have been the Caspira of the ancients, is situated on the river Behus, about 3 miles long, and half a league wide; but without walls. About two leagues from it the mountains form a circular basin, and turn their springs into a lake about 4 leagues in circumference, which empties itself into the river by a navigable canal. The houses are brick and wood, and well built; they were formerly of stone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reservoirs, and temples, among the latter is one to which they give the name of the temple of Solomon, lon. 73 44 E, lat. 34 21 N.

[Forster.]

Casena, an extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Sahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Casena than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

Casena, the capital of the empire of Cathina in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Mesurata, in 16 20 N lat.

Casimir, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Caspian Sea, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the

Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 685 miles in length, reckoning from Guriel to Medhetisar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 7 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. Its waters are brackish. The fishery is a nursery for sadors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roe of the Sturgeons and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with seadogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers, lon. from 48 to 53 E, lat. from 37 to 47 N.

[Cook.]

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was defeated by the duke de Vendôme, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cassano is seated on the Adda, 15 miles N E Milan, lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N Cosenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Cassel, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The streets are beautiful; the market places spacious; and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is a delightful prospect, is built of freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S Paderborn, lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Cassel, a town of France, in the department of the N and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N E St. Omer, lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Cassel, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentr, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

Cassir, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine, and chief place of a canton.

canton, in the district of Marseilles, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a small port. Here are two manufactures in which coral is polished and worked up; the greater part of this commodity is exported to the coast of Africa, and exchanged for human beings. The vineyards which surround this little city produce a white wine, which is held in considerable estimation: 8 miles S E Marseilles. [Sonini.]

Cassovia or *Caschau*, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles N E Agria, lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Castanovitz, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey, lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Castellamara, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S E Naples, lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Castel Aragonese, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E Saffari, lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles S E Verona, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Castelbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N Galway, lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Castel Branco, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lyra, 38 miles N W Alcantara, lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 miles N Portalegre, lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Castel Folit, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river, Fulvia, 15 miles W Gironna.

Castel Gondolfo, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, to which the Pope retires in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E Rome.

Castel Jaloux, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E Bazas, lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of the town of Cataro, lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 30 miles

N W Ciudad Rodrigo, lon. 6 21 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca, lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. Many of the ancient lords of Castellane were distinguished among the poets, called Troubadours. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E Senez, lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Castellen, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N W Roses, lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal, which here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate Montmorency prisoner. Castelnaudary is 15 miles W Carcassonne, lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; but the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles N W Mantua, lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalucia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castillara, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan,

ruan, 6 miles N E Mantua, lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E Bordeaux, lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles S E Wells, and 112 W by S London, lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Castle Comb, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles N N E Bath.

Castle Hedingham, a village in Essex, so called from the ancient castle of the extinct family of the Veres, earls of Oxford; a fine tower of which, on an eminence, is still entire. It is 7 miles S W Sudbury.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up; but it is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is now in ruins. It is 7 miles N E Lynn, and 103 N N E London, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Castleton, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror. It has three of the seven wonders of the peak in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Arse, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within 2 feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's house, because of the perpetual dropping. the length of the whole cavern is 480 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1000 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman; it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile S Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unsathomable, its sides being so shelving and irregular; it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of

which seemed to be in water. Castleton is 5 miles N Tideswell.

Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Caston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles N N W Norwich, and 113 N E London, lon. 1 22 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Castor, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N E Lincoln, and 159 N London, lon. 0 9 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Castres, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It is the birthplace of Rappin, Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 miles S Alby, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Castro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles N W Rome, lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Castro, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, 6 miles S Otranto, lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Castro Marino, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S Beja, lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The principal streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava; and the inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1469, it was almost totally destroyed;

ed ; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles S W Messina, lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N. [Adam.]

Catanzaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles S W Belcastro, lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Catara, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W Scutari, lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Gateau, see *Chateau Cambresis*.

Gategate, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

Catharinenslaf, or *Ecaterrinenslaf*, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces ; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph ; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenslaf, the capital of a province of the same name, built by the present empress of Russia ; and its name signifies The glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles N E Cherson, lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Catharine, St a mountain of Arabia. On the N E side is a beautiful spring of water, issuing from marble rocks. On its surface is abundance of curious stones and pendant rocks. On the summit is a small plain where there is a chapel over the supposed tomb of St. Catharine. From this place is a delightful prospect. To the N W Sinai rises in solemn grandeur. To the W the eye catches the Red Sea, and the city of Tor on its shore ; S extends the Aclanitic gulf.

[Journal from Cairo to Sinai.]

Catherlough, see *Carlow*.

Catmandu, the capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E Delhi. It contains 18,000 houses, lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N. [Shore, A. R.]

Cattack, or *Cuttack*, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Decan. It is a post of consequence, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars ; and the possession of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain, and central position in Hindoostan. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal,

220 miles S W Calcutta, lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a fort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

Catwick, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is 6 miles N by W Leyden.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see ; seated at the foot of Mount Meteliano, 3 miles W Salerno, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in Venaissin, with a late episcopal see, then subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles S E Avignon, lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth ; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Longford, W Meath and E Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sends 6 members to parliament, and contains 37 parishes.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles N W Dublin, lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops are always covered with snow. While on their summits you seem enveloped in clouds, not being able to see 20 paces before you. As you descend you see the clouds moving below you. The inhabitants of these mountains are generally christians of the Georgian church. Here are wolves, tigers, jackalls, and lions. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by 7 distinct nations, each speaking a different language : namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the

Osli,

Off, the Kisti, the Lefguis, and the Georgians. [Chardin.]

Caucasus, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caudefec, a populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain near the Seine, 18 miles N W Rouen, lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Cawvery, or *Cavery*, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

Carvina, a town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

Caune, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles N E Castres, lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Casteret, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles S W Bagneres.

Castile, a town and port of Luconia. The principal inhabitants are 2 commanders, 2 lieutenants, and 150 soldiers. The rest are 4000 Indians and Mulattoes. Here are 2 parishes and 3 convents. It is 3 leagues S W from Manilla, lon. 118 50 40 E, lat. 14 29 9 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Cawood, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S York, and 186 N W London, lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S Cambridge, and 40 N London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Caya, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E Zarnaw, lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands.

Cedunga, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles N W Melfi, lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Cefalonia, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name, lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Cesalu, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see, lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano, lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable, but for the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall 5 days before and after the full moons, and during 2 months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. The women are handsome, but take great pains to render their noses flat. They are taught to read and write, as well as the arts of house-wifery. Their food is light, and they have but 2 meals in a day. It is a very delightful and fertile spot, immense herds of cattle, and extensive plantations of coconut trees spread over the hills, while the champaign is covered with houses, lon. from 116 to 124 E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

[Bowen, Bouganville.]

Cenada, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N Treviso, lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Genis, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Sufa from the Morianne.

Ceram, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove trees here, lon. from 126 to 129 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Cerdagna, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon.

Puyecida

Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

Cerenza, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles N W. St. Severino, lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of 1 arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. It is 12 miles from Perpignan, lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Cerigo, an island at the entrance of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly well known by the name of *Cythera*, separated from Morea by a narrow strait, 5 miles wide: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants; yet some of the vallies are fertile; sheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and serves as a rendezvous for pirates. This island at the time the French took possession of Egypt, (1798) was claimed as a part of the French Republic, under the name of the *department of the Egean Sea*, "It befitting the most amiable nation in the Universe to possess a spot which antiquity has consecrated to the loveliest of goddesses," lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 28 N. [Sonini, Thevenot.]

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see, lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

Cerney, *North*, a village in Gloucestershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is 4 miles from Cirencester.

Certosa, a celebrated Cartusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, 4 miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles N W Tarragona, lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E Ravenna, lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles S E of Ravenna, lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Cette, a seaport of France, in the de-

partment of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean, Sea, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, 8 miles S E Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796, lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cevennes, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nants, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge. Here, under the name of Camisards, they led a savage life with the rude natives. In 1701, encouraged by the promises of the confederates, they revolted, and for some time were successful against the generals sent to reduce them; and marshal Villars deigned to enter into treaty with them. Suspecting, however, the sincerity of the court, they broke off the negociation; and, Villars being recalled, the duke of Berwick took the command, and, in 1705, finally subdued them.

Ceuta, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar, lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Sea, situated to the S E of the peninsula of India, from which it is separated by a narrow sea, about 60 miles wide; of an oval form, 80 leagues from N to S, and where widest 45 from E to W. This island is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing certain was known of this island before the 12th century, when it was discovered by the Portuguese, who traded and became very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and by their means the Portuguese were expelled. The island is exceedingly fertile, produces several kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the most valuable production is that of cinnamon; the best sort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper cardamoms, sugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which resembles a large mast crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is said to be of sufficient magnitude to cover 15 persons; with these they make tents, and cover their houses; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old: of the pith the inhabitants make cakes, which has the taste of bread.

The

The ketute has leaves like a cotton tree, the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is straight, weak, and of a moderate height, the wood is black, heavy, compact, and subject to split : by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreshing, agreeable, and wholesome, but intoxicating. The bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the island hold this tree in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and suppose them to be the residence of the god Buddou, or Baouth. The gorunda gouhah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the size of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel tree, but not so broad, and bears white fragrant blossoms, and a yellowish fruit, like a small olive, from which they press oil like that of nutmegs. The young leaves are red, and bruised, smell like cloves. It has a double bark. Of the outer they make curious cabinets. The inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in square pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its ash colour, and shrinks up into the small rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let alone for 3 years, when it is said they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and used for building. While green, they distil out of it a wholesome well scented liquor, and another from the root, which smells like the strongest camphor. The finest sort of cinnamon is taken from the youngest, or of a middle growth. Here is a coarser sort, taken from thick old trees, and a bastard sort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coast, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not so fragrant as the bark ; and boiled it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better smell, which they use for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are also snake wood, betel nuts, and jacks, whose kernels are like chetrnuts, and serve instead of rice when scarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous substance, which is used for bird lime, and when mixed with rice flour, tastes like eggs. The root tree, whose branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take fresh root, and another springs from thence, and so on, overspreading large tracts, after the manner of the baumian tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats,

deer, bears, tygers, monkeys, jackals, and elephants, which latter are reckoned the most valuable of the Indies. Here are several species of ants, which devour almost every thing they come near, and build up hills with so much firmness as scarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of several sorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black bird called carlos, as large as a swan, which never lights on the ground, but always, sits on trees, with short legs, large head, and long bill ; partridges, woodcocks, snipes, sparrows, &c. Many serpents are found here, some of which are said to be of an uncommon size. Here are mines of gold, silver, and other metals, but only those of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious stones are found of several sorts, as sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoises, and the finest rubies in the world. The island was formerly divided into several kingdoms, but is now said to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is said to be the capital: the Dutch have long been in possession of several of the principal towns on the sea coast, but in February 1796 they all surrendered to the English. Ceylon rises from the sea on every side to the mountains, which run in chains from N to S. The length is 280 miles, the breadth is 160. The latitudes of the two extremes are between 5 50 and 9 51 N. Its extremes of longitude are 79 50 and 82 10 E. The highest and rudest tract on the island is the kingdom of Conde lida which is impervious by reason of rocks and forests, except by narrow paths, which are obstructed by gates of thorns, watched by guards. The E side of Ceylon is defended by sand banks and rocks. On one of its highest mountains the natives believe that Adam, the father of mankind, was created and buried.

Cbagaing, a town of Ava. The principal emporium to which cotton is brought from all parts of the country, whence it is sent to China. The most opulent merchant in the empire resides here and deals solely in cotton. Women perform the labour of cleaning it. [Symes.]

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its late Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E Brioude, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Chalcedon, a town of Natolia, once famous for its temples of Venus and Apolló, afterwards

afterwards for its christian churches, in one of which the 4th general council met. The city is now reduced to 10, or 1200 ruinous houses. [Thevenot.]

Chaldea, see *Irac Arabia*.

Chalons-sur Saone, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the Old Town, the New Town, and the suburbs of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. In the church of the late Carmelites is the tomb of the epicure Des Barreaux, immortalized by the fine sonnet, Grand Dieu, tes jugemens, &c. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 35 miles S Dijon, lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalons-sur Marne, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S W Verdun, and 55 E Paris, lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Chamb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N E Ratibon, lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and in the center of the town is the ducal palace. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles N E Grenoble, and 85 N W Turin, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Chamond, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S Lyons, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; bounded on the N by Hainault and Lux-

emburg, on the E by Lorrain and Franche Comté, on the S by Furgundy, and on the W by the Ile of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Chancha, a town of Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chandz, a city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S Nagpour, lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

Chandernagore, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W side of the Hoogly, a little N N W Calcutta.

Changhai, a town of China, in the province of Kiangnan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Changtong, a maritime province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains 6 cities of the first, and 114 of the second and third classes. It is traversed by the river Yun, or grand imperial canal. The capital is Tünanfou.

Chanmanning, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 150 miles W Lassa, lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Channeyray, a village in Rosshire, near the frith of Murray, formerly a bishop's see. It is 30 miles W Elgin, the fine cathedral of which town is called Channeyray church, it having been intended, it is said, to be built here.

Chanfi, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. Chanfi contains 5 cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Taiyuenfou.

Chantilly, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest and magnificent hunting seat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E Paris, lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Chan-tong, a province of China, bounded on the E by the province of Petcheli and by part of Honan, on the S by Kiangnan,

angnan, on the E by the Eastern Sea, and on the N by the same and part of Petcheli. It is divided into 6 districts, which contain 6 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Besides these, there are found along the coast 15 or 16 forts, several villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chinese junks, which easily pass from thence to Corea or Leaotong. Besides the grand imperial canal, which traverses this province, it contains a great many lakes, streams, and rivers, which contribute no less to the ornament than fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it seldom rains here. Locusts, also, make sometimes great devastation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheasants, partridges, and quails, are sold cheaper. Besides common silk worms, there is found in this province a species of insect much resembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarser kind of silk, but of which much stronger stuffs are made; as these stuffs are very durable, they have an extensive sale throughout China. Tûnanfou is the capital.

Cbaobingfou, a city of China, in the province of Tchekiang. It has 8 cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed, they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

Cbaotsebsou, a city of China, in the province of Quangtung, situate between 2 navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes in its neighbourhood, lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Cbaparang, or *Dsaprong*, a considerable city of Thibet, in Asia, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, not far westward from the lake Mansaroar, lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Chapelin Frib, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles S E Manchester, and 165 N N W London, lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Cbaque Madja, a pleasant town of Turkey in Europe, seated at the head of a salt lake, which communicates with the Archipelago, by a narrow channel, 200 yards in length, over which is a stone bridge. The country round is highly

cultivated. It is 15 miles W Constantinople. [Jackson.]

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 130 miles E Batavia, lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, 6 miles W Crewkerne, and 141 W by S London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, runs by Angoulesme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biscay. Angoulesme is the capital.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the 2 late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, a small town, on the river Seine, 4 miles S Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The most remarkable edifice in this town is the priory of the late Benedictine Clunists. When we consider the vast riches and prerogatives of this monastery (the prior commendatory of which was temporal lord of the town) we should not forget, at the same time, that, in a season of scarcity, the whole town has subsisted upon its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 miles N Nevers, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Charlemont, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S Dungannon, lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Charlemont, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles S W Namur, lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Charleroy, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the

the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W Namur, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Charles Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinfale harbour, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N Cork, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are straight, and the houses of an equal height. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N W Sedan, and 115 N E Paris, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Charlton, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. It is famous for an annual fair on St. Luke's day, called Horn Fair, in which horn wares are sold, and the mob wear horns on their heads. Tradition traces its origin to king John, who, being detected in an amour here, was obliged, it is said, to appease the husband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he established the fair as the tenure. In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden College, a noble institution for decayed merchants, founded by Sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey-merchant. Charlton is 6 miles E S E London.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, 8 miles E Mirecourt, lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, a rough open tract in the N W part of Leicestershire.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Recons, 24 miles W N W Macon, lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Charost, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, 6 miles N E Moudun, lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Chartres, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital,

and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles S W Paris, lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Charibdis, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, containing 3000 inhabitants: 24 miles S Rennes, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the late archiepiscopal see of Cambrai. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France, and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles S E Cambrai, lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E Nevers, lon. 4 8 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Chateau Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored in 1748.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for a siege of 7 years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loire, 22 miles S E Mans, and 97 W Paris, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Chateaudun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The treasury of this church contained a magnificent cross of gold, enriched with precious stones, and a glass vase which bore the name of Charlemagne, and is said to have been a present from Aaron king of Persia. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N Blois, and 72 S W Paris, lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle.

gle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens and woollens, its inhabitants are reckoned 7000: and it is 22 miles N W Angers, and 147 S W Paris, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 5 miles S Nemours, and 50 S by E Paris, lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

Chateau Meliant, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 9 miles E Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

Chateaufauf, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S Bourges.

Chateaufauf, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles N E Chartres.

Chateaufauf, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, 2 miles N Angers.

Chateau Renaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles N W Amboise, and 88 S W Paris, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

Chateaufauf, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, and recently erected into the episcopal see of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles S W Issoudun, and 148 S Paris, lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles S W Rheims, and 97 N W Paris, lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E Mirecourt.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S Dole, lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Châtellerault, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles N N E Poitiers, and 168 S S W Paris, lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Chatham, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded seamen, called the Chest at Chatham, was instituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish armada, when the queen Elisabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, assigned a portion of every seaman's pay to the relief of seamen who have been wounded or disabled in the navy. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors. It is 31 miles E S E London, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Chatillon-les-Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S Lochis, lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon-sur-Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S Rhims, lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Chatillon-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into 2 by the river Seine. It has iron works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles N W Dijon, lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chatre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It has a considerable trade in cattle, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 miles W Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Devonshire, which, for

for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. In its first age, it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

Ghanes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has 2 suburbs and 2 forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles S W Braganza, lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S Joinville, lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles N W Paris, lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Chaunty, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E Noyon, lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Cheadle, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles N E Stafford, lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Cheam, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite residence of queen Elizabeth; but being granted by Charles II to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparked the land. Cheam is 13 miles S S W London.

Cheddar, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is 3 miles E Axbridge.

Chedworth, a village in Gloucestershire, 4 miles W S W Northleach, situate on the declivity of 2 hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow val-

lies; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; and abounds with fortresses: in reality, one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28 N lat. It is tributary to the Mah-rattas.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 120 miles S by E Nagpour, lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles E S E Warsaw, lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, situate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of 1 arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire house, a free-school, a new conduit, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county goal, and 3 meeting houses. In 1793, an act was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles W S W Colchester, and 29 E N E London, lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

Chelfea, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 1 mile W Westminster; remarkable for its magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh House, a place of fashionable amusement in the summer evenings, and the finest structure of the kind in Europe. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is 9 miles

miles N E Gloucester, and 95 W by N London, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Chelum, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the 5 eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a S E direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

Chenti, a village on the eastern bank of the Nile, consisting of 250 houses or hovels. The women are handsome, the men cowardly, lon. 33 29 45 E, lat. 16 38 35 N. [Bruce.]

Chensi, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chensi are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-gan, or *Mong-den*, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

Chesham, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a church. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N Bristol, and 127 W London, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the river Cher, which rises in Auvergne, and falls into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles S E Turin, lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cherbourg, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a late Augustine abbey. It is a wretched collection of houses crowded together, dirty, mean, and irregular. It is remarkable for the seafight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of 20 of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August, 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun to enlarge the harbour, and render it more safe and convenient. These works were resumed, on a very stupendous scale, by Lewis XVI; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles N W Caen, lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N. [Wrexall.]

Cherbul, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N Bagdad, lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Cherry Island, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland, lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

Cherso, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Cherson, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houses are built of stone, in a pretty taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East: but the design did not take place; and she

was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium. In this place, in 1790, the celebrated Mr. Howard so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherfon is 50 miles E Ocza-kow, lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Chertsey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W Kingston, and 20 W by S London, lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Cherz, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw, lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

Chesham, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S E Aylesbury, and 29 W by N London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cheshire, an English county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancashire; on the N E by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the S E by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the N W by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 miles in length and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire to Yorkshire, on the N E. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament, for the county, and two for Chester. The air is temperately cold, and very healthful. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, Dee, and Dane: and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese. Such quantities of these cheeses are made, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons; and vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. But a considerable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheshire cheese is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Lanca-

shire. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

Chester, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and 10 churches besides the cathedral, and 6 places of worship for dissenters. The main streets have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. The streets are hollowed out of the rock to the depth of one story below the ground on each side. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S by E Liverpool, 38 S W Manchester, and 182 N W London, lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Chesterfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, situated in a beautiful vale, called the *Vally of Scarfsdale*, containing near 1000 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants. In this town are several potteries and silk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood: iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, about five miles below Gainsborough. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday: 26 miles N Derby, and 149 N London.

Cheviot Hills, hills of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which was a free chace, called *Cheviot*, corruptly *Chevy Chace*, the seat of the encounter between the Piercies and the Douglasses, celebrated in the ancient popular song: 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, and 18 S Berwick.

Chiaïrenza, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the Bresci-

ano

260, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Gbiaro-Monte, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W Syracuse, lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons, containing 3000 souls. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock; and close to the town is a rock of asbestos, a kind of mineral substance, of a greyish silver colour, which can be drawn out into longitudinal fibres as fine as thread, and is supposed to be indestructible by fire. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como, lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N. [Coxe.]

Chiavenna, Laghetto di, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna. The views of this lake are wild and magnificent; surrounded as it is by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chichester, the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with 7 small churches. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The city is walled round, and from the market place, which is the centre, may be seen the 4 gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is 61 miles S W London, lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 70 N.

Chiolefa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1625; but the Turks retook it, on. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Chiemsee, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles W S W Salzburg.

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T

Cbirri, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is 8 miles E Turin.

Cbieti, a town of Naples, capital of Abbruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 miles S W Pescara, lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Chiggre, a rocky mountain in the great desert of Nubia, at the foot of which is a great plenty of water, lat. 20 58 30 N.

[Bruce.]

Chigwell, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest, noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harpsnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his gravestone was adorned with his figure in brass, in his pontifical robes, but for its better preservation, it has been fixed on a pedestal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles N E London.

Chibiri, or *Port Cbeer*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade, lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Chilka, a lake of Hindoostan, on the sea coast of the province of Cattaek, on the N W side of the bay of Bengal. This lake seems the effect of a breach of the sea over a flat sandy shore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited islands in it, on the N W it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, 40 miles S W Cattaek.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown.

Chimey, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S S W Charleroy, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Chimara, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N Corfu, lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Chinleib, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles N W Exeter, and 195 W by S London, lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

China,

China, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 250 E lon. and 20 and 41 N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military; the civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes, namely, the first class, which are called *fou*; the second, called *tebeou*; and the third, which is called *hien*. It is said China contains 333,000,000 inhabitants. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are fine canals. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains, (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. They have also lemons, citrons, the tse tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long yen, or dragon's eyes, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so

agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li tchi. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pishi, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is contained in a husk, divided into three spherical segments, which open when it is ripe, and discover three white grains of the size of a small walnut, the pulp of which has all the properties of tallow; the wax tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie ly mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships of war are made of it; the camphire tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants are too numerous to be recited. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. In

the garden of one of his palaces is a temple, in which is a magnificent throne. On this the Emperor sits at certain times, to hear and determine causes. Such is the virtue of this seat that it is believed that according to the justice or injustice of his decrees, his life or immediate death depends. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000l. sterling, and the forces are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital. [Staunton, Le Comte, Du Halde, Turner.]

Chinon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II, king of England expired; and here the celebrated Joan of Arc first presented herself, in a military habit, before Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N Richelieu, and 150 S W Paris, lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W Luxemburg, lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Chio, an island of the Mediterranean, once celebrated as the paradise of Greece.

It is 80 miles in circuit, governed by christians, who are subject to the Turks. There are on the island about 60 towns and villages, in which there are 301 Latin, and 500 Greek churches. The soil is fertile, well watered, and yields about 170 tons of wine annually. But little rain falls here, yet every thing is very cheap. They manufacture taffety, satin, damask, and other silk stuffs. Earthquakes are frequent. The wealthy are idle, and fond of pleasure. The men of business are sharpers. The sciences are neglected. Being once subject to the Genoese, their modes of dress still prevail. The men have disagreeable countenances, the women are handsome, and white as the jessamine they wear. There are supposed to be 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins on the Island. [Pococke.]

Chio, the capital of Chio island. It is well built, has streets wide enough for coaches. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks or Latins, both of which have Bishops, but most of the churches are Greek. The Latins have 5 in the town, the Capuchines have a large church; they teach christianity, and the learned languages to those children sent to them. The Cordeliers have handsome churches; the Jews have synagogues; the Turks Mosques. No christian is allowed to lodge in the castle. [Pococke.]

Chiosurlic, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop; seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W Constantinople, lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S Venice. lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenham, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E Bristol, and 94 W London, lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Chirk, a village S Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

Chislehurst, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst is also the birthplace of sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Wallingham. It is 11 miles S E London.

Chisne, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait

strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyffus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

Chifwick, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chifwick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S London.

Chitro, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans, lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Chittedroog, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W Seringapatam, lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

Chivas, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles N E Turin, lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Chiusi, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles S E Siena, lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Chiotaye, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the grand signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E Bursa, lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Choczim, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles N W Jassy, lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Cholet, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles S W Paris, lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Chonat, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E Segedin, lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Chorazin, one of the cities of Galilee, where Jesus Christ wrought most of his mighty works. It is supposed to have stood on the W coast of the sea of Galilee,

not far from Capernaum, where are now the vestiges of Tel-oni. For their sin Christ pronounced a woe on them, which has been awfully executed.

[Topographic Dict. D'Anville.]

Chorges, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E Gap, lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, 6 miles S S E Preston, and 205 N W London, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Chowle, a town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay, lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

Chrennitz, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles N E Presburg, lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles S W London, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Christiania, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city; the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortress of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opsloe or Ansloe. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and presides in the high court of justice. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Has a latin school and library of 6000 vols. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. It has 136 privileged sawmills, of which 100 belong

long to a single family of the name of Anker. The quantity permitted to be cut is 20,000,000 standard deal, 12 feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. Christiania is 50 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W Copenhagen, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N. [Coxe.]

Christianople, a strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles N E Carlskroon, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Christiansburg, a fort. of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

Christiansfadt, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. English vessels annually resort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth, and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helgea, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of 7 tons burden. It is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden, and is 50 miles N E Copenhagen, lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N. [Coxe.]

Christina, St. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas, lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

Christmas Island, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle, lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

Cbudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the river Teigne, 9 miles S W Exeter, and 185 W by S London, lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Clumloo, a very populous town of Turkey in Europe. Though not regularly fortified, it is a place of great natural strength, having a steep mountain half encircling the town, on which batteries of cannon are planted. [Jackson]

Cbunar, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. At the end, overlooking the river, is the citadel, which is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till 9 in the

morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. It is 385 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Chunab, or *Jenab*, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvec. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moul-tan; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W Moul-tan, they form a stream as large as that river. The Chunab is the Acclines of Alexander.

Chun-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, with 9 populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

Clunib Streeton, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S Shrewsbury, and 153 W N W London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, where the English E India Company had once a factory, lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Crampa, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochin China, and on the W by Cambodia.

Cicco, a village on the side of Mount Olypus. It has a monastery of 500 monks; a fair is annually held here on the festival of the Virgin. [Mariti.]

Cielui, or *Celugt*, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Citley, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N E Laubach, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Gimbrißam, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Cincy, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbishopric of Liege, 8 miles E Dinant, lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Cinqve Ports, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called on account of their being 5 in number, when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these

these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges, such as freedom from subsidies, from wardship of their children, from being sued in any court but their own, &c. For these immunities, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cintra, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W Lisbon, lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Ciotat, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquec, between Marseilles and Toulon, lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Cipoli, a town of Hindoostan, which contains about 8000 houses; they are of brick, 3 or 4 stories high, the apartments lofty. The streets are paved with brick or stone, with a regular declivity to carry off the water. [Shore, A. R.]

Circars, Northern, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole are in the possession of the English. The last 4 extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l, see *Guntoor*.

Circassia, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the river Don, on the E by the Caspian Sea and the mouths of the Volga, on the S by Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea, and on the W by part of the Black Sea and the Lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by several independent princes, but is now almost whol-

ly subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus. The Circassians are in general well made, and excellent horsemen; the women generally handsome. Their principal traffic is in slaves, honey, wax, skins of cattle, deer, and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circassians were formerly christians, but, for want of instruction and written laws, they content themselves with a bare profession of being christians or Mahometans. They practise circumcision, and when a husband dies childless his brother marries the widow. They have no priests nor places of worship. The dress of their women indecently wanton; their breasts are exposed to view; sometimes their clothes are open to the navel. When a great man dies his friends assemble and sacrifice a he-goat, cut their foreheads, stomachs, and arms, till the blood flows; their mourning lasts till these wounds heal. This country now is remarkable for its beautiful children; from these the seraglios of Turkey and Persia are supplied with boys and girls. The price of the girls according to their beauty, is from 20 to 100l each. At the birth of a prince some usden, or sometimes a prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor. At a year old he is presented with some playthings and arms: if he seems to prefer the latter the event is celebrated in the family by great rejoicings. At 12 years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor: by him he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts. The word thief is a term of the utmost reproach among them, because it implies detection. He is afterwards led to more dangerous robberies, and does not return to his father's house, until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by 9 tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under his tuition. This mode of education is persevered in with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence; and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran, but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of

their ruins (supposed to be remains of christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language being obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

[Thevenot, Topographic Dict.]

Gloucester, a considerable borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; and it had also a castle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 18 miles S E Gloucester, and 89 W London, lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirenza, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E Naples, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, a seaport and capital of Minorea, on the W side of that island, lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di Castello a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles S W Urbino, lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Citta Nuova, a city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S Loretto, lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Citta Nuova, a seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E Venice, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Gaudiana, and 90 S Madrid, lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Agüda, 40 miles S W Salamanca, lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Civita Di Friuli, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissona, 10 miles E Udina, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Civita Di Penna, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles N E Aquila, lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Civita-Castellana, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N Rome, lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Civita-Vecchia, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galleys are stationed, and it is a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles N W Rome, lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Clackmannan, a borough in Clackmannanshire, on the N shore of the frith of Forth, and at the bottom of a hill, on the top of which is an ancient castle. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E Glasgow, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifehire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length and five in breadth; and produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles S W Vienna, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clameci, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, when Guy count of Nevers, gave an asylum, in this place, to a Latin bishop of Bethelham, who had been driven from the Holy Land by the Saracens. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E Paris, lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is 3 miles S S W London.

Clare, a town of Suffolk with a market

on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible; and here is a manufacture of baize. It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N E London, lon. \circ 36 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Clare, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles N W Limerick, lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Clarendon, a village, three miles E Salisbury, where Henry II summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

Glarens, or *Chattillard*, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's *Eloise*, though its ancient castle by no means accords with the description in that work. It is delightfully situated, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually toward the lake of Geneva.

Claude, St. a handsome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. This abbey had the pious privilege of legitimating bastards, and could confer nobility, and pardon criminals, till the year 1742, when it was erected into a bishopric, and its Benedictine monks were metamorphosed into noble canons. The cathedral is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims have flocked hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Switzerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles N W Geneva, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Glausenburg, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles N W Hermannstadt. On one of the gates is an in-

scription in honor of the emperor Trajan, lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clear, Cape, a promontory of a little island on the S Ireland, lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Clebury, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles S S E Shrewsbury, and 136 N W, London, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or *Cairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, seated on the river Lot, 10 miles N W Agen, lon. \circ 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles N W Paris, lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N Paris, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Clermont, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and is also called *Clermont Ferrand*, ever since the town of Mount Ferrand, about a mile distant to the N E was united under the name of a suburb. The cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and lined with houses built of stones of a sombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of rattens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S Paris, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N. [Wraxall.]

Clery, a village in France, 9 miles S W Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

Clerke's Islands, two islands in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamptschatka and that of N America. They were seen by captain Cook in 1778, and were so named in honor of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and were not unknown to the Russians, lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Cleves, a duchy of Germany, in the circle

circle of Westphalia, divided into 2 parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of 3 hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cesar. Several of the streets, from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles S E Nimeguen, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Cleybrook, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Leicestershire, on the N W side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situate 1 mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Cliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles N E Northampton, and 88 N N W London, lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 33 N.

Clifton, a village in Westmoreland, 3 miles S S E Penrith, noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

Clifton, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

Cliffa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 6 miles N Spalato, lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Cliffon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Scure, 12 miles S Nantes, lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 1 N.

Clithero, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles S E Lancaster, and 213 N N W London, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Clogher, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S E Tipperary, lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Cloud, *St.* a town of France, 4 miles

W Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, &c.

Cloyne, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland and county of Cork, 16 miles E Cork, lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles N W Macon, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles S E Geneva, lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Cloyd, a celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from 3 to 8, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains enclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the ascent of the hills: and its numerous inhabitants are remarkable for retaining their vivacity to a late period of life. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the country, runs along this vale, and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, runs through Clydesdale, and passing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, falls into the frith of Clyde. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood: and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire sheet, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chasm beneath. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. The waterfall at Corehouse, called Coralin, is no less remarkable: the water is here precipitated at least 100 feet between 2 vast rugged precipices. On a pointed rock, overhanging this stupendous scene, stands a solitary tower; lately inhabited, but now in ruins. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the spectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye, see *Canal*, of Scotland, *Great*.

Clydesdale,

Glydesdale, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N and E, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle; but those, in the neighbourhood of the mines, sometimes perish by drinking the water in which the lead ore has been washed, see *Leadbills*.

Cnidus, once a city of Cana, in the canton of Doris, notorious for the worship of Venus, now a pile of ruins. It stood on a promontory now called Cape Crio, had 2 ports, 1 on each side. Here was a famous statue of Venus made by Praxiteles. [Topographic Dict.]

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N St. George del Mina, lon. 0° 0', lat. 5° 6' N.

Coblenz, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles N E Treves, lon. 7° 32' E, lat. 50° 24' N.

Coburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 miles N Bamberg, lon. 11° 18' E, lat. 50° 22' N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and El-czena, 25 miles N N E Segovia, lon. 3° 34' W, lat. 41° 17' N.

Cockheim, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles S W Coblenz, lon. 7° 2' E, lat. 50° 12' N.

Cochin, a country of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the northward of Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters, and it is said that the women take as many husbands as they please.

The chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

Cochin, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E Calicut, lon. 75° 30' E, lat. 10° 0' N.

Cochin-China, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of marble. The annual overflowing of their rivers renders their lands fertile, which produce 2 crops in a year. The sea abounds with fish. Their language is somewhat like the Chinese; their characters are from 3 to 8 thousand. They are pagans, but believe in the immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments. They worship the departed spirits of men reputed holy, and place their images in their temples. Their high altar is kept empty with a dark vacant space behind for the supreme GOD, whose chief attribute, in their view, is *invisibility*. They pray to their other deities to intercede with him. So natural is the idea of a mediator. [Topographic Dict.]

Cocker, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Croomack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are 2 stone bridges; and between 2 hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 27 miles S W Carlisle, and 290 N N W London, lon. 3° 25' W, lat. 54° 42' N.

Cocconato, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E Turin, lon. 8° 9' E, lat. 45° 5' N.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It surrendered to the French in May, 1796. It is seated near the confluence

confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E Pavia, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Cöfeld, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Durkel, 22 miles S W Munster, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Coeurden, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated in a morass 30 miles S Groningen, lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 miles W Angoulême, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

Cogn, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulle, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles S E Constantinople, lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

Cobbehal, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles E N E London, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Cimbutore, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by general Medows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. It is 100 miles S by E Seringapatam, lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

Cimbra, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Christ; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon, with a celebrated university. It contains 18 colleges, in which are 4000 students, 9 churches, 8 convents, and about 12 000 inhabitants: 96 miles N N E Lisbon, lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Cire, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and it contains about 3000 souls. It is divided into 2 parts, the least of which is of the Roman catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and is seated

near the Rhine, 48 miles S Constance, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N. [Coxc.]

Chelmsford, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles S E Riga, lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Ch, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 9 miles S W from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Cherbourg, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt works. It was taken by the Russians, in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles N E Stetin, lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Colechester, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, most of which are in good repair, with a castle in the center of the town, said to have been built by Edward, son of Alfred, when he repaired Colechester after the ravages of the wars; supposed to have been a Roman station, and is said to have been the birthplace of Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine. In the conclusion of the civil war it suffered a severe siege which, as it made a resolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garrison, and inhabitants also, suffered the utmost extremity of hunger, and were at last obliged to surrender at discretion; and their 2 chief officers, sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle were cruelly shot to death under the castle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the towers, and the ruined churches, still show marks of this siege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal tomb) is rebuilt; but the steeple, which was 2 thirds battered down (the besieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains still in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which surrounded the whole town, and the forts of the besiegers, remain very visible in many places. The river Coln, which passes through the town, encompasses it on the N and E; and served, in time of war, for a complete defence on those sides. There are 3 bridges over it, and it is navigable, within 3 miles of the town, for ships of large burthen. Colechester sends 2 members to parliament, and with its villages contains 40,000 souls.

Coldingham, a heathy tract near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland,

land, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the beginning of the 12th century, by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbeesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and they pay a small toll. Here is a royal palace, containing a suite of 190 rooms. The harbour is 2 miles in circumference, and deep enough for ships of the largest burden. It is situate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E Wiburg, lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

Coldstream, a town in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. It had a famous monastery; and here general Monk raised the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire; a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between 2 vast hills which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast iron. There is also, in the dale, a remarkable spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, which has yielded a vast quantity of that substance; but it is now much diminished. A work, for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal, has been erected here.

Colenet, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles N E Londonderry, lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Colsbill, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles N W Coventry, and 105 London, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles S Hereford, and 123 W by N London, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenees, and chief

place of a canton, in the district of Ceret, with a small port, on the Mediterranean: defended by a castle, on a rock; chiefly inhabited by fishermen: the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May, 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column should be erected on the spot in memorial that "here 7000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans:" 5 leagues S E Perpignan, and 5 E Ceret.

Colle, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles N W Sienna, lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Columpton, see *Columpton*.

Colmar, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It was formerly an imperial town, and has been recently erected into a bishopric. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W Straßburg, lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, 20 miles E Digne, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Colmogorod, a town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles S E Archangel, lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

Coln, a river which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, empties itself into the German Ocean, between Mercy Island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

Colnbrook, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W London, lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles S E Lancaster, and 214 N N W London, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Colochina, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles S E Mistra, lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles S Buda, lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles S W Padua, lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Cologne, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland,

Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, and the revenues are computed to amount to 130,000 l. a year.

Cologne, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a university. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, 4 abbeys, 17 monasteries, 40 nunneries, and about 50 chapels; all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious, by their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. The town contains 7,400 houses and 50,000 souls. Cologne is immortalized by its being the birthplace of the great Rubens; and it is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, towers, and ditches. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, 3 miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the 3 Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the 3 Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E Juliers, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Colombotz, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colomia*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE Halitz, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Colonia, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E Rome, lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Colonsa, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, 7 miles W of the island of Jura.

Celerno, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, near the Po, 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful in Italy, lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Colestwar, a town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the Samos, 37 miles NW Weissenburg, and 120 E by S Vienna, lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W Bodmin, lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Columbo, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives and Dutch. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the governor's house is a handsome structure. It was surrendered to the English in February 1796. It is 18 miles S Negombo, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

Columpton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, sometimes erroneously written Collumpton and Cullumpton. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, 12 miles NE Exeter, and 164 W London, lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE Moscow, lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is 7 miles S Athens, lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Cum, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N Isfahan, lon. 31 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

Comacino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE Ferrara, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Comacchio, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference: but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comary,

Comarty, one of the Nicobar Isles, more than 8 miles in diameter, excavated by large bays. The space between this and Nancowry forms an excellent harbour; the E entrance is sheltered by Trikut isle, a league distant. The inlet from the W is narrow, but deep enough to admit the largest ships, when the wind is fair.

[Colebrooke, A. R.]

Comb Abbey, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is 5 miles E Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S London, lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 5 miles S W Menin, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Commodo, or *Communi*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about 20 miles square, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itself. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous that the king is said to be able, in this little kingdom, to raise an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body-guard is composed of 500 men, well armed.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the Meuse, 160 miles E Paris, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Como, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, enclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone: and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. On the outside of the church, is the statue of Pliny the Younger, in a niche, with a Latin inscription bearing the date of 1499. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks with rapture of the delightful situation of the town, and the romantic scenery of its environs. The inhabitants have established several manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Como is 80 miles N E Turin. lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

[Coxe.]

Como, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above 6 miles over in any one part.

Comora Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanzibar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are 4 in number, viz. Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla and Comora, which last is 6 leagues long and 3 wide, and gives its name to the group. It has no safe harbours. Its high mountains are richly covered with verdure and fruit trees, and give rise to numerous fertilizing streams, on which are many beautiful cascades. The vallies between the mountains are extensive, and in richness and beauty are exceeded by none in the world. These islands produce rice, peas, yams, indian corn, persim, cocoa nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar canes and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, camellions, hens, and a great variety of birds, many of which are not known in Europe. Johanna though not the largest, is yet, in many respects the principal island. The Arabs, are settled here, and exact tribute from the natives of this and the other islands. The Arabs, about 3000 in number, professing the Mahometan religion, are settled together in a walled town on the S E part of the island. The town, which is the residence of the king of all the isles, contains about 900 houses, one story of 15 or 20 feet high, and thatched with cabbage-tree leaves. The town covers about 10 acres. A mosque of stone, rises in its center. The walls are about 6 feet high, and encompass the whole town, leaving but one place of entrance, and are mounted with 18 cannon, taken from the wreck of a French ship; but they are of no use for defence, as the inhabitants are without ammunition, and ignorant of the manner of managing them. The streets are dirty, and so narrow as to admit but two persons abreast. The drink of the inhabitants is the milk of the cocoa nut, from which they have the art of extracting an intoxicating liquor. From the sugar canes they extract molasses. The Arabs in the town, are clothed, and in some degree civilized; but the Aborigines, about 7000 in number, who inhabit the hills, and who are often at war with the Arabs, go naked, are of a dark complexion, and stupid. In the interior of the island is a lake held sacred by the natives, in which are ducks, which are also venerated. All

strangers

strangers who visit this lake are required to leave their guns 3 miles from it. The birds, thus protected, are tame, and fearlessly approach those who visit them. The Arabs, though they dare not openly oppose, yet detect this superstition. The Hindia ships often touch here for refreshment. The Arabs, some of them, speak broken, but intelligible English—preserve the manners of Arabs, and are not so dark as the natives. These islands lie between 11 and 13 S lat. and 44 and 47 E lon. [Capt. Ham, Walker, Grose.]

Contra, Cap., the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindooistan, lon. 77 32 E lat. 7 50 N.

Contra, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the midst of Silesia, 70 miles S by E Vienna, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Compiègne, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Ile of France. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles N E Paris, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, are magnificent; and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tamra and Ulla, 265 miles N W Madrid, lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Concom, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindooistan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gats. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 N lat.

Concarneau, a seaport of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles S E Quimper, lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, 5 miles W Mirandola, lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Venetian

Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles S S W Udine. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Conde, a fort in the peninsula of Hindooistan, and the principal post of Guzerat, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain 12 miles W the river.

Condé, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and formerly part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the allies, July 10, 1793, but it was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheldt, 7 miles N E Valenciennes, and 117 N by E Paris, lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the Orneau, 15 miles W Paris, lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Condom, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. As it has no trade, it is poor, and thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baïse, 22 miles W Auch, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple trees; the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. When any ships arrive, they will bring their women on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705, lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated near the Rhone, 17 miles S Lyons, lon. 4 53 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Convolens,

Coneolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles N E Angoulême, lon. 0 43 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, 7 miles S Macclesfield, and 164 N W London, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Congo, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast, the soil is extremely fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm trees, from which they get wine and oil. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds: the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts to christianity. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

Coni, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, situated on the Stura, said to be first founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Calistus II. The origin of the town is said to be this: the inhabitants of some villages had been sorely oppressed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to despoil the brides before their husbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords, expelled them the country, and destroyed their

castles, which had served them as a protection for their enormities, and, lest their tyrants should return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Coningsfeck, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N Constance, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ug-mere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea-mere.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles long, but not above one broad; and is five miles W Winandermere.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It is fertile in many places, but is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, 6 miles N Antrim, lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W Brest, lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Constance, a city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Once so flourishing in commerce, and so celebrated in history; grass now grows in the principal streets, and it scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. It was formerly in alliance with Zurich and Basle, and, by their assistance, had expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V, and to re-admit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. In 1785, however, the emperor Joseph II invited hither the emigrants from Geneva, and, in 1787, 350 persons (among whom were 54 watchmakers) were settled here: the emperor granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufac-
ture

ture of printed linens; and the refectory was made the chapel of the new colony. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which sat 4 years, and caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took possession of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles N E Zúric, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N. [Adam, Coxe.]

Constance, Lake of, one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Bodden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains. [Coxe.]

Constantina, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S Algiers, lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N E Seville, lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a neck of land, which advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait 2 mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, when they massacred 40,000 christians, and have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace,

called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, and is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. The number of houses must be prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets and lanes, but they are seldom, or ever clean; therefore the people are infected with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are said to amount to 900,000, of whom 300,000 are Greeks, 200,000 Armenians, and the rest Europeans, Turks, and Jews. The Greeks have 30 churches here and in the suburbs; the Armenians many, the Roman Catholics several, the Lutherans one. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, which is converted into a mosque, and that of Sultan Aethmet with doors of brass is superior to all the rest. The bazars, or bezesteins are the markets for merchandise: they are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and containing all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet is the place for public diversions. The circumference of this city is said to be 15 miles, and 23 with the suburbs included: the suburb, called Pera, is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The palaces, mosques, of which there are 5 or 6000, bagnios, and caravanserais, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles E S E Adrianople, 240 E Salonichi, and 700 S E Vienna, lon. 28 59 E, lat. 41 1 N. [Thevenot, Niebuhr, Montague.]

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and 2 mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built 2 castles, opposite to each other, to defend the passage.

age. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand signior has his seraglio.

Constantinow, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles N E Kamienieck, lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Contessa, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W Constantinople, lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, a town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles S W Amiens, and 62 N Paris, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles S E Bari, lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Conway, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles E N E Carnarvon, and 235 W N W London, lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Conway, a river of N Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conza, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E Naples, lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N W Rhodes, subject to the Turks. It is 100 miles in circumference, the birth-place of Apelles the painter, and Hippocrates the physician, lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

[Adam.]

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. In 1711, 25,000 died here of the plague, the whole population was 60,000. It is the best built city of the North; and owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that destroyed 5 churches and 67 streets, which have been rebuilt in the modern style. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederick V, consists of an octagon, containing 4 uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of 4 broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle

of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze, which was cast at the expense of the E India Company, and cost 80,000l. sterling. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and continued to rage for 2 days, by which one fourth of the city was destroyed. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. The citadel is a regular fortification, with 5 bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The city is 5 miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles S W Stockholm, and 500 N E London, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 41 N, see *Amak*.

Copilevatz, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

Copper Island, one of the Aleutian group. It is so called from the vast quantities of copper found on its N E shore. It appears to be washed up by the sea, in such abundance, that many ships might load at the same time. It is chiefly in a metallic or malleable state, and frequently looks as if it had undergone a fusion. This probably is fact, as many volcanos, extinct, now appear on the island.

[Mavor.]

Coquet, a river in Northumberland, which crosses the center of that county, and enters the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Corab, or *Corabjeenabad*, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S S W Lucknow, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles N W Waldeck. The hereditary prince of Brunswick was defeated here by the French

French in 1765, lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Corbeek, a town of Austrian Brabant, 3 miles S Louvain, lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Ile of France, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S Paris, lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E Amiens, lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Corty, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbat is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weiser, 30 miles E by N Paderborn, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Cordova, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are 17 churches, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, and 2 colleges. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. It is the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan. The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles N E Seville, and 137 S by W Madrid, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 37 52 N.

[Adam.]

Corduan, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles N W Bourdeaux, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into 8 provinces, which con-

tain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkitao is the capital. The principal products of Corea are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and sable's skins, a yellow varnish, almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the N E. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by 2 plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religious worship, ceremonies, belief of the transmigration of souls, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent: in Corea, they choose for themselves: they neither regard the inclinations of their parents, nor suffer them to throw any obstacles in the way of their union. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time.

Corse Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 21 miles E Dorchester, and 120 W by S London, lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt. This island contains above 50 000 souls, and is divided into 4 bailiwicks or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the most delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. There are some places mountainous and barren, and good water is scarce. The capital is of the same

same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast, and contains 20,000 inhabitants, lon. 20 ° E, lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles S W Madrid, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 ° N.

Corinth, now called *Corintho*, or *Gerame*, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea, its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia, its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. From the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church, and about 13 or 1400 in number. It is 40 miles N W Athens, lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was 6 miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E Salamanca, lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and S E by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, rich,

and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 S W Dublin, lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Persant, 8 miles S E Colberg, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Cormentin, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous, lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, 8 miles from Tours, lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, a castle on the island of Guernsey, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, 3 miles E of the sea, and 37 N W Rome, lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Cornwall, a county which forms the S W extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the N W by St. George's Channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and S W, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains 9 hundreds, 27 market towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. The air is sharp and healthful, but the vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the vallies yield plenty of grass; and the lands near the sea, by being manured with sea weed, produce corn. It has plenty of sea herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Falc. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore: these have rendered this country famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundie

and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to the last century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

Coray, a small village, supposed by some learned men to be the site of Paradise. It is seated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. It is surrounded by a mud wall; its inhabitants are a few Arabs, who gain less from cultivating the soil, than by their exactions from passengers. [Jackson.]

Coro, see *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coast of, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles S E Modon, lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Coronation, Cape, a Cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, 9 miles N E Reggio, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

Corsham, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is 4 miles S W Chippenham.

Corfica, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10 E lon. and 41 and 43 N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Calista and Cynus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful vallies are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. With respect to products, Corfica has nothing peculiar to itself; but in the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. After many revolutions, this island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corficans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and, on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. He came to England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency (after having registered his kingdom of Corfica for the benefit of his creditors) and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution in 1789, Corfica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corfica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In Oct. 1796, it was retaken by the French, and is divided into 2 departments. Bastia is the largest town; but Corte, in the centre of the island, is reckoned the capital. The number of inhabitants on the island is about 160,000.

Corfore, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zeland, on a peninsula

insula in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, the present capital of Corsica, as Bastia was under the government of the Genoese. It is the seat of the viceroy and parliament of Corsica, agreeably to the constitution of 1794, by which that kingdom was annexed to the crown of Great Britain, and contains 3000 inhabitants. It is seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only 2 persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles S W Bastia, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Cortis, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles N E Ramillies, lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Cortona, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy. 32 miles E Sienna, lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is the station of the Spanish packet boats, which have sailed hence to Falmouth, and back again, ever since the commencement of the present war, lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Covao, the smallest island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs, lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

Coryvreckan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit. Many smaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood; dangerous to those who are strangers to the coast.

Corzola, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S E Naples, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Cossin, a town of Prussia Pomerania, 10 miles E Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of

Nivernois. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S Paris, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion, see *Ukraine* and *Uralian Cossacs*.

Cossair, a town of Egypt on the sea, with a poor harbour. Though once a considerable place, it is now only a small mud-walled village.

Cossimbazar, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N Calcutta, lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Cosliagnazzar, the highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Cothus, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E Berlin, lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Cotigniac, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argeus. It is famous for sweetmeats.

Cotswold, or *Cotswold Hills*, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short

hort grafs for the feed of ſheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The ſides of this long range are beautiful as they ſink into the vale, from the hills of Stinecomb and Nibley in the S, to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 9 miles N Soissons, lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Coventry, a city in Warwickthire, which with Lichfield, is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has 3 pariſh churches, 2 freeſchools, ſeveral hospitals, and contains about 25,000 ſouls. The houſes being moſtly old, and built of wood and plaiſter, with ſtories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. It had very early a great trade in various articles of manufactures, as cloths, ſtuffs, thread, &c. At preſent, its principal branch is that of ſilk ribands: ſome gauzes, camblets, and laſings are alſo made here. It has a communication with the Staffordthire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunſton, it has a communication with the Thames. Leofrie lord of this place oppreſſed the people, but his wife Godina interceding, he promiſed to relieve them if ſhe would ride through the city naked, on horſeback. Deors and windows were ſhut, conſerving herſelf with her long hair, ſhe performed the taſk; one man, the ſtory ſays, peeped, and was ſtricken blind. This event is now annually celebrated by a formal proceſſion. Coventry is 91 miles N W London, lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Coworden, a town of the United Provinces, in Overiſſel, with a fortrefs in the marſhes, ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N E Deventer, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Courland, (*Duchy of*), bounded on the N by the gulf of Riga, on the E by the gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the S by Samogitia, and on the W by the Baltic. This country was formerly dependent on Poland, but is now under the influence of Ruſſia: the country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau.

Court of Aldermen, a cluster of ſmall iſ-

lands, or rocks, near the E coaſt of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about half a league in extent every way, and 5 leagues from the main land, lat. 36 57 S.

Courtray, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Liſ, 12 miles E Ypres. It has been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French in April 1794, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Couſerans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Coutances, a ſea-port of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fine cathedral. Lateſt a conſiderable part of the inhabitants were monks. It is 22 miles N Avranches, lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N. [Wraxall]

Coſtras, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Cowry Stakes, a place of England near Chertſey, where Ceſar is ſaid to have paſſed the Thames, ſo called from the ſtakes with which the Britons fenced the banks againſt him.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganthire, with a market on Tueſday. It is called, by the Welch, Pont Van, from the ſtone bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the Briſtol Channel. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and here the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W Cardiff, and 176 London, lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Coves, a ſea-port, on the N E ſide of the iſle of Wight, 8 miles S W Portſmouth, lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coyſon, ſee *Quilon*.

Cracatoa, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluster of iſlands in the entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. It conſiſts of elevated land gradually riſing on all ſides from the ſea, and is covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpoſe of forming rice fields. The population is conſiderable, and its coral reefs afford ſmall turtles in abundance, lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracov, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Viſtula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I, king of Poland, with ſpoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is ſurrounded by walls, large, and well built: the ſtreets wide
and

and straight, but badly paved. It contains several churches and convents; on the W side is a faubourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the S side is a royal castle near the bank of the Vistula, also walled round, and defended with towers and bastions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handsome: here was preserved a considerable treasure in the regal jewels, the crown, the sceptre, and the globe used at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the last, who was crowned at Warsaw; here they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, who was killed by king Boleslaus II. at the altar of a church, situated on a hill, named *Skalka*, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was customary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crime of his predecessor. Cracow is the see of a bishop, erected in the year 1000, and ranks the first bishop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1792, a frontier town; it occupies a great space of ground, but, with its suburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The devastation was begun by Charles XII, king of Sweden, who took it in 1702, but it suffered yet more severely in the late invasion by the Russians and Prussians. Kosciusko drove out a Russian garrison in March, 1794, but being called to the support of Warsaw, Cracow was obliged to surrender at discretion to the troops of Prussia on the 15th of June following: 264 miles S Königsberg, and 128 S S W Warsaw, lon. 20 15 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Crail, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, 7 miles S E St. Andrew's, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles N W Laubach, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Cranebourn, a town in Dorsetshire. It is well watered, and has a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles N E Dorchester, and 94 W London.

Cranebrook, a town in Kent, 13 miles S Maidstone, and 52 S E London.

Craneburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, formerly imperial, and surrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Protestant church. This town was granted to a physician the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederic William

from a disease likely to prove mortal: 3 miles W Cleves.

Cranganore, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued between that prince and the rajah, who being supported by the English, and their allies, the nizam of the Deccan and the Mahrattas, the war was terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees, toward the expenses of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W Cochin, lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 miles E Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta, lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Creecy, or *Creecy en Pontbieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of August 1346, between the English and French: Edward III, and his son the Black Prince were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot and 1200 horse being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Louis count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility: 10 miles N Abbeville, and 100 N Paris.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles N W Exeter, and 181 W by N London.

Creetown, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying seafoods coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland. The shells are dug from banks without the seamark, and are esteemed a valuable manure.

Creif, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W Perth.

Crail, a town of France, department of Oise,

Oise, Isle of France, on the Oise, 5 miles E Senlis.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is on the Serio, 20 miles N Placentia, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremsu, a town of France, department of Isere, Dauphiny. It is at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles N E Vienne.

Cremnitz, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, famous for its silver mines, 70 miles N E Presburg, lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonefe, with a castle, a bishop's see, and a university of no great celebrity, and 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. In 1702, prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been several times taken and retaken; and it surrendered to the French in May 1796. It is on the Po, 30 miles N W Parma, lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonefe, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capital.

Crempen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 miles from Hamburgh.

Crescentino, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It is 20 miles N E Turin.

Cressy, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 17 miles S Compiègne, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Cressy, see *Crecy*.

Cressy, a town of France, department of Drome, Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 miles S E Valence, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Crevescoeur, a town of France, department of the North, on the Scheld, five miles S Cambray, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Crevescoeur, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, 4 miles N W Bois le Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Creuse, a department of France, so named from a river that falls into the Vienne.

It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creutznaeb, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. On Dec. 1, 1795, it was taken by the French, retaken by the Austrians, and again taken by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone bridge; 20 miles S W Mentz, lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire, near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S Wells, and 132 W S W London.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknockshire, on the river Usk, 10 miles S E Brecknock, and 149 W by N London.

Criclode, a borough in Wilts, almost surrounded by the Thames, 25 miles W by S Oxford, and 83 W by N London.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, a peninsula of Asia, bounded on the N by part of the district of Taurida, (a division of the Russian government of Ekaterinodsk,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E and W. The N division is fit for pasturage only; in the S part the vallies are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodosia to the E extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartar inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. Achmetsted was made the capital in 1785. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Cassa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is near Sebastapol, one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. This country is in some maps called Taurica, from its having been the ancient Taurica Chersonesus.

Croatia, a country of Europe, part of the ancient Pannonia Superior, or according to others, of Illyricum, bounded on the N by Hungary, from which it is separated by the river Drave, on the E by Slavonia and Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia, and on the W by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croats derive their origin from the Slavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for some time were subject to Dalmatia. In the 11 century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever since continued under the dominion of that monarchy,

monarchy, except a small part subject to the Turks: though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Warasdin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrah, Karltadt, and Sluin. Turkish Croatia is situated on the E side of the Unna, and occupies a space about 40 miles long, and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the capital and residence of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg used this place as a fortress, from whence he continually harassed the Turks; but when the Turks became masters of Albania, they destroyed the fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Durazzo; 20 miles N E Durazzo, lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Croisic (Le), a seaport of France, department of the Lower Loire, about 3 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, surrounded with salt marshes. The inhabitants carry on a considerable coasting trade: 35 miles W Nantes, lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Croisille, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 11 miles N N W Annecy.

Cromarty, a seaport town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name, situated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. The river on which it stands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. It has 1450 inhabitants, lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 39 N.

Cromarty, the smallest county in Scotland, is bounded N by the *Frith of Cromarty*; E by the *Frith of Murray*, and S and W by the county of Ross; 12 miles long, and 3 broad. The Frith is the most commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with safety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almost a continued forest, is now destitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the British parliament alternately with Nairn.

Cromer, a town of England, on the N E coast of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fishing vessels, being chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Many attempts have been made to raise a pier, and great sums expended for that purpose, but without success, the sea washing it away. The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one

of which, with many houses, fell a sacrifice to the inundation of the sea. It is a place of resort for sea bathing, and famous for lobsters, 23 miles N Norwich, and 127 N N E London, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Cronach, a fortified town of Germany, near the river Crauach, 30 miles N E Bamberg.

Cronborg, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a point of land on the W coast of the Sound, a little to the E of Hlinoer, and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden; built by Frederick II, king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, strengthened with stone. The unfortunate queen Matilda was imprisoned here before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called *Hamlet's Garden*, supposed to be the spot where the murder of his father was committed.

Cronenburg, a town of Germany, Westphalia, 10 miles N Franckfort.

Cronsnier, an island in the Atlantic, about 5 miles in circumference, near the coast of France.

Cronstadt, or *Kronsbod*, a seaport town of Russia, situated on the island of Retusari, 15 miles in circumference, in the Gulf of Finland, where the principal part of the Russian fleet lies in harbour. Here are docks, and yards for ship building, and magazines for naval stores. The harbour is good and large, but the freshness of the water decays the timber. It is defended by several forts and ramparts. The houses are chiefly built of wood; the number of inhabitants about 60,000. It is a straggling place, occupying a large space of ground; the houses are mostly of wood. There is an academy here for marines and officers of the navy, which, in 1778, while under the Presidency of Dr. Robison, of Edinburgh, contained 370 *cadets*, maintained, and instructed at the expense of the crown. Here are barracks, and hospitals for sailors. There are 2 harbours, 1 for men of war, 1 for merchant ships, 20 miles W Petersburg, lon. 29 36 E, lat. 59 58 N.

[Coxe, Hanway.]

Cronstadt, see *Brassau*.

Crossen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Silesia; afterwards submitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquise of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the

the queen of Hungary ceded the sovereignty to the king of Prussia. It now makes a part of the New Mark. Croyden was formerly the capital of this duchy and is situated on the Oder, over which is a fortified bridge near its conflux with the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calvinists, manufactures of cloth, and extensive breweries. It is a neat old town, in a pleasant valley, surrounded with old walls; 21 miles S E Francfort on the Oder, and 68 E S E Berlin, lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Crotone, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the coast of the Ionian sea. The Efarò river runs through the town, and its situation is advantageous for guarding the coast. The Emperor Charles V, was at considerable expense in fortifying and garrisoning this place, but it has since been neglected, and has fallen into decay, and but thinly peopled. The celebrated Molo, surnamed *Crotoneates*, was born here, of whom Valerius Maximus relates, that "he was such a huge strong man, that at the Olympic games, he would carry a bull or an ox the space of a furlong without taking breath; then kill him with his bare fist at one blow, and afterwards eat him up in one day." This city gave birth to Alemeon, the physician, who first made the experiment of amputating a limb, to preserve the life of his patient: 12 miles E S E St. Severina, lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

[Topographic Dict.]

Crotot (Le), a seaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, about a league from the sea, on the N side of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valéry: 10 miles N W Abbeville.

Crouche, a river of England in the county of Essex, which runs into the sea: 10 miles N E Rochfort, celebrated for its oyster beds.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, England. It is seated in the fens, the houses stand on wooden piles. It had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no approaching it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has 3 streets separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The inhabitants go to the fields in little skeries to milk their cows. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are plen-

tiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N Peterborough, and 93 N by W London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Croydon, a town of England, county of Surrey, encompassed with hills. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, which was alienated and sold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. It has a hospital and a freeschool, founded by archbishop Whigitt. The palace is to be rebuilt at Park-hill Farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is said to be one of the largest and handsomest in the county: 10 miles S London.

Cruad, a town of Naples, six miles S E Cariatì Vecchia.

Crusacco, a village of Cyprus, on the site of the ancient city of Acamantis, 1 of the 9 royal cities. The wheat of this place is esteemed the best in the island. Near the gulf Crusacco, on which stands the village is a spot called "the fountain of love." [Scott.]

Cruzbaven, a seaport town of Germany, situated on the N coast of the duchy of Bremen, in the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser: 70 miles N W Hamburg, lat. 53 56 N.

Cruzani, a town of Corsica: 18 miles N N E Ajaccio.

Cskathurn, a town of Hungary, situated between the Muer and the Drave; celebrated for its wine: 95 miles S Vienna.

Ctesiphon, (now *Krakh*), an ancient celebrated city, once the metropolis of the Parthian Empire. It stood on the Tigris, 3 miles below Seleucia, on the opposite bank. In A. D. 198, the Emperor Severus took this city by assault after a brave resistance, plundered it, cruelly put all the men to death, and captivated and enslaved the women and children, to the amount of 100,000. Before this city, it is related that *Julian the Apostate*, awfully died of his wounds, throwing handfuls of his blood in the air, and blasphemously exclaiming *Vicisti tandem Galilee; At length thou hast overcome me, O Galilean*. But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who served in this expedition, gives a very different account of the death of this Apostate from the Christian faith.

[Topographic Dict.]

Guadae, a seaport town of Asia, in Tonquin, on a river of the same name.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 36 miles S by E Evora.

Guban,

Cuban, a river of Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus and empties itself by 2 mouths 1 into the Sea of Azoph, the other into the Black Sea, forming the southern boundaries of the Russian empire in that part.

Cuban Tartary, a part of Tartary, situated to the N of Persia, now united to Russia and makes a part of the district of Taurida.

Cucchiara, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples : 6 leagues N W from Vieste.

Cuckfield, a town of England, county of Sussex, on the road from London to Brightelmstone, 40 miles S London.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, situated near where St. David stood ; this town was taken by the French, under the command of general Lally, in the year 1758 : 15 miles S S W Pondicherry, and 25 NE Trichinopoly, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan : 116 miles N W Madras, lon. 78 50 E, lat. 14 25 N.

Cuddapa, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by the country of Golconda, on the E by the Carnatic, and on the S W and W by the Myfore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the S E borders of Neufchatel : 21 miles W Berne.

Cue, a town of Persia, 100 miles S S W Tauris.

Cuenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, anciently called *Conça*, situated between 2 lofty mountains and 2 small streams, which form the Xucar ; 75 miles E Madrid, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Cufa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates : 60 miles from Bagdad.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Vistula, the see of a bishop. Waldislaw is the capital. It has passed under the dominions of Prussia.

Cuilli, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, situated on the N coast of the Lake of Geneva, surrounded with walls and ditches : 5 miles S E Lausanne.

Culmbach, or *Culmbach*, a town of Franconia, with a citadel, seated on the Maine,

25 miles N E Bamberg, lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N, see *Culmbach*.

Culemburg, a town of the Batavian Republic, in Guelderland, on the S side of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who dismantled it 2 years after : 27 miles S S E Amsterdam, and 16 N Bois-le-Duc.

Cull, a poor seaport town of Africa, situated at the bottom of a gulf, in Algiers, with a tolerable port, lon. 6 40 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cullen, a post town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, situated in a bay to which it gives name : 12 miles W Bamff, and 40 N W Aberdeen. Near it are 3 lofty rocks, called the Three Kings of Cullen.

Culloden Muir, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever destroyed the hopes of that family and their friends : 4 miles E Inverness.

Cullyten, or *Colyton*, a town of England, in Devonshire : 150 miles W London.

Cultoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 15 miles W Rajamundry.

Cullumpton, or *Columbton*, a town of England, county of Devon. Here are manufactures of sagathies, serges, and other woollen goods : 11 miles N Exeter, and 159 W London.

Cully, see *Cuilli*.

Culm, a town of Polish Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and the see of a bishop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is situated on the Vistula. It was given by a duke of Masovia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the seat of their tribunal as long as they were possessed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Prussia : from the Teutonic knights it became subject to the kings of Poland ; and has with its territory been since annexed to Prussia. It is large, without commerce, and but thinly inhabited. It was once Anseatic, and has till lately retained the privilege of coining money : 18 miles N N W Thorn, lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Culmbach, (*Marquisate of*), a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the N by the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Reufs, on the E by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the S by the Upper Palatinate, and

and on the W by the bishopric of Bamberg. It is composed of mountains and plains; the soil is in some places rich and deep, in others sandy and stony, but generally fertile, because well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called *Fichtelberg*, or *Mountain of Pines*, from the number of those trees which grow on it, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, sulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead: with quarries of slate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanting but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains 54 towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nabe, the Eger, the Saale, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 329 florins for the Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar, 338 rix dollars 14 kreutzers. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military establishment consists of 2 regiments of infantry, a troop of horse guards, and a small corps of hussars, besides 55 companies of militia. It is not unfrequently called *The Principality of Bayreuth*, from that city.

Cuma, a town of the island of Gilolo, situated at the bottom of a large bay.

Cuma, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy: 5 miles W Naples.

Cumæ an ancient town of Italy, situated between the Lake Acheron, (now Colucia) and Licola lake, 9 miles from Puzzoli. In this city the Cumean Sybil, delivered her oracles from a Cave, dug out of a rock, which is shewn to travellers as a curiosity to this day. [Topog. Dict.]

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded N by Scotland, E by Northumberland and Durham, S by Westmoreland and Lancashire, W by the Irish Sea, 224 miles in circumference. The surface is diversified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular enclosures, in some parts enriched with rising plantations; the whole watered by innumerable streams and extensive lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, and plenty of game. Cumberland may be considered as forming 2 different districts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous districts contain 342,000 acres; improvable common, 150,000; old enclosures, 470,000; lakes and waters, 8000; total quantity of acres in the

whole county, 970,000. A little below Carlisle, was the famous Piets' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, across the island, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; about 100 miles in length, 8 feet wide, and 12 feet high, to prevent the incursions of the Piets and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and salmon. Cumberland contains one city, Carlisle, and 15 towns. The principal river is the Eden. It sends 6 members to parliament.

Cumberland Islands, a cluster of islands near the N E coast of New Holland, lon. 148 32 E, lat. 20 36 S.

Cumbray, (*Little and Great*), two islands of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the isle of Bute and the county of Air. On the former is a light-house, the latter has excellent free-stone quarries.

Cumiana, a town of Italy, Piedmont, 12 miles S W Turin.

Cuningham, a district of Scotland, in the county of Air. In the N W part is rich pasturage.

Cuomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan Tong; 15 miles N W Kiao.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, county of Fife; a royal borough, and the county town; situated near the river Eden: 15 miles S E Perth, and 23 N Edinburgh.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the Tay, 10 miles N N E Perth.

Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, is bounded W by the Tigris, E by Persia, S by Bagdad, and N by Turcomania. Its northern line extends about 200 miles, from 41 to 47 E lon. Its S line is scarcely 90 miles. From N to S it extends from 35 30 to 37 20 N lat. The Coatras mountains divide it from Persia. The Tigris washes its western borders, and divides it from the ancient Mesopotamia and Chaldea. This country is famous in ancient history. Here stood the celebrated cities of Nineveh, Ctesiphon and Seleucia. Anciently this country was highly cultivated, fruitful and populous; now it is described as desolate, full of barren plains, and dreary deserts. Its inhabitants, styled *Curdes*, are said to be descendants of the ancient Chaldeans. They live mostly by plunder. In summer they inhabit the plains, and live in tents. In winter they retire to their villages. Like the Arabs, they rob and frequently murder all travellers they can find. They are vagabonds,

bonds, without law or religion. They have a traditionary belief in Jesus, whom they call *Jesid*, but have no idea of his being the Saviour of the world. They fear and pay great respect to the Devil, because they believe he can do them harm. They acknowledge no subjection to Turks or Persians, but are strictly independent. They keep large herds of cattle, and their horses are very fleet. While the men are abroad to plunder, the women remain at home, make butter and cheese, and take care of the children. Their huts are made of cane hurdles, and covered with their tents, which are made of coarse cloth, and the floors are covered with mats. When they remove, these huts are taken to pieces, and together with their household stuff and children, fixed on the backs of their cows and oxen, and carried to the place of destination. Their children go almost naked, even in the coldest seasons. They use no weapon but the lance. The women are large, active, with small eyes, wide mouths, bad complexions, black hair, and fierce forbidding aspect. Chief towns, Betlis, Arbela, Harpel, Nineveh.

[Topographic Dict.]

Curefloon, a village of Persia, abounding in dates and wild plumbs. They cultivate tobacco, and a kind of grain called *Zorra*, growing on cane, not unlike Indian corn. In this vicinity clouds of locusts darken the air at particular seasons. The peasants gather, dry, and salt them. They are their common food. Of this species probably John the baptist eat while he dwelt in the wilderness of Judea. [Chardin.]

Curia Maria, an island in the Arabian sea, near the S E coast of Arabia, 40 miles long, and 16 broad, lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 20 N.

Curigliano, a town of Naples, on a river of the same name: 6 miles W Rossano.

Current Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, lon 134 8 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Curzola, or *Corgyra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships, and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages: 30 miles long, and 8 broad, lon. 17 15 E, lat. 43 17 N.

Curzola, a town at the E end of the above island, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in the year 1507, but were

repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

Curzolari 5 small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece: 12 miles E Cephalonia.

Cus, a large town on the Nile, opposite to Negade. It is the *Appolonia civitas* *parva* of the ancients; yet here are no ruins visible. [Bruce.]

Cush, (*the land of*.) as used in Scripture, is the proper Ethiopia. [Topog. Dict.]

Cusma, an island of the Western Ocean. It is well peopled, and has plenty of wood. They are clothed after the Chinese manner from a plant resembling hemp. lat. 48 45 N. [Beneyowski.]

Cussy, a town of France, department of the Allier, contains about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leagues S Moulins.

Cusie, a town of Egypt: 15 miles S Athmunein.

Cusine, a town of France, department of the Meurt, on the Moselle: 2 leagues N N W Nancy.

Custrin, or *Kustrin*, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and new mark of Brandenburg on the Oder. The environs are marshy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the space of a league; the road towards the new mark has seven. It is very strong by art and nature, and contains about 200 houses within the walls; but the three faubourgs are more extensive, and handfomer than the town. There are 4 churches, 3 magazines, 2 hospitals, &c. It was burned down by the Russians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire, it was rebuilt in a more regular form: 48 miles E Berlin, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere: on the E by Guzerat, on the S by an arm of the sea, called *The Gulf of Cutch*; and on the W by the Sinde. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

Cuyo Islands, among the Phillippines, 5 in number. Their mountains abound in all sorts of beasts and fowls, and the plains produce rice and fruit, &c.

Cyclades, Greek islands, 16 in number, in the Archipelago, between Europe and Asia, and between Candia S, and Negropont N, forming a circle round Delos. They formed a Roman province in the time of Vespasian, by the name of The province of the islands, of which Rhodes was the metropolis. [Topographic Dict.]

Cyprus,

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey in Asia, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey at present called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names, in the poets, under that of *Cythera*. The latter made it the birthplace of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This island contained formerly 9 kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and soon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the west it passed to those of the east; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. This beautiful island is 220 miles in length, 65 in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulfs. A chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Buffavent, cross and divide it from E to W. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; and this is owing to the great scarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may say, are of brass; and historians assure us, that, in the reign of Constantine, no rain fell in this island for the space of 30 years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought of so long continuance must do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at present remains but the names, and a few ruins. Famagusta and Nicosi are the only places of importance; unless Larnie, where the European merchants have their factory, may be classed in the same rank. Besides these, Cyprus contains 7 citadels, which are commanded by the same number of governors. The soil is fertile, the climate healthy. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleasure; but the Cypriots give themselves up to it with madness; and the vivacity of this passion, instead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of despotism. The people here clothe themselves in the same manner as the inhabitants of Constantinople. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, in 1570, they reckoned in it, besides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men subject to capitation, and 1,000,000 souls in the whole. The present population is scarcely 40,000. This island was formerly one of the richest and most fertile in the world. A great part of it now lies desolate. It abounded with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, marcasite, rock alum, and even emer-

alds; but of these ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The present government fetters curiosity in this respect, and forbids every kind of research. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a spirit of speculation abolished that useful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions, are at present totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, asses, wild boars, and a great number of the most beautiful pheasants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus; but they are now all destroyed: and it would seem as if these animals had refused to embellish a country which is no longer the seat of liberty. The principal productions of the island at present are silk, cotton, wool, wheat, barley, pitch, tar, salt, St. John's bread, timber for building, amber, and green earth. All these productions form so many branches of commerce which the island carries on with Europe. The oxen here are lean, and of a small size. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the servant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be used for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated but such as are absolutely necessary. The wants of the inhabitants support also a few manufactures, the produce of which is, however, scarcely sufficient for their consumption. Every thing here has been subjected to the yoke of despotism. Religious toleration, however is extended to all nations. Here St. Paul preached the Gospel. Here are now an archbishopric and 3 bishops. St. Barnabas was a native of this island.

[Thevenot, Mariti, &c.]

Cyr. St. a village of France, 2 miles from Versailles. Before the revolution, it had a nunnery for the education of young ladies of high rank and decayed fortunes.

Czachtburn, a strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S Vienna, lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Cesſau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is

is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S E Prague, lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenstokow, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither, for the sake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. The king of Prussia added this place to his dominions in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W Cracow, lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Czerkassi, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles S E Kiow, lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernie, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grafs and corn. It is probable that there is some gulf to which the fish retire with the waters, lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Deczna, 70 miles N by E Kiow, lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles N W Warsaw, lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Czongrodt, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N Sagedin, lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

D*AALHAUSEN*, a town of Germany, Westphalia, 9 miles N N E Warburg.

Dabia, a town of Egypt: 21 miles S Cairo.

Dabra Shin, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S Cairo.

Dabul, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, taken and sacked by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Almeida, in the year 1509: but was retaken by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and salt: 75 miles S Bombay, lon. 72 53 E, lat. 17 52 N.

Dacca, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situated on a branch of the Ganges, which communicates with all the other in-

land navigations, with a large manufacture of fine muslins. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended with a strong fortress, the remains of which appear; it is now the third in point of size and number of inhabitants, and capital of a district. The country round is low and always covered with verdure, and not subject to such violent heat as some parts of Bengal, 128 miles N E Calcutta, lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 43 N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, situated on an eminence, near the Ammer, with a seat of the elector: 10 miles N W Munich.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633: 8 miles W Straßburg.

Dachslul, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, 22 miles S E Treves.

Dadivan, a plain of Persia, about 4 or 5 leagues in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, to which the English and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the summer.

Dafur, or *Dofur*, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of a bay in the Arabian Sea, to which it gives name, governed by a scheick, who is a sovereign prince. The chief export is olibanum: 160 miles E N E Cape Fartach, lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Dafur, a town of Arabia near the coast of the Red Sea, in the country of Yemen, 130 miles S Mecca.

Dagdel, an island in the Indian Ocean, 3 leagues in circumference. Excepting a few small creeks, it is surrounded by a rampart of rocks. It is loaded with excellent timber. The inhabitants are Chinese, lon. 129 2 E, lat. 37 25 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Dagestan, a province of Asia, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, between Circassia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus.

Dagistan, capital of the above district, is situated on a river which runs into the Caspian Sea, 240 miles N W Mefchid.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Drin: 15 miles S E Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagboe*, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, situated between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland, about 20 miles in circumference, lon. 22 56 E, lat. 59 N.

Dagoua, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour

harbour for thieves and pirates : 12 miles N Cairo.

Dabalac, or *Dabblak*, the largest island in the Red Sea, 22 leagues long, 4 broad, near the coast of Abyssinia. It is low and level, the soil gravel and white sand. There are on the island neither dogs, sheep, horses, nor cows. Here is a valuable pearl fishery. There are 12 villages, all in the lowest indigence ; of fire arms they have no knowledge. From March to October they have no rain, but in the other months it falls in torrents. It is caught in cisterns hewn in the rocks, to be used the next summer, there being no stream, nor spring on the island. Men and women are naked, in want of necessaries, yet ardently attached to this barren, parched spot. The inhabitants are black, of the religion of the Abyssinians, enemies to Mahometans, addicted to piracy, lon. 39 25 E, lat. 15 40 N. [Bruce.]

Dabl, the finest river in Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalcarlia and Gestricia, and empties itself in the gulf of Bothnia, 4 leagues E S E Gessle. It has a celebrated cataract near Escarclby.

Dahomey, or *Dauma*, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic ; called also *Fouin*. Dahomey, as known at present, is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 150, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that distance. The capital, Abomey, lies in about lat. 7 54 N, lon. between 3 and 4 E. The soil is a deep, rich clay, of a reddish colour, with a little sand on the surface, except about Calmina ; where it is more light and gravelly : but there is not to be found a stone so big as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans ; of farinaceous vegetables, the country yields a plentiful supply, proportionable to the quantity of culture ; namely, maize, millet, or Guinea-corn of different sorts ; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances ; and also a species of beans, called ground beans. The Dahomans likewise cultivate yams, potatoes of two sorts, the cassada, or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, also abound in this fertile country. Nor is it destitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture ; such as indigo, cotton, the sugar cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of spices, particularly a species of pepper, very similar in flavour,

and indeed scarcely distinguishable from the black pepper of the East Indies. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes ; after which the periodical rains prevail. With respect to the Dahoman religion, it consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. It is paganism in its most stupid form. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism on the earth. In the palace are immured about 3000 women for the use of the king and his principal officers. They have about 500 each. Some hundreds of the king's women are trained to the use of arms. On the roof of the palace are ranged numerous human skulls. When the king orders war, the reason given is, *the house wants starch*. At his accession to the throne the king walks in blood from the palace, to his predecessors grave. He annually waters the graves of his ancestors with sacrifices of human blood. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Dabra, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia : 1 league S W Lohcia.

Dabrije, a town of Egypt, situated on the Nile, 13 miles S S W Damietta.

Dalaborg, or *Daleborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, situated on the W side of Lake Venner, 50 miles N Gottenburg.

Dalacca, see *Dabalak*.

Dale, anciently called *Idalium*, a village of Cyprus. It is surrounded with fields of flowers, enchanting groves, and brooks. [Mariti.]

Dalcarlia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth ; containing many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile pastures. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The inhabitants are said to resemble the people of New England.

Dalem, or *Dalen*, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, on the river Bervine. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, who took it in 1672. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nimeguen : 15 miles N N W Juliers, and 16 W S W Aix la Chapelle.

Dalia, or *Daal*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, about 23 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth, situated between the Venner lake and the government of Dabus. Full of mountains and forests

forests towards the N; but towards the S it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants: it has a number of mines. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief articles; the principal town is Dalaborg.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the river Esk at the union of the two branches, the N and S Esk. Near it is a magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh: 6 miles S E Edinburgh.

Dalmaberry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore Country, 95 miles N E Bangalore, and 86 N W Madras.

Delmanutha, or *Medan*, a pleasant place near the source of the river Jordan, where a fair is held, and much resorted to in the summer months. It was near this place that our blessed Saviour miraculously fed 4000 men with 7 loaves and a few fishes. [Calmet.]

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Bosnia and Croatia, on the E by Servia, and on the S and W by the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice. It is reckoned to contain 477,000 square miles, and in the year 1783, 367,000 inhabitants. At present the Hungarians, Venetians, Turks, and Ragusans, share this country amongst them. The Dalmatians use the Slavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long course, but are mostly navigable. The country is as it were strewed with mountains, but these not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholesome vegetables growing upon them, besides treasures of gold and silver ore within them. It has also many fertile plains; and besides a sufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of sheep. The air is temperate and pure. Hungarian Dalmatia lies on the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part possessed by the Venetians lies to the S E of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient castles and fortresses. The inhabitants are warlike, intrepid soldiers, and excellent seamen: the nobility and people well attached to the republic; mildness makes them faithful subjects to Venice: their privileges are respected, and it would be dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are, Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almissa. Besides what the Venetians possess on the continent, several islands on the Adriatic be-

long to them, which are considered as a part of Dalmatia. Turkish Dalmatia lies E of Venetian Dalmatia, the principal towns are, Scardona, Cincovo and Herzegowina. The republic of Ragusa forms the other part of Dalmatia.

Dam, see *Dammam*.

Damac, a town of the island of Java, on the N coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Damula, a town of European Turkey, in the Morca: 40 miles S E Napoli di Romania.

Damanhour, a large, ill built town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria. The walls of the houses are principally of mud, or bad brick. It is the residence of a Bey, a place of great traffic in cotton, which the spacious plains in the neighbourhood produce. The greater part of the people are employed in gathering, preparing and spinning it. The place is notorious for its impudent courtezans, 32 miles E S E Alexandria. [Sonini.]

Damar, a town of Arabia Felix. It has 5000 houses and a celebrated university in which there are generally 500 students, 70 miles N Oman, lat. 16 N.

Damascus, a celebrated city of Syria, about 50 miles from the sea, from which it is separated by a long chain of mountains. It is the most ancient town in the world, it being generally agreed that it was built by Uz, grandson of Shem. It was the residence of the kings of Syria, for 300 years. It was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane, and with it 300,000 Turks. It was at this time lighted with 90,000 lanterns of gold and silver. The Egyptian Mamelukes took it from Tamerlane and kept it till the year 1516, when Selim, emperor of the Turks, conquered both it and all Syria, since which time it has remained with the Turks. Damascus is now the capital of a pachalic. The Arabs call it *E! Sham*. It is situated in a vast plain, open to the S and E, and shut in toward the W and N by mountains, which limit the view; a number of rivulets arise from these mountains, which render the territory of Damascus the best watered and most delicious province of all Syria; the Arabs speak of it with enthusiasm, and think they can never sufficiently extol the freshness and verdure of its orchards; the abundance and variety of its fruits; its numerous streams; and the clearness of its rills and mountains. No city affords so many canals and fountains; each house has one; and all these waters are furnished by 3 rivulets.

tributes, or branches of the same river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a course of 3 leagues, flow into a hollow of the desert to the S E, where they form a morass called the *Lake of the Mahr*. With such a situation, it cannot be disputed that Damascus is one of the most agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is still deficient in point of salubrity. The too great use of fruit, particularly of apricots, occasions there, every summer and autumn, intermittent fevers and dysenteries. Damascus is much longer than it is broad. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toises, or something less than a league and a half in circumference, and it probably contains 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of these are Arabs and Turks; the number of christians is estimated at above 15,000. Damascus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the N of Asia, as Cairo is for those from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from 30 to 50,000; many of them repair here 4 months before the time, but the greatest number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damascus then resembles an immense fair, nothing is to be seen but strangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Persia; and every place is full of camels, horses, mules, and merchandize. By means of this caravan, Damascus is become the center of a very extensive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correspond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekir, and even with Persia. They send caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their course by Djess-yakoub, Tabarie, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandize of Constantinople and Europe by way of Saide and Bairout. The home consumption is balanced by silk and cotton stuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and sweetmeats, cakes of roses, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey consumes to the amount of about 40,000 pounds. The remainder, paid for by the course of exchange, occasions a considerable circulation of money in custom house duties, and the commission of merchants. This commerce has existed in these countries from the most remote antiquity. It has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumstances; but it has every where left very apparent

traces of the opulence it produced. The pachalic of Damascus comprehends nearly the whole eastern part of Syria. In this great extent of country, the soil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and those on the banks of the Orontes, are the most fertile: they produce wheat, barley, donra, sesamum, and cotton. Some parts are of a gravelly and poor soil, better adapted to fruits and tobacco than any thing else. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and fruit trees, and in some places to vines, from which the Greeks make wine, and the Mahometans dried raisins. The pacha enjoys all the privileges of his post, which are more considerable than those of any other pachalic; for, besides the farm of all the customs and imposts, and an absolute authority, he is also conductor of the sacred caravan of Mecca, under the highly respected title of Emir Hadj. The Mahometans consider this office as so important, and entitled to such reverence, that the person of a pacha who acquires himself well of it, becomes inviolable even by the sultan: it is no longer permitted to shed his blood. But the divan has invented a method of satisfying its vengeance on those who are protected by this privilege, without departing from the literal expression of the law, by ordering them to be pounded in a mortar, or smothered in a sack, of which there have been various instances: 270 miles S S W Diarbek, and 110 N N E Jerusalem, lon. 37 4 E, lat. 33 15 N.

[Maunderel, Topog. Dict.]

Damassisa, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagra, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the river Gambia.

Damaun, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Pashwah, on the coast of the Arabian Sea; in possession of the Portuguese, by whom it was taken in the year 1535. Aurungzebe besieged it about the middle of the last century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison falling out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their fire arms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army; 53 miles S Surat, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 20 18 N.

Daml a, see *Dembes*.

Damel, or *Kaye*, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Damgarich, a town of Germany, in Upper

Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Recknitz; 22 miles S W Stralsund, lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, or *Damiat*, a seaport town of Egypt, first built at the eastern mouth of the Nile, and called *Tbamiat* under the government of the Lower Empire. It daily increased as Pelusium declined, and was a second time taken by the emperors of Constantinople about the year 238 of the Hegira. But the importance of a maritime town so favourably situated, was at length seen; and 6 years after, the caliph Elmetouakkel surrounded it with strong walls. Damietta is larger and not less agreeable than Rosetta; it forms a semi-circle, on the eastern shore of the Nile, 2 leagues and a half from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen and Jannizaries, and has several squares: bazars filled with merchandise, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian stuffs, silks from Mount Lebanon, sal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, bespeak it a commercial place. The houses, especially near the river, are very high; most of them have pleasant saloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind, there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other side, and of the Nile, which traverses a rich country between them both. Various grand mosques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are similar to those of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and small vessels incessantly fill the port of Damietta. Some, named *sherm*, serve to load and unload the ships that anchor in the road; others are coasting pilot boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. The rice *mezelaoui*, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and its annual exportation amounts to between 2 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewise clothes sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. Laws, ruinous to the country, prohibit the exportation of the latter; but they are evaded, and it is passed as rice. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus, for many ages established here, carry on the principal trade; they are suffered to grow rich by Turkish indolence, which contents itself with occasional extortions. The thing most disadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour, the road where vessels lie being totally exposed. Whenever a gale rises, the seamen are obliged to slip

their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open sea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be easy to give ships free entrance into the Nile, which is deep, and this small expense would render Damietta a fine harbour. The slip of land where Damietta is built, shut in on one side by the river, and on the other by the lake Menzala, is only from 2 to 6 miles wide E and W. Rivulets intersect it in every direction, and render it the most fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields 80 bushels for one, and other products are in the same proportion. From this place to Gaza, Arabs are the principal inhabitants. The people of Damietta have a violent antipathy against Europeans. This spirit has been handed down from father to son ever since the Crusades, this town being then taken and the chief scene of war in Egypt. No person can appear in the streets dressed in the European style, without being insulted: 84 miles N N E Cairo, lon. 31 45 E, lat. 31 22 N.

[Niebuhr, Pococke]

Damm, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing steel; 5 miles E Stettin.

Damme, a town of the United Dutch States, on the river Damster, has a communication with Groningen, by means of a canal: 14 miles N E Groningen.

Damme, a town of Flanders, on the canal between Bruges and Sluys: 3 miles N N E Bruges, and 6 S S W Sluys.

Damna, a town of Arabia Deserta: 80 miles S Damascus.

Damot, a province of Abyssinia, situated in the S W part of that empire, about 40 miles long from N to S, and 20 from E to W.

Damvilliers, a town of France, department of the Meuse: 11 miles N Verdun, and 11 S Montmedy.

Danbury, a village of Essex County, England, 5 miles E Chelmsford. Its church steeple serves as a landmark for seamen.

Danda, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Dangala, or *Dancala*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile: 150 miles N Sennar.

Danger (*Islands of*.) in the Southern Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron, in June, 1765, and appeared to be well peopled, lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Danger (*Point*.) a cape on the E coast of New Holland, lon. 153 30 E, lat. 28 8 S.

Dankali,

Dankali, or *Dancali*, a kingdom of Abyssinia, lying along the coast of the Red Sea, the soil is unproductive, and the chief riches are salt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Baylur is the principal town.

Dannenberg, a town of Germany, Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name. Beer is the principal article of commerce: 36 miles E S E Lüneburg.

Danzie, one of the richest cities of Europe, capital of Western Prussia; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and a university. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent; and is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants. The houses are well built of stone or brick, 6 or 7 stories high; and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well stored, the exchange is a handsome structure, and the college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheran; but papists, Calvinists, and anabaptists, are tolerated. In 1700, upward of 30,000 persons died of the plague. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round; and it maintains a garrison at its own expense. It was lately a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angl, in the Baltic, 30 miles S E Marienburg, and 160 N W Warsaw, lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 22 N. [Hanway.]

Danuba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, the ancient Ister. It rises in Swabia, near Doneschingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm, passes through Swabia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, and Moldavia; and empties itself into the Black Sea by several mouths, between lat. 44 55, and 45 30 N, 35 miles E from Ismail. It receives 60 rivers, great and small, in its course, and runs near to, or washes, the walls of the following cities and towns: Eschingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Straubing, Passau, Lintz, Ips, Stein, Tulu, Vienna, Presburg, Raab, or Javarin, Comoru, Gran, Vicoegrad, Waitzen, Pest, Buda, Colocz, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin,

Belgrade, Semandria, Vipalanka, Orsova, Vidden, Nicopoli, Ruslig, or Rusceck, Dristra, Kassevat, Kirsowa, Ibrail, Remi, Rakel, Ifakzi, Ismail, Tuleza, Kilia, &c. Below Pest are many floating corn mills. The vessels on which they are built are kept at anchor in the middle of the stream; the wheel is turned by the current. Why may not mills on a similar construction, be built on our large rivers?

[Jackson]

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guird*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius; it is large, but not populous, near which salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here: 116 miles E S E Schiraz.

Darab, or *Dras*, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Morocco, Gezula, and Taflet, on the E and the S by Zahara, and on the W by Sus, and takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which passes through it: the principal produce is indigo and dates: the inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and some of the districts of the country are dependants of Morocco.

Dardaneller, two castles of Turkey; the one, in Romania; the other, in Natolia. They command the S W entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. The strait is 33 miles long, and from half to a mile and a half wide. At the entrance where the castles stand, it is 2 miles wide, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Dardessen, or *Dardosheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, 4 miles E N E Osterwick.

Dar-el Hamara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, said to have been built by the Romans; the trade is principally in corn and oil, lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

Darfoor, a kingdom of Africa, whose population is supposed to be 200,000 souls. The territory is extensive and woody. In the dry season, nothing but barrenness is visible: in the rainy, the country is covered with vegetation. The king, though absolute, must annually go to the field, and aid his people in planting. Being Mahometans, polygamy prevails: so brutal are they as to unite with their sisters in the most intimate connection. It lies to the S E Bergeon, and W Kordofan.

[Brown.]

Darling,

Dorking, or *Dorking*, a town of England, county of Surry, situated at the angle of two vallies, surrounded by hills. The market is celebrated for the quantity of poultry. The principal trade is meal: 24 miles S S W London.

Dark Lake, an extensive piece of water, formed by the forecading of the N. gr. It is said in passing it from W to E the canoes lose sight of land one whole day. From this lake the water issues in many different streams, which terminate in 2 large branches, 1 running to the N. E, the other to the E, they unite again at Kabra, which is 1 day's journey to Tombuctoo, and is the port or shipping place for that city. Thence, at the distance of 11 day's journey, it passes by the city of Houssa. [PARK.]

Darkalla, a negro state S W Darico and Bergoo, watered by numerous rivers. The people, part of them, are red or copper coloured. They worship idols but are cleanly, and fair in their dealings. Their chief article of commerce is salt, 12 or 15 pounds of which purchase a slave. They work iron and copper mines. For the smallest fault slavery is the punishment. The purchasers of slaves suggested and keep alive this dreadful spirit. What miseries have they inflicted on this harmless portion of mankind! [Discoveries in Africa.]

Darlington, a town of England, on the Skern: with considerable manufactures of linen and woollen; 18 miles S Durham, and 238 N London.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse, to which it gives name: fortified with a wall: this town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a university, a criminal court, and a grammar school: 18 miles E S E Mentz, and 32 N Heidelberg.

Daroca, a large town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between 2 hills: containing 7 parish churches, and 5 convents; but is not populous: 38 miles S S W Saragossa.

Dart, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the English Channel, a little below Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town of England, county of Kent, situated on the river Darent, on the road from London to Canterbury: 15 miles E London.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent, S, to Oakhampton, N, 20

miles, and 5 to 25 wide. In all which space is no town, and only 2 villages. Many sheep are bred here.

Dartmouth, a seaport town of England, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English Channel; said to have been formerly called *Clifton*. It is an ancient corporation, and a borough town sending 2 members to the British parliament. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 100 ships. Here live several considerable merchants, who send out vessels to Newfoundland for fish, which they dispose of in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery of seamen, the fishery employing near 3000 men, a certain number of which the owners are obliged by act of parliament to select from landmen: 31 miles S Exeter, and 204 W S W London, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 50 17 N.

Daru, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: 90 miles N E Sirgian.

Darwar, a considerable fortress of Hindoostan, one of the king of Mysore's frontier towns: 88 miles S Viliapour, and 90 E N E Goa, lon. 75 9 E, lat. 16 5 N.

Darwent, see *Derwent*.

Dasbar, a town of Egypt: 15 miles S Cairo.

Dassen, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanha Bay, lon. 17 7 E, lat. 33 26 S.

Daskie, a town of Egypt: 16 miles N Athnuncin.

Dawentry, or *Daintry*, a town of England, county of Northampton. The principal trade is making whips: 19 miles S E Coventry, and 72 N W London.

Dauma, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, lat. 8 N.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the country of the Grisons. In the district are 2 lakes well furnished with fish, mines of copper, lead, and silver, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle: 60 miles S E Zurich, lat. 46 40 N.

Dauphin Fort, a fort built by the French on the E coast of Madagascar, lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, before the revolution, a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and after being subject to many princes, was ceded,

ceded, in the year 1343, by the Dauphin Humbert, to the younger son of Philip de Valois, king of France; obliging him and his successors to bear the name and arms quartered with those of France: Dauphiny thus became an appanage of France, and the eldest prince always took the title of Dauphin. It was not incorporated, but formed a separate state: and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. The country is fertile in some places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, salt wood, copperas, silk, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead; but two thirds of the country are mountains yielding good pasturage and ship timber. It now forms the departments of the Isère, the Drome, and Higher Alps.

Parais, a town in the southern part of the island of Celebes.

Dax, or *Daxq*, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Adour, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers and containing about 5000 inhabitants celebrated for its warm baths; the spring of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in 15 minutes: 22 miles N E Bayonne, lon. 1° 0' W, lat. 43° 42' N.

Daya, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, on a river of the same name: 30 miles S Aceh.

Dead Sea, in Palestine. No living creature moves in its waters. This is owing to its extreme saltness. No vegetable grows in its neighbourhood. Every thing round wears a most dismal appearance. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, along the shore, whence the Arabs and the city of Jerusalem are supplied. See *Asphaltites Lake*. [Maundrell, Mariti.]

Deadman's Island, one of the Magdalen islands, lon. 61° 25' W, lat. 47° 22' N.

Deadman's Head, or *Deadman's Point*, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel, lon. 4° 43' W, lat. 50° 13' N.

Deal, a town of England, on the coast of Kent, between the N and S Forelands. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Godwin Sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a secure road for ships, where they stop both outward and homeward, to put in letters, to set passengers on shore, to take in provisions, wait for orders, &c. The pilots of Deal, are good seamen, bold and active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, in saving the lives of those on board, and bringing the cargo to land. Cables, an-

chors, &c. are always ready to supply vessels which may stand in need of them: vegetables and other necessaries. Deal is defended by a castle; or rather several castles were built to defend the coast between Dover and the N Foreland. Julius Caesar landed here when he made his first descent on the island. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, but is a member of Sandwich. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 4000: 72 miles E S E London, lon. 1° 35' E, lat. 51° 14' N.

Dean, a forest of England, in Gloucestershire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. The forest once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were 23 parishes, and 4 market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have lessened the quantity of wood, but not consumed it, as care is said to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore, the vales in orchards.

Dean (Great), a town in the above-mentioned forest, to which in all probability it gives name: 12 miles W Gloucester, and 120 W London.

Debulper, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the country of Moultan, situated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan: 70 miles S E Lahore, and 150 E Moultan.

Debenham, a town of England, county of Suffolk: 14 miles N Ipswich.

Debreczin, a large and populous town of Hungary, without walls: 165 miles E S E Vienna, lon. 22° 11' E, lat. 47° 16' N.

Decan. By this general term, which signifies *South*, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India S of the parallels of 21 or 22 degrees of N lat. forming an extent of territory about equal to the British islands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is the most extensive sense; but in its proper and more limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and the province of Orissa; that is, the Decan is formed of the provinces of Candesh, Dowlatabad, or Amednagar, Vishapour, Colconda, and the western part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a vicerealty, or subah, the possessor of which, at the time of the invasion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam Elmoulouk, or Protector of the Empire; he preserved an apparent independence: his jurisdiction extending from

from Burhampour to Cape Comorin, and eastward to the sea. Six provinces depended on this prince, and the number of his subjects was estimated at 35,000,000. The Mahrattas are in possession of the greater part; other districts have from time to time been formed into separate states; and the constant revolutions of India will make the boundaries of each country uncertain. The Nizam's present dominions, including his tributaries, are about 430 miles long, from N W to S E, and about 300 wide: Hydrabad is the capital.

Deccan Shabazpour, an island of India, in the mouth of the Ganges, lon. 98 58 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Decapolis, an ancient canton in Palestine, so called from its (*Deca*) ten cities, situated on both sides of the Jordan, the capital of which was Scythopolis, inhabited chiefly by Gentiles.

[Topographic Dict.]

Decize, a town of France, department of Nyèvre, situated at the conflux of the Airon and the Loire, on an island: near it are coal mines: and antimony is found contained in a sulphurous ochre, 16 miles S E Nevers.

Deukendorf, a town of Bavaria, near the Danube, 38 miles E S E Ratibon.

Deban, an ancient city, in the vicinity of Edom, opposite Teman. It had great trade with ancient Tyre, in ebony, and fine cloths. [Topographic Dict.]

Deddington, a town of England, county of Oxford, 16 miles N Oxford, and 69 W N W London

Dedham, a town of England, county of Essex, on the Stour, 7 miles N N E Colchester, and 58 N E London.

Dee, a river of Abyssinia, which enters the Nile near its head. [Bruce.]

Dee, a river of N Wales, which runs into the Irish Sea, about 15 miles N W Chester.

Dee, a river of Ireland, which crosses the country of Louth, and runs into the sea, 4 miles N E Dunleer.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which runs into Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kircudbright.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

Deena, a large town in the kingdom of Ludamar, built of stone and clay. [Park.]

Deeping, a town of England, county of Lincoln, 8 miles N Peterborough, and 89 and a half N London.

Degligi, a town of the island of Ceylon, 16 miles N E Candy.

Degnizlu, or *Denizsley*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, destroyed by an earthquake, which swallowed up many of the inhabitants: excellent grapes grow in the environs; to the E and S are mountains covered with snow, 108 miles E S E Smyrna, lat. 37 51 N.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S W Ghent.

Deir Abulife, a town of Egypt: 45 miles S W Cairo.

Deirut, a town of Egypt, on the W side of the Nile, opposite Foua: 14 miles S Rosetta.

Delakus, a town of Abyssinia on the Nile, opposite to which is a ford; the river being three quarters of a mile wide. The inhabitants are Mahometans, a trading, frugal people. [Bruce.]

Delft, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are 2 churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It is about 2 miles in circumference; has a fine arsenal, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, known by the name of Delft ware. The city contains about 5000 houses, and 20,000 inhabitants, consisting principally of people retired to live on their fortunes. Grotius was a native of this place. It is seated on the Schie, 8 miles N W Rotterdam, and 30 S W Amsterdam, lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N. [Hanway.]

Delfshaven, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not 3 miles from each.

Delfzy, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, on the river Damster, 13 miles N E Groningen.

Delbi, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N W by Lahore, on the N E by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the

the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword in one day; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. The environs of this once magnificent and celebrated city appear nothing more than shapeless heaps of ruins, the country round forlorn. The ruins are 20 miles in circumference. Delhi is 880 miles N N E Bombay, lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N. [Franklin, A. R.]

Delicbi, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 miles S W Bremen, 1400 inhabitants.

Delos, an island of the Archipelago, now called *Dili*. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is 6 miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants, lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, a town of Livadia seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

Delsperg, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles N W Solleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. (This name is applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, and other rivers.) It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile.

Dembea, a fertile district of Abyssinia. It is called the king's food, being devoted to the support of his household. It is the granary of the kingdom, lying on a lake of the same name. It was probably once entirely occupied by the water. The

lake is supposed to be 150 leagues in circumference, and contains many islands, 1 of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners. [Bruce.]

Demer, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Halielt, Dieft, Sichein, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senné, and takes the name of Rupel, and empties into the Scheldt.

Demmin, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin seated on the river Peen, lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Damscrat, a town of Egypt, 20 miles N Asna.

Demona, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles S W Coni.

Denain, a village of France, department of the North Hainault, remarkable for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshall Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheld, 8 miles W Valenciennes.

Denbigh, the county town of Denbighshire, situated on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd on a branch of the river of that name. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It sends 1 member to parliament: 27 miles W Chester, and 208 N W London.

Denbighshire, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the N E by Flintshire, on the E by Shropshire, on the S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire and on the W by Carnarvonshire; 48 miles long, and 20 broad. It contains 12 hundreds, 4 market towns, and 57 parishes; and sends 2 members to parliament. The air is healthy, particularly in the vale of Clwyd. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.

Dender, a branch of the Nile.

[Bruce.]

Dender, a river of Austrian Hainault, which joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

Dendera, a considerable town on the Nile, covered with groves of palm trees, orchards of oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, and figs, produce exquisite fruit, and afford a delicious coolness in this scorching climate. A forest of palm and fruit trees mentioned by the ancients, still remains in the vicinity, and supplies the greater part of Egypt with fuel. An

Arab prince, with the title of Emir, governs the city, and country round. The town stands on a fertile plain, which produces plenty of wheat. A mile S of the town are the ruins of 2 temples, of surprising height and dimensions, one is entire, and accessible on all sides: 242 miles S Cairo, and 48 S S E Girge.

[Bruce, Solimni.]

Dendermonde, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W Mechlin, lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean Sea, and at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E Alicant, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000. The revenues are computed at 500,000l. a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Denmark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denys, St. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, are the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, a magnificent piece of modern architecture, has more the appear-

ance of a palace than a convent. In 1793 after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine 5 miles N Paris, lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Deptford, a town of England, situated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surry. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of *Deptford Strond*, alias *West Greenwich*, a name which, in later times, became solely appropriated to the lower parts of it, on the banks of the Thames, the upper town retaining that of *Deptford* only. Deptford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It contains about 2000 houses, many of which are neat and well built. The greatest support and consequence of Deptford arises from its dock. It has a wet dock, of 2 acres, for ships; and another, of 1 acre and a half, well provided with timber and all sorts of naval stores. Besides the national docks, there are several others belonging to shipbuilders for merchants' vessels. At Deptford is the society of the Trinity House; founded, in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII, for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on the coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and king Charles II, were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II, in the year 1685, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." This corporation is governed by a master, 4 wardens, 8 assistants, and 18 elder brothers; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named younger brethren, are of an unlimited number; for every master, or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwise. The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren,

brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers : that of examining the mathematical children, of Christ's Hospital ; the examining of the masters of his majesty's ships ; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out the river Thames ; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20 shillings ; settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting lighthouses, and other sea marks, upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation, to which lighthouses all ships pay 1 half penny a run ; granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea ; the preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence ; punishing of seamen for desertion, or mutiny, in the merchants' service ; and the hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants' service ; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the court of Admiralty. To this company belongs the ballast office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river ; in which service 60 barges, with 2 men to each, are constantly employed, and all ships that take in ballast pay them 1 shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships' sides. In consideration of the increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500*l.* per annum ; and also to receive charitable benefactions, of well disposed persons, to the amount of 500*l.* per annum, clear of reprises. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expense of 6000*l.* Deptford is 4 miles E London.

Der, a town of Egypt, 11 miles S Sivt.

Derbent, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians, in May, 1796, after a bombardment of 10

days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus, lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, the county town of Derbyshire, it is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge ; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has 5 churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England ; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings ; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superiour in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several lands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches ; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The making trade is likewise carried on in this town, from which the Derwent is navigable to the Trent. Derby sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It has 8600 inhabitants : 36 miles N Coventry, and 126 N N W London, lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derbyshire, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire. It is 59 miles long, and from 6 to 34 broad. It sends 4 members to parliament, and contains 6 hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. The air, especially on the E side, is wholesome and agreeable ; but in the Peak, toward the N, it is sharp and cold. The hills in the northern part, by attracting the passing clouds, cause the rain to descend there in greater abundance than on the circumjacent counties. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the N W part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich ; for the bleak mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal ; and the intermediate vallies are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, which seems to be the medium substance between earth and ores, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Irwath, and Trent. The acres cultivated are supposed to be 720,640, the number of inhabitants 125,000.

Derham, a town in Norfolk, noted for wool

wool and yarn; 14 miles W Norwich, and 100 N N E London.

Dereote, or *Deiroute*, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple, lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derna, a town of Africa, in Tripoli, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the residence of a sangiac, famous for honey, lon. 22 50 E, lat. 32 55 N.

Derp, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N W Pskof, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Derri, a town of upper Egypt on the E side of the Nile, near the bend where the river turns W. Very little regard is paid to the grand signior. In 1737 the Cachif of the place told Mr. Pococke that their prophets had said: "Franks would come in disguise, who, by little presents, by soothing and insinuating behaviour, would pass every where, examine the state of the country, go and make report of it, and return with a great number of Franks, conquer and exterminate all." How far this prophecy has been fulfilled by the recent events in Egypt, is left to the reader to determine. [Pococke]

Derry, see *Londonderry*.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which runs S, empties into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river of Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, below York.

Derwent, a river of Durham, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river of Cumberland, which enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is 3 miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant seat.

Dessau, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N Leipfick, lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Detmold, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N Paderborn, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743. It is between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, 4 miles from each.

Deva, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15

miles S E Bilboa, and 15 W St. Sebastian, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Devento, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Paniza, 65 miles N E Adrianople, lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overijssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E Amsterdam, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Devicotta, a town of India, in the Carnatic, situated at the mouth of the N branch of the Cauvery, in the Bay of Bengal, in the country of Tanjore: 20 miles N Tranquebar, lon. 79 56 E, lat. 11 21 N.

Devil's Bridge. In the canton of Uri, Switzerland, there is a stone bridge of surprising height, consisting of a single arch, and resting on abutments built on 2 very high rocks, under which runs the river Rufs. The inhabitants, believing it impossible that it could have been built by any other than by the Devil himself, call it *Teuffelsbruck*, i. e. the *Devil's Bridge*, and give travellers a laughable history of its construction: 6 leagues from St. Gothard's mountain. [Topographic Dict.]

Devil (Isle of), one of the smaller Molucca islands.

Devizes, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, of great antiquity; containing two churches and a chapel, besides a place of worship for Dissenters. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning two members to the British parliament. Very considerable manufactures are carried on here, particularly of serges, kerseymeres, and broadcloth. In the market place is erected a stone and inscription to a memorial of divine vengeance inflicted on an unhappy woman who called God to witness a falsehood: 19 miles E Bath, and 88 and a half W London lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Devon, a river of Perthshire, over which in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It is similar to that over the Braan, and consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Chaldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

Devonshire,

Devonshire, an English county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad; bounded N and NW by the Bristol Channel, S and S E by the English Channel, and W by Cornwall. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market towns, and 394 parishes; and sends 26 members to parliament. There are 1,600,000 acres, and 400,000 inhabitants. The air is healthful in the vallies, and so mild that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fruitful, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern parts there is plenty, not only of good corn, but of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called The Garden of Devonshire, as Italy is The Garden of the World. Fruit trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found plenty of a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen; and those who live at a distance from the sea purchase it to improve their poor lands. The western parts abound with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks. In the S W parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

Deux Ponts, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W Strasburg, and 50 S W Mentz, lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Deyse, see *Deinse*.

Dezize, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the place where the prophet Jeremiah was buried, near Cairo.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekar*, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Turcomania, on the E by Persia, on the S by Irac Arabia, and on the W by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

Diarbekar, an ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of the province of Diarbeck, seated on the river Tigris. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. Copper, iron, and silk, are also manufactured here. People of the same trade live in the same street. The buildings are of

hewn stone, a wall of the same surrounds the city: the streets are paved. Here are various sects of christians: it is 150 miles N W Aleppo, lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N. [Jackson.]

Diavolo, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, lat. 37 27 N.

Dile, or *Pesbiera*, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean: 18 miles S E Damietta.

Dibi, a town of Egypt, on the W side of the Nile: 8 miles S E Rosetta.

Dibra, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania. It was besieged by the Turks in the year 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only spring which supplied the town with water, which compelled the inhabitants to surrender: 30 miles N Akrida.

Dieckel, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the S coast: 102 miles S Candy.

Dierich, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, surrounded with a wall, 15 miles N Luxemburg, and 15 N W Treves.

Die, a town of France, department of the Drôme, situated on the Drôme: 24 miles S E Valencia.

Diego Garcias, or *Chagas*, an island of Africa, in the Indian Sea, lon. 68 10 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Diemen, (*Straits of*.) between the coast of Asia, and the islands of Japan.

Diemen's, or *Van Diemen's Land*, the southern coast of New Holland, so called by Tasman, who first discovered it in the year 1642.

Diepholz, a county of Germany, in Westphalia. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by breeding cattle, which they sell in the countries bordering on the Rhine. They likewise have manufactures of coarse woollen stuff, and coarse linen, which latter has a considerable sale in Holland, Bremen, and America. It contains four towns, and about 1900 houses. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Diepholz, capital of a county to which it gives name, is on the Hunte: 30 miles S S W Bremen.

Dieppe, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine; situated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, (which makes its harbour,) in the English Channel, with a good harbour, but narrow; capable of containing only about 200 vessels, of not above 400 tons burthen, with about 18 feet at high water. It contains about

21,000 inhabitants. Packet boats pass between this place and Brighthelmstone; 29 miles N Rouen, lon. 19 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Dieft, a town of Brabant, on the Demer, in which are carried on considerable manufactures of cloth, and stockings, 12 miles N E Louvain, and 22 W Maestricht.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Nassau, under the name of *Nassau Dietz*, situated on the Lahn. It contains two churches for Calvinists, and one for Lutherans: 23 miles W Wetzlar, and 25 N Mentz.

Dieu, (*Isle de*) an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide: 15 miles S S W Noirmoutier, lat. 46 42 N.

Dieux, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, celebrated for its salt works: 22 miles N E Nancy, and 27 S E Metz.

Dignant, a town of Venetian Istria, about a league from the Gulf of Venice, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on a small river, at the foot of some mountains, containing about 3000 souls, with some celebrated mineral waters, used both externally and internally: 28 miles S Apt, lon. 6 12 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Dijon, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the side of which the inhabitants cultivate vines, of which they make excellent wine; it has 4 gates, and 3 faubourgs, and is near a league in circumference. The walls are handsome, but the fortifications old. It formerly contained 7 parishes, 4 abbeys, 11 convents, a college, an hospital, &c. and 25,000 souls: 138 miles S E Paris, lat. 47 18 N.

Dilla, a high mountain of India, on the coast of Malabar: 24 miles N N W Tellichery, lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

Dillenburg, a town of Westphalia, and capital of Nassau Dillenburg, situated on the Dille; near it is a furnace for the smelting of copper; 14 miles N W Wetzlar.

Dillingen, a town of Swabia, near the Danube; 25 miles N N W Augsburg, and 24 N E Ulm.

Dilygan, a town in the territory of Cassac, dependent on Persia. It consists of

about 200 houses, stands on a river at the foot of a mountain, which is a part of Taurus. These mountains are inhabited by Georgian and Armenian christians: but they are so alienated, that they will not live in the same village. The soil is rich, and the number of their villages incredible. Most of their houses are caverns hollowed out of the ground, the rest are built of logs, with flat tops, covered with turf, through which is an opening for the smoke to ascend, and light to enter. [Chardin.]

Dimstuc, a town of Romania, on a mountain, 12 miles S W Adrianople.

Dinan, or *Dinant*, a town of France, department of the North Coasts, surrounded with thick walls; situated in a fertile country; the number of inhabitants is about 4000, the chief manufactures are of linen and thread: near it is a chalybeate spring: 17 miles S St. Malo.

Dinant, a town of Westphalia, near the Meuse; containing 8 churches, 6 convents, 2 hospitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather; near it are quarries of marble and other stone, with some mines of iron ore: 12 miles S Namur, and 5 N Charlemont, lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Dinant, a bay of France, on the W coast of the department of Finisterre, in the English Channel, between Brest Road, and the Bay of Douarnenez.

Dinasnewddwy, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, 35 miles N W Montgomery, and 196 W N W London.

Dindigul, a city of India, in the Mysore country, capital of a district or circle to which it gives name: 51 miles S W Trichinopoly, lon. 78 6 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Dingle, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Derry, situated on the N coast of a large bay to which it gives name. It was a place of great note and commerce, and though the town shows at present some marks of decay, it preserves some trade, and exports butter, beef, corn, and linen: 4 miles W Limerick, lon. 10 2 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Dingwall, a town of Scotland, county of Ross, with a manufacture of linen, situated at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty: 9 miles W Fortrose.

Dinkelsbühl, or *Dunkelspühl*, an Imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, situated on three hills, near the Wernitz. The inhabitants are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics; and the magistracy

is composed of one half each : 16 miles S W Anspach.

Disappointment (Islands of) two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 141 5 to 12 W, lat. 14 5 to 10 S.

Disappointment, Cape, on the island of Southern Georgia, in the Pacific Ocean, lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

Difter, one of the eight jurisdictions in the superior part of the Grilon league : situated about the sources of the Rhine ; mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. In this country about 16 leagues long, are mines of copper and silver.

Difne, a town of Egypt : 16 miles N E Menuf.

Disma, a town of Japan, where the Dutch carry on a considerable trade.

Disi, a town of England, county of Norfolk, containing about 600 houses. Here are manufactures of stockings and coarse hempen cloth : 92 miles N N E London.

Diu, an island in the Indian Sea, near the S coast of the country of Guzerat, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, with a town of the same name, that has a good port, subject to the Portuguese. It is situated W of the Gulf of Cambaya, lon. 70 5 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Divandurou, the name of 5 small islands in the Indian Sea, near the Maldives.

Dixan, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a conical hill ; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants consist of Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. The priests of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic, lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N. [Bruce.]

Dixmude, a town of Flanders on the river Yperlee ; the sea came formerly up to the walls, making a small arm capable of receiving merchant vessels. It has several convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preserve an image of the Virgin, which they say shed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German soldier with his sword. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter : 11 miles S Ostend.

Ijar, a small port on the Red Sea, lat. 23 36 9 N. [Bruce.]

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions ; and through this whole course, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles ; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks. In other seasons of the year, the goods are landed at Kremenfk, opposite the mouth of the Samara, and transported 40 miles by land to Kitchkase, 6 miles from the fortress of Alexandrowsk, where they are again embarked and descend the stream to Cherson.

Dniestr, or *Niesler*, a river of Poland, which passes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka. Raszcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itself into the Black Sea, at Akerman.

Doblen, a town of the duchy of Courland : 6 miles N E Mittaw.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, and capital of a district of the same name, situated on a rock near the banks of the Vistula 20 miles N W Plotzko.

Dockum, a town of the United Dutch States in Friseland, on the river Ee, with a good port. They preserve in this city a manuscript of the gospels, said to be written by Boniface, the German apostle, and second bishop of Utrecht, who suffered martyrdom with 51 of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleasant, and has a good town house, built on the side of a grand canal, over which is a handsome bridge ; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and bastions. The admiralty of the province is held here : 10 miles N E Lewarden, lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Dodbreck, a town of England county of Devon ; 15 miles S W Dartmouth.

Doel, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite Lillo.

Doeburg, a town of the Dutch states, county of Zutphen, rich and populous : 8 miles S S W Zutphen, and 9 N E Arnhem, lon. 5 36 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Dogoda, that part of the Venetian States in which is the capital ; it extends from the mouth of the Lisonzo to that of the Adige between the country of Triuli,

Friuli, the Paduan, and the Polesin-de-Rovigno, including the canals of Venice and the canals of Marano.

Dogger Bank, a very extensive sand bank in the German Ocean, between the coast of England and Germany.

Doigai, an island of Russia, in the Frozen Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatkoï, lat. 70 5 N.

Dol, an ancient town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated in a marshy country about a league from the sea; the air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited, it contains about 1200 houses: 21 miles S E St. Malo.

Dolce Acqua, a town of Piedmont, county of Nice, on the Navia, the capital of a marquisate, defended with a strong castle and fortress. The land produces all things necessary, especially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all sorts, and excellent oil: 16 miles E N E Nice.

Doligno, a seaport of Albania, at the mouth of the Drin.

Dole, a town of France, department of the Jura, on the N side of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a strong place, but the fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV: 23 miles W S W Besançon.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North Wales, county of Merioneth, on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountains called *Kader-Iris*: 40 miles S Caernarvon.

Dollart Bay, a large bay or lake of Germany, in E Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea, in the year 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed 33 villages: 16 miles W Groningen, and 6 S W Emden.

Domfront, a town of France, department of the Orne, situated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants: 10 leagues W N W Alençon, lat. 48 35 N.

Dominica, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, one of the Marquis of Mendoza islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, mountainous, rocky, and apparently barren; about 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domitz, a town and fortress of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda: 34 miles S Schwerin, lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Dommel, a river of Brabant, which passes by Bois-le-Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuse, forms,

with that river and the Wahal, the island of Bommel.

Dom d'Osello, or *Dossola*, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Ossola, defended by a fortress: 51 miles N W Milan, and 70 N N E Turin.

Domremy, a town of France, department of the Meuse. The birthplace of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Joan d'Arc: 3 leagues and a half E Bar-le-Duc.

Don, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides near Tcherkassk, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is so shallow in many parts, and has such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choked up with sand, that flat bottom boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph. [Coxe.]

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the British Ocean at Aberdeen, within 2 miles of the mouth of the Dee. Both these rivers are noted for the salmon fishery.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donaghadee, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the E coast, at the entrance of the N channel, where packets are established for the purpose of carrying the mails and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance not quite 7 leagues: 15 miles E Belfast, lon. 5 25 W, lat. 54 37 N.

Donaußingen, or *Donessingen*, a town of Germany, in Swabia, situated in the Black Forest, where the prince of Furstenberg has a palace, near which is a spring, said to be the source of the Danube: 13 miles N N W Schaffhausen, and 13 W Tuttlingen.

Donauwert, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube, 30 miles W Ingolstadt, and 18 N Augsburg.

Doncaster, a town of England, in the W riding of York, governed by a mayor and aldermen, 97 miles S Durham, and 160 N London.

Donchery, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse: it is defended with walls, and has a woollen manufacture, 1 league W Sedan.

Donegal.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, situated at the mouth of the river Esk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, on the W coast of the island, called from the town, *The Bay of Donegal*: 9 miles N N E Ballyshannon.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, bounded on the W and N by the sea, on the E by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the S by the county of Fermanagh and an arm of the sea, called the *Bay of Donegal*, about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth; it is computed to contain only 42 parishes, 23,531 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in some parts boggy, with some rich vales between the mountains and by the sides of the rivers.

Donneraile, a town and borough of Ireland, county of Cork; 19 miles N Cork. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, a town of England, county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp seed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston and the Washes: 11 miles W S W Boston, and 110 N London.

Donshah, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N W Foua.

Donslow, a town on the S side of the Black Sea, remarkable for its salt pits. The salt is made by letting in the water where it evaporates. Two hundred vessels are annually loaded, which costs nothing, but the labour of loading it. It is 50 miles E Caffa. [Chardin.]

Doosh, a tract of fertile land of Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah; belonging to the Nabob of Oude.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the same name in the county of Air, into the frith of Clyde, about 3 miles S Air.

Dora, now called *Tartoura*, a city of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, with a bad harbour. It lies near mount Carmel towards Cæsaria. [D'Anville.]

Doran, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen; situated on the declivity of a mountain, the residence of several Imams: 28 miles S Sana, lon. 44 4 E, lat. 14 55 N.

Dorat, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne: 8 leagues N Limoges.

Dorchester, a town of England, and capital of Dorsetshire, containing 3 parishes. It is a borough town, sending 2 members to parliament. This town has long been

celebrated for its strong beer, which forms a very considerable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne. It is computed that 600,000 sheep are fed within 6 miles of Dorchester, and the ewes are observed generally to bring two lambs: 53 miles E Exeter, and 120 W London.

Dordogne, a river of France, which joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordogne, a department of France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the N E by the department of the Upper Vienne, and on the N W by the department of Charente. Périgueux is the capital.

Dornach, or *Dorneck*, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, which takes its name from a strong castle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in the year 1499. The Swiss had only 6000 men, the enemy amounted to 15,000, of whom 3000 were left dead on the field. This was almost decisive of the Swiss independence.

Dornock, a seaport town of Scotland, situated on a frith or arm of the German Sea, called the *Frith of Dornock*, now much decayed from its former grandeur: 24 miles N Inverness.

Dorpat, or *Dorpt*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga: formerly the see of a bishop, in the palatinate of Livonia. Peter the Great annexed it to Russia: 116 miles N N E Riga, and 132 S W Petersburg.

Dorsetshire, a county of England: bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, S by the British Channel. It is for the most part hilly; the soil is, in general, shallow, over a chalky bottom, but some of the vallies are very rich; the whole is estimated at 805,000 acres, of which 250,000 are supposed to be in tillage, 20,000 water meadow, 90,000 pasture, 1000 woods and coppices, 290,000 sheep pasture, and 86,000 uncultivated. The number of sheep kept in this county is estimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually sold, and sent out of the county. Great advantages are derived from the sheep, not only from the fleece and carcass, but likewise from the manure. In one particular instance the sheep owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is, in providing ewes to yearn at a remarkably early season, in the midland counties, which supply the metropolis with fat lambs. The wool produced in this county is short and fine, of a close texture, and the quality of it is highly

highly esteemed in the manufacture of that staple commodity called broadcloth. The wether sheep are constantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas, or downs, by day, and are penned on the tillage by night; they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before sun rise in the winter, and not later than 6 o'clock in the summer. The ewes are folded only in summer, that is, when they have no lambs. From a due observation of the quality and number of sheep bred and kept in the county, it may be supposed, with some degree of accuracy, that the produce of wool annually is 90,000 weys, or weights of 31 pounds each. Among various articles of great import to the community in the county of Dorset, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beminster, all sorts of twine, string, packthread, netting, cordage, and rope, are made; from the finest thread, used by sadlers in lieu of silk, to the cable which holds the first rate man of war. The nets made for the fishery at Newfoundland, as well as for home use, and the sails for shipping of every kind, are manufactured of the best quality, as well as sacking for hammocs, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulins; and in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp used here, not more than one third of it is allowed by the manufactures to be of British growth; the remaining two thirds of it is imported from Russia and America, as raw materials. The manufacture carried on at Beminster employs upwards of 2000 people. At Bridport there are a great number of manufactures, and about 1800 people are said to be employed in this town; and in its environs, as far as 7 or 8 miles round, upwards of 7000 people are in constant work. No ores of any kind have been found in this county, nor mines of coals; but quarries of excellent stone are found in the island of Purbeck, near the sea, where upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the stone. The stone obtained at Purbeck is used for walling, floors, steps, foot pavements, &c. About 50,000 tons are annually shipped at Swannage. The whole island of Portland seems to be one entire mass of the most beautiful stone, chiefly used in the metropolis and elsewhere for the most superb buildings, and is universally admired for its close texture and durability, surpassing any other. About a mile dis-

tant from Corf-Castle, are found large quantities of pipe clay, which is in great estimation, and absolutely necessary for the use of the potters in Staffordshire and other places: about 11,000 tons are annually sent from this place for that purpose, and about 100 men are constantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than 10 or 12 feet deep. Dorsetshire is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns, and 248 parishes. It sends 20 members to parliament. The inhabitants are estimated at 89,000.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a city of Holland, which holds the first rank in the assembly of the States; it is the capital of a small territory called the *Bailiwick of Dort*, and is situated on a small island, formed by the waters of the Meuse, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge; separated from the isle of IJsselmond by the Meuse, and from the isle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was first detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dykes, drowned 100,000 persons, and destroyed 72 villages: this dreadful calamity, it is said, was owing to a peasant, who, out of hatred, wishing to drown his neighbour, opened the dyke between Gertrudenburg and Dort, not doubting of his being able to stop it again when the business was done; but the tide being assisted by the wind, the waters poured in with such fury that it carried all before it, men, cattle, and even houses: they record the wonderful preservation of a child which was borne in a cradle by the waters safe to Dort. The town is large and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with several towers; its situation is very convenient for trade, especially in wine, corn, wood, and other productions of Germany, and the countries connected with the Rhine and the Meuse. In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous assembly of the clergy from all the Protestant states in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to inquire into and settle the disputes between the Arminians and Calvinists called Gomarists, otherwise called Remonstrants and Anti-remonstrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorstius, professor at Leyden, the principal defender of those tenets, with above a hundred ministers and professors, were banished from the United States, because they refused to subscribe to the decree of the Synod: John Olden Barnevelt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; and

and other learned men, favourers of that opinion, punished. It has two canals, by means of which vessels loaded may enter the city. It surrendered to the French, Jan. 1795 : 35 miles S Amsterdam, and 10 S E Rotterdam.

Dortmund, an Imperial town of Germany, in Westphalia, on the Embs ; 40 miles W Cologn, and 25 S S W Munster.

Douay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North : large and strong, situated on the Scarpe, which is navigable for boats. It contains 7 parishes, and 2735 fires. It has long been celebrated for its English colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education : 15 miles N W Cambray, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, which takes its name from the river which passes through it ; bounded on the N by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the E by Switzerland. Besançon is the capital.

Doubtful Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Mons. Bourgainville, lon. 141 38 W, lat. 17 20 S.

Doubtful Harbour, a bay on the W coast of the southernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, lon. 168 50 W, lat. 45 16 S.

Doué, a town of France, department of the Mayne and Loire, 800 inhabitants, 9 miles S W Saumur.

Dover, a seaport town of England, county of Kent. This is the most convenient port to sail from to France, being only 9 leagues across the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are constantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace : vessels of any size can enter only at high water. Dover Castle can contain a great number of troops, and has always been considered as a place of consequence in civil commotions. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs which are of a sublime height, though exaggerated in Shakespeare's fine description. Hence in fair weather, is a prospect of the coast of France : 71 miles E S E London, lon. 2 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, county of Lanerk, 8 miles S Lanerk.

Douglas, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, on a large bay to which it gives name, in the Irish Sea, with a harbour for vessels of tolerable burden ; the trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increased within the last 50 years, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 54 9 N.

Doulens, or *Dourlens*, a town of France, department of the Somme : 15 miles N Amiens.

Dourak, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens, lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdan, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Orge. The corn market is large, and there are manufactures of worsted and silk hose : 25 miles S W Paris.

Dowlatabad, a province of Hindoostan, otherwise called *Amednagur*.

Dowlatabad, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to a considerable province in the Deccan. The fortress is situated on a steep rock, not to be ascended by a horse or camel : the town is at the foot of the rock, was once very flourishing, but has been ruined by wars, 9 miles N W Aurungabad, and 92 S Burhampour.

Down, or *Down Patrick*, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Down, 25 miles E Newry.

Down, a county of Ireland ; bounded N by the county of Antrim, E and S by the Irish Sea. The number of houses is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants 204,500. The surface is irregular, about the center mountainous, but most parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleach-greens, and full of neat and cleanly habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage, afford a most cheerful and pleasing prospect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen, the annual sales of which amount to 650,000 dollars. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horses, with which the fairs of distant counties are supplied. This county derives equal advantages from its maritime situation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the South Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut, at the expense of the marquis of Belfast ; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. Fourteen members of parliament are deputed from this county.

Dorcnham, a town of England, county of Norfolk, 86 miles N N E London.

Dorset, a road for shipping in the English Channel, near the coast of Kent, extending from the North to the South Foreland,

Foreland, about 2 leagues in length. It is a famous rendezvous for ships.

Downton, a town of England, county of Wilts. The principal trade of the town is malting, paper-making, and tanning; and the principal employment of the poor is making lace : 6 miles S Salisbury.

Draguignan, a town of France, department of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants : 10 miles N W Frejus.

Drave, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and joins the Danube, about 16 miles below Eszek, in Slavonia.

Drayton, a town of England, county of Shropshire : 18 miles N W Stafford, and 154 N W London.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, situated at the conflux of the Elbe, and the Weseritz. It is the seat of the principal tribunals of the country; and divided into 3 towns, Dresden, Neustadt, and Frederickstadt. In Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe, the elector of Saxony resides in an ancient chateau, the apartments of which are magnificent, and furnished with a numerous library, a rich cabinet of rare and precious articles, mathematical instruments, &c. Besides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-house, an arsenal, a foundry, 3 Lutheran, and 1 Roman Catholic church, the latter of a most beautiful architecture. In the fauxbourgs are the prison, a house of orphans, 2 hospitals, a military hospital, a poor-house, a foundling hospital, a plate-glass manufacture, &c. In Neustadt, are extensive barracks, the menagerie, the china manufacture, a church, a college, &c. From the square, in which is a statue of Augustus II, king of Poland, an elector of Saxony. An alley of lime trees reaches to Frederickstadt. In the whole, Dresden is supposed to contain between 80 and 90,000 inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, serges, shalloons, stockings, linen, stuffs of linen and silk mixed, carpets, Morocco leather, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. 62 miles N N W Prague, and 262 E Cologne, lon. 13 50 E, lat. 5 1 N.

Dreux, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise : 48 miles W Paris.

Driesen, or *Dresno*, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 90 miles E N E Berlin.

Driffbor, a town of Norway : 46 miles E Romfald.

Driffield (Great), a town of England, in the E riding of the county of York, on a

canal which joins the river Hull : 23 miles N Hull.

Drino Bianca, or *White Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which joins the Drino Nero, 15 miles N W Ibali, where they form a stream called *Drino*.

Drino, a seaport of Turkey, on the gulf of Venice : 50 miles S E Ragusa, lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Drogheda, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Louth, on the Boyne. It is a well built town on both sides of the river Boyne, and increases in wealth and commerce, and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to more than 10,000. This port supplies the neighbouring country, for many miles round, with English coals, and other heavy goods; and exports very considerable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of several of the inland counties. Here is also a celebrated school, with a very good endowment : 23 miles N Dublin.

Droitwich, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, containing three churches, and about 400 houses, with large salt works, the duty of which amounts from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, and the quantity of salt about 700,000 bushels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worcester, for the purpose of conveying the salt : 8 miles N N E Worcester, and 118 W N W London.

Droma, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast, noted for its market for pepper.

Drôme, a department of France, situated on the E side of the Rhône, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which crosses it. Valence is the capital.

Dromo, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, lon. 41 46 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, county of Down : 15 miles S W Belfast.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, on the Maira, over which is a very high bridge : 14 miles S S W Saluzzo.

Dronfield, a town of England, county of Derby : 6 miles N Chesterfield, and 153 N W London.

Drontheim, a town of Norway, formerly the capital and the usual residence of the kings, situated on a gulf of the N Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder; nearly surrounded by the sea and lofty mountains, with a well frequented seaport, but not capable of receiving large vessels on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour :

it has neither ditches nor fortifications, but is enclosed by a wall, and defended by a castle, by no means strong. Near it are mines of copper and silver. The principal exports are masts, fir timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, stock fish, skins, potash, &c. In exchange, they receive and import spices, wine, salt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles in length along the coast of the N Sea; the whole was ceded to Sweden in the year 1658, but by the peace of Copenhagen was confirmed to Denmark, lon. 10 38 E, lat. 63 26 N.

Drumlanrig, a town of Scotland in the county of Dumfries, on the Nith: 13 miles N Dumfries.

Druses, a people of Syria, who inhabit a part of Palestine, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by a prince of their own. They are in appearance Mahometans, but have in reality little religion of any kind. Their language is pure Arabic.

Dzatchou, or *Tzatchou*, or *Saichou*, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and passes into the Chinese province of Yunnan, where it changes its name to *Lant-fan*, after crossing the province of Yunnan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

Djabbel, a small island in the Red Sea, about 8 leagues from the coast of Arabia, lon. 43 34 E, lat. 14 4 N.

Dablu, a town of Africa, in the country of Fez. It was at one time an independent state, and governed by a prince who took the title of king: 80 miles E Fez.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, bounded N by the county of Meath, and E by the Irish Sea. It contains about 142,050 acres, and, in the year 1790, 25,510 houses, and 107 parishes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin. This county is in general flat, except towards the S, where it is mountainous and rocky, towards the sea it is broken into bays and creeks, with several places of resort for sea-bathing. The principal river is the Liffy.

Dublin, City, the capital of Ireland, situated at the bottom of a spacious bay, about 7 miles from the sea, on the river Liffy, nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name; extending about 2 miles each way, and containing about 16,000 houses, and 144,000 souls. The river Liffy is crossed by 6 bridges; the sides are embanked with spacious quays, so that vessels can load and unload be-

fore the houses of the merchants. The bay is about 7 miles broad, and unsafe in stormy weather, but the channel is confined for 3 miles on each side by a broad stone wall, for the protection of ships in the road. Vessels which draw more than 7 feet cannot come up to the quay. A floating light has been erected on the N side of the harbour, to prevent accidents, and lighted every night; and, in the day time, a flag is constantly hoisted from half flood to half ebb. The entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the most beautiful in Europe. The university which was first projected in the year 1311, now consists of a chancellor, 2 vice-chancellor, provost, vice-provost, 22 fellows, and 5 royal professorships of divinity, common law, civil law, physic, and Greek; besides these, 3 others were founded by Sir Patrick Dun, of physic, chirurgery, and pharmacy; there are likewise professorships of mathematics, oriental languages, oratory, history, and natural philosophy; the number of students is usually about 400, including 70 on the foundation. The building is noble and spacious, and consists of 2 quadrangles. An observatory has been erected on a rocky hill, about 4 miles NW of the city, where the lord-licutenant resides. The parliament house, the Royal Exchange, and the Custom-house, are magnificent buildings, so are the courts of justice. Other public buildings of note are the linen-hall, the barracks, the theatre, the toll-fell or town-house, hospitals for invalids, for the children of soldiers and sailors, and for the reception of the aged and infirm; for lying-in women, for the blind, &c. The royal college of physicians was established in the year 1679; the royal college of surgeons in the year 1785; the academy for the advancement of science, polite literature, and antiquities, in 1786. Other societies are for soldiers' orphans; the marine society; society for promoting the linen and hemp manufacture; for improving agriculture, &c. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. The mayor tries all offences, even capital ones, except murder and treason, and matters of property for any sum under 20l. A new police, lately established by act of parliament, under a chief and 3 assistant commissioners and 4 divisional justices, who are aldermen of the city, consists of 40 horse,

horse, and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and clothed, stationed in watch-houses, and patrolling the streets every night. Besides the silk, woollen, and worsted manufactures carried on in that quarter of the suburbs, called *The Earl of Meath's Liberty*, and considerably improved within these few years, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade in Dublin has heretofore consisted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the restriction of its woollen and most other goods are removed, it is hoped the daily enlargement of the export trade will cause a proportional increase of opulence. Dublin is remarkably well supplied with provisions; with coals, chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland, and with water from the Liffy, by machines curiously constructed at Island-bridge on the N, and from a fine reservoir on the S. Two canals are begun on the opposite sides of the river, with which they are immediately to communicate. The southern navigation extends upwards of 40 miles, to the river Barrow, which is navigable; and a branch of this canal is carrying on in a western direction towards the Shannon. The northern canal has also for its object to communicate with that great river in the county of Longford, and, by a collateral cut, to unite with the Boyne navigation, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Dudley, a town of England, county of Worcester, containing about 2000 families, most of which are employed in manufacturing nails and other articles of iron. There are 2 churches: 10 miles W Birmingham.

Dueren, or *Diren*, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, one of the handsomest and richest in the duchy, surrounded with walls, and considered as an Imperial town. It is a place of some trade, and has a manufacture of cloth: 7 miles S S E Juliers.

Duero, or *Douro*, a river which rises near Agreda, in Spain, and taking its course westwardly, passes across the kingdom of Portugal, having the provinces of Tral-os-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho on the N, and Beira on the S, and discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

Duina, or *Duna*, a river of Russia, which empties itself into the Baltic at Riga. This river formed the boundaries between Russia and Poland, as settled in the year 1773.

Duino, or *Doino*, or *Tybein*, a seaport town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 8 miles N W Trieste.

Duisburg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the E bank of the Rhine; formerly Imperial and Hanseatic; it yet enjoys great privileges, and has a voice and seat at the provincial diets. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents, and an university, founded for Protestants, in the year 1655. It is a staple for iron manufactures and cloth: 14 miles N Dusseldorp, and 29 S E Cleves.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, on the E side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not permitted to dwell at Cologne, or even enter that city, without permission.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Islands. Great numbers of sea owl were seen sitting on their nests, and so devoid of fear, that they did not attempt to move at the approach of the seamen, but suffered themselves to be knocked down; a sign, that no human being had ever before been there. The ground was covered by land crabs, but no other animal was seen, lon. 172 30 W, lat. 8 0 S.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the S E point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang like candlewicks. The island is a perfect garden, and produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betlenut, mangoes, breadfruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May 1791, lon. 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 S.

Dulas, a river of N Wales, in the island of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish Sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the same name, frequented on account of the corn and butter trade and fern ashes: 10 miles N W Beaumaris.

Duleigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 souls. The harbour serves as a retreat for corsairs: 15 miles S W Scutari, lat. 42 23 N.

Dulmen,

Dulmen, a town of Germany, in Westphalia : 13 miles S W Munster.

Dulverton, a town of England, county of Somerset, on the Ex; the poor inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and blankets : 27 miles W Bridgwater, and 164 W London.

Dulwich, a village of England, county of Surry, with a mineral spring, called *Sydenham Wells*, and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift* : 5 miles S E London.

Dumaring, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E coast, lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Dumbarton, or *Lenox*, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the counties of Argyle and Perth. The eastern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of sheep; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts. Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte are the chief; the principal town is Dumbarton.

Dumbarton, capital of Dumbartonshire, situated on the N coast of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a castle, situated close to the river, on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the residence of a garrison. There is in this town a considerable crown and bottle glass manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extensive print-fields in the neighbouring parishes also employ some of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. It has a good harbour, where large brigs lie safe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which employ 70 seamen. The number of souls is about 2000 : 13 miles W Glasgow, and 8 N W Paisley.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, county of Perth formerly the see of a bishop, founded by David I; part of the cathedral, which yet remains, serves for a parish church : 4 miles N Sterling, and 21 S W Perth.

Dumferline, a manufacturing town in Scotland; 15 miles N W Edinburgh.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N by the county of Lanerk, S by the Frith of Solway, which divides it from England. The country is generally mountainous, with some fertile valleys on the sides of the rivers.

Dumfries, capital of the above county, is situated on an eminence, near the river

Nid, about 10 miles from its mouth, in the Solway Frith; with a respectable grammar school, and an infirmary. It is a royal borough, about 8 or 10 coasting vessels belong to this town, besides 2 or 3 which are employed in the Baltic, and in the wine trade. The coasting vessels bring in lime, coals, and merchant goods of various sorts; they export potatoes and grain. About a mile eastward from the town is a craig, or rock, curiously hollowed, known by the name of the *Maidenbovier Crag*. It is said to have been famous in the times of Druidism; and may have received its name from being the scene of some rites practised as a test of virginity. It has 5600 inhabitants : 53 miles S S W Edinburgh.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, at the mouth of the Duina : 15 miles N W Riga.

Dunbar, a seaport town of Scotland, on the N E coast of the county of Haddington, on the German Sea, with a good harbour : the chief trade of the place is the Greenland and Herring fishery : 25 miles E Edinburgh, lat. 56 N.

Duncannon Fort, a fort and village of Ireland, county of Wexford, on the E coast of Waterford Harbour : 7 miles E S E Waterford.

Dundalk, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Louth, situated on a bay of the Irish Sea : manufactures of muslin and linen have been established here, and are flourishing : 39 miles N Dublin.

Dundee, a large and flourishing seaport town of Scotland, county of Angus, situated on a small river on the N side of the Frith of Tay, which is here between 2 and 3 miles wide. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons : in the year 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men, and measuring 8550½ tons. Of these, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coasting trade, and 4 in the whale fishery. The chief manufactures are glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, hats, &c. a sugar house has lately been erected with considerable success. The number of inhabitants is about 22,000 : 30 miles N Edinburgh, lon. 3 3 W, lat. 56 27 N.

Dunfermling, see *Dumferline*.

Dungala, or *Donkula*, a kingdom of Africa, situated chiefly on the W side of the Nile, in the country of Nubia. It owes its name to a populous town built on the river Nile, said to contain

10,000 houses of wood, lon. 30 37 E, lat. 20 20 N.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are coal mines : 25 miles N N W Newry, and 36 S S E Londonderry.

Dungarvan, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Waterford, situated on a bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name : 21 miles W S W Waterford, lon. 7 39 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Dungeness, a cape on the coast of Kent, in the English Channel, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, on the E side of the Tay : 12 miles N W Perth. It is the resort of much genteel company in summer.

Dunkirk, or *Dunkerque*, a seaport of France, department of the N. It was only a small village, inhabited by fishermen, till St. Eloy, bishop of Noyon, built a church there in the seventh century. By an article of the treaty of Utrecht, it was agreed, that all the fortifications should be demolished, and the harbour filled up. This article was renewed in every subsequent peace, till the peace of 1783, after the American war. Since that time the harbour has again been cleared, and the fortifications repaired and rendered impregnable. In 1793, the English army, under the duke of York, attempted to besiege it, but were compelled to retire. It is the most important town and harbour on the whole coast, and having been declared a free port, had much commerce. By the river Colm, and two canals, one to Bruges and the other to Furness, it has a water communication with various parts of the interior country. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold forty ships of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 80,000 : 22 miles S W Ostend, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunleer, a town of Ireland, county of Louth ; a borough town, which sends 2 members to the Irish parliament : 7 miles N Drogheda.

Dunlop, a village in Ayresshire, celebrated for its rich and delicate cheese.

Dunmannus Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S W coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 14 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 broad, S of Bantry Bay, affording a safe harbour, lon. 9 40 W, lat. 51 30 N at its mouth.

Dunmow, *Grest*, a town of England,

county of Essex ; has a manufacture of baize : 37 miles N N E London.

Dunmow, Little, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory : and is still famous for the custom instituted in the reign of Henry III. by Robert de Fitzwalter, and now the tenure of the manor ; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon 2 pointed stones, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a sitch of bacon. Some old records mention several that have claimed and received it. It has been actually received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshal, in Essex. It has been demanded more recently still ; but the ceremony being attended with a great expense to the lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

Dunnet, a town of Scotland, county of Caithness, situated on the E side of a bay to which it gives name. In the year 1791, the number of souls was 1400 : 5 miles E Thurso.

Dunnope, a cape or promontory on the S E coast of the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel : about 70 leagues W from Beachy Head, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

Dunfer, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick, containing 2324 souls. About a mile from the town is a medicinal spring, called *Dunfer Spru*, first discovered in the year 1747, and lately repaired at the expense of a gentleman who was cured of a complaint in his stomach : 29 miles S E Edinburgh.

Dunferry, a small island near the N coast of Scotland : 4 miles E S E Faront Head.

Dunstable, an ancient town of England, county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. The principal trade, and that very great, is manufacturing hats, and baskets of straw : 20 miles S Bedford, and 33 N N W London.

Dunster, a town of England, in the county of Somerset : 20 miles W Bridgewater.

Dunwich, a town of England, county of Suffolk, formerly consisting of 8 parishes, and surrounded with walls and gates : most of the town is destroyed by encroachments of the sea, and not 1 church left. The walls of the town enclose 7 acres, and the remains of 2 gates are yet visible : 30 miles N E Ipswich.

Duquella, a province of Africa, in the empire

empire of Morocco, about 25 leagues in length, and 20 broad; exceedingly fertile in corn and pastures.

Durakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea: 63 miles W Archangel.

Durance, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Avignon.

Durango, a town of Spain, province of Biscay: about 3 leagues from the sea coast, and 4 E Bilbao.

Durazzo, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named *Epidaurinus* and *Derracium*, strong and populous, with a good harbour; the see of a Greek bishop: 38 miles S S E Ragusa.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourte: 20 miles N Bastogne.

Durekheim, or *Turekheim*, a town of Germany, in Upper Rhine: 14 miles W Mannheim, and 14 N Landau.

Duren, see *Dueren*.

Durham, a county of England; bounded N by Northumberland, E by the German Sea. It is about 107 miles in circumference, and divided into 4 wards, which contain 1 city, 9 towns, and about 100,000 inhabitants. This county for its size, is, perhaps, one of the most hilly in the kingdom, the hills are, in general, covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-stone, free-stone, marble, &c. Grind stones are found a little to the S of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcastle; these form an article of exportation to most parts of the habitable globe. There are also several quarries of fire-stone, immense quantities of which are exported to be used in ovens, furnaces, &c. The climate is very uncertain, and the harvest hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions. The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, sail-cloths, salt, steel, glass, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron foundries, coppers, paper, &c. Durham is the capital.

Durham, capital of the above county, is situated on 7 hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, has been whimsically compared to a crab, the body being represented by the center of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws, by the several streets branching every way. It is almost surrounded and intersected every way by the river Wear. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The diocese extends over the

counties of Durham and Northumbreland. The cathedral is a grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The city contains about 2000 houses, and about 9000 inhabitants. The castle is supposed to have been built by some English, as a protection against William the Norman, and strengthened and enlarged by him. Besides the cathedral, there are 6 other parish churches: 120 miles S Edinburgh, 66 N N W York, and 259 N London, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 47 N.

Durlach, a town of Germany, in Swabia. It contains a castle, with a mint, a Latin school, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and stuffs; the environs are fertile, especially in fruit and wine: 16 miles S Spire.

Dursley, a town of England, county of Gloucester, celebrated for its manufacture of broadcloth: 15 miles S Gloucester.

Dusky Bay, on the S W coast of the southernmost island of New Zealand, lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 40 S.

Dusseldorp, a city of Germany, in Westphalia, on the river Dussel, at its conflux with the Rhine; strong and well built: it contains about 10,000 souls. The palace belonging to the elector Palatine, contained a large collection of valuable pictures and statues before the late disturbances, but which are probably removed farther into Germany: 20 miles N N W Cologne.

Datlingen, a town of Germany, in Swabia, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, belonging to the duchy of Wurttemberg, though not joined to it, surrounded with walls: 25 miles N W Constance.

Duyveland, an island of Zealand, separated from the S E part of Schouwen, by a narrow passage; its dimensions about 3 leagues by 2.

Dвина, a river of Russia, which rises in the southern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, a little to the N of Archangel.

Dвина, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dyrë, a chain of mountains in Africa, lat. 11 N. [Bruce.]

Dysart, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, with a small harbour on the N side of the Frith of Forth; the principal trade is in coals: 11 miles N Edinburgh.

Дуиш, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, lon. 9 44 W, lat. 53 16 N.

E

EAGLE, anciently the name of the river Nile. [Diodorus Siculus.]

Eagle Island, near the western coast of Ireland: lon. 9 54 W, lat. 54 17 N.

Eaooove, or *Eooa*, or *Middelburg*, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interspersed with tracts covered with grass. It was first discovered by Tasman, in 1643, lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

Earlston, a town in Berwickshire, on the river Leader: 35 miles S E Edinburgh.

Earn, a river of Scotland, which rises in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay, a little below Perth.

Easingwold, a town of England, county of York; the principal trade is in bacon and butter: 13 miles N N W York.

Eastbourn, a town of England, county of Suffex, situated not far from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded with hills: lately become a well frequented place for sea bathing: 16 miles S E Lewis, and 64 S S E London.

Easter Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, and iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. One well of good water is found at the E end of the island. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren; rats are the only quadruped, and there are but few birds. Yet here are found potatoes, plantains, sugar-canes, and fowls. The people are very thievish, their ears are long beyond proportion, and their bodies scarcely any thing of the human figure, lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S. [Cook.]

Eauze, an ancient town of France department of the Gers: a celebrated city in the time of the Romans: 17 miles W S W Condon.

Ebathie, a christian village on the Nile. An opinion that no Mahometan can live there is the people's greatest security, among such bad neighbours. [Bruce.]

Eberach, a town of Germany, Franconia: 7 miles S W Bamberg.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine: 11 miles E Heidelberg.

Eberberg, a castle of Germany, in the

palatinate of the Rhine: 5 miles S W Creutznach.

Eberstein, a county and principality of Germany, in Swabia, situated between the margraviate of Baden, and duchy of Wurtemberg. The town and castle of Eherstein are 2 miles W Kuppenheim.

Elber, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated on a river of the same name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houses, and many mosques caravaneras, bazars, and other handsome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkish language is spoken, in the other the Persian: 40 miles W Casbin.

Ebreuil, a town of France, department of the Allier, on the Scioule, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues W Cannat.

Ebro, the ancient *Iberus*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturia, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Tortosa, in Catalonia.

Elbsforf, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg; celebrated for its honey, of which the inhabitants sell annually to the amount of several thousand crowns: 7 miles W N W Ultzen.

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 12 miles E Dumfries, noted for its monthly market for cattle.

Ecclesball, a town of England, county of Stafford; its principal trade is pedlary: 7 miles N W Stafford.

Ecija, or *Exija*, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Xenil containing 6 parishes, 20 convents, 6 hospitals, and about 9000 souls, situated in a valley surrounded with small hills, which makes it the warmest place of Andalusia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place: 55 miles E N E Seville.

Edu, one of the Orkney islands, about 7 miles long, and half a mile to 2 miles broad: 8 miles N N E Pamona. It contains several villages, lat. 59 2 N.

Edam, an island near Batavia, where the Dutch placed criminals, and employed them in divers sorts of work.

Edam, a town of Holland, situated near the Zuyder Sea. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river Ey, on which it stands, and which, with the dam thrown up against the inundations of that river, gives its name to the town. It holds the 9th rank among the small cities of the states: 12 miles N Amsterdam, lat. 52 32 N.

Eddystone

Eddystone Rocks, well known to seamen who navigate the English Channel. They lie nearly in the fair way from the Start to the Lizard, and are, therefore, an object of the utmost importance to mariners. Hence it is, that on the summit of the largest rock a lighthouse has been erected, to serve as a beacon, or signal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The first lighthouse was erected in 1696, and resisted many violent storms, but was blown down on the 27th of November, 1703, in which the projector, who then happened to be in it, and all his attendants, perished. The corporation of the Trinity House afterwards erected another in 1709, and, to support the expense, laid a duty on all vessels passing it. This was burnt down in 1755, and rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton, within four years afterwards; this also was burnt down in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774. The building, as it is now constructed, consists of 4 rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland stone and granite are united together by a strong cement, and let into horizontal steps by dovetails on the S W. The ingenious architect discovered that Portland stone was likely to be destroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expensive and laborious, the external part only was constructed with this, and the internal part with the other. To form a strong and broad base, and a strong bulk of matter to resist the waves, the foundation is one entire solid mass of stones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. It is about 80 feet in height: 5 leagues S S W Plymouth, and 45 E Lizard Point, lon. 4 16 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, on the border of Yorkshire, crosses the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the sea, called *Solway Frith*, about 7 miles below Carlisle.

Eder, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic: 10 miles N E Cape Cantin.

Edeffu, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, near the Vistricza, called by the Turks *Moglena*: it was at one time the residence of the Macedonian kings,

before Philip embellished Pella: 44 miles W N W Saloniki, and 316 W Constantinople, lat. 40 50 N.

Edgbill, a place of England, county of Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between the unfortunate Charles I. and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October, 1642, in which 5000 men were killed. Neither party could claim the victory: 14 miles S Warwick.

Edgware, a town of England, county of Middlesex: 8 miles N W London.

Edikofen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where a battle was fought between the Prussians and the French on the 12th of July, 1794; the contest was long and bloody, but the victory doubtful: the battle was renewed the next day, and ended in favour of the French: 4 miles N Landau.

Edinburgh, a city of Scotland, capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name, situated on 3 hills, about 2 miles from the Frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and steep, is occupied by the Old Town, the houses of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of 7 to 11, and in some instances even to 14, stories. From the castle, which stands on the western point of the hill, extends a broad street a mile long. On each side of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the N and S. The hill on which the Old Town is situated, had once a lake on each side, towards the N and the S, now both built over. The Old Town is continued to the southern hill, with bridges of communication between. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid increase and improvement within these few years than Edinburgh. The New Town is built entirely of stone, with considerable taste, on the northern hill, and consists of a number of streets, built in straight lines, and intersected with handsome squares. The university of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582, by queen Mary and James VI, and has risen to an eminent degree of reputation. The professors have small salaries, and are classed into divinity, physic, law, and arts and sciences. The number of students in the different professions is estimated at a thousand, of whom 400 study physic. The degrees bestowed by the university of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and physic, and master of arts. In the year 1681, a charter was granted

granted by Charles II, for a royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The university stands on the S side of the town, with houses for the professors, a hall, library, and public schools; the students lodge in the town. The buildings of the S Town are elegant and extensive; and the New College, begun in 1789, forms a very striking object. The university of Edinburgh is celebrated in all quarters of the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. Of the other buildings in Edinburgh, a few only can be noticed: the Royal Exchange, built in 1753; the Register Office; the Physician's Hall; Heriot's Hospital, a Gothic structure, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys; Watson's Hospital, for the support of the sons of decayed merchants; a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736; the Public Dispensary; and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the Assembly Rooms, the Concert Hall, the Hall for the Royal Archers, the Theatre Royal, and the Equestrian Circus. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, 4 miles to the W. The city is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, and a guild-council, and 25 common-council, composed of merchants and tradesmen. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon, or warden. A constant guard of 75 men, in an uniform, are kept in the guard house to patrol the streets every night. Edinburgh is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and sends 1 member to the British parliament: 378 miles N London, lon. 3 13 W, lat. 55 53 N.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland; of which Edinburgh is the capital. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, lime stone, and black marble. It sends 1 member to the British parliament.

Edom, (the Land of,) in its most prosperous state, was bounded N by Canaan, and the Lake Asphaltites; E by Midian; S by the Red Sea; W by Amalekitis. This tract is very mountainous, and a great desert; with few streams of water, but latent springs sufficient for the inhabitants, who know where to find them. The most remarkable places of Edom,

were, Teman, Bozrah, Dedan, Elath, Esongeber, and Mount Hor, where Aaron died. It is now inhabited by wandering Arabs. [Topog. Dict.]

Efferding, a town of Germany, in Austria: 10 miles W Lintz, and 100 W Vienna.

Efrim, a town of Egypt: 27 miles E S E Alexandria.

Egeri, or *Aegeri*, one of the grand communities, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug.

Egg, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circumference: 4 miles S the island of Sky.

Egbom, a town of England, county of Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed: 18 miles W London.

Eglisau, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur: 15 miles N Zurich.

Egmont Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 6 miles long, and 4 broad, the land low and full of trees. It was discovered by Wallis 1766. Various instruments were found here resembling the mechanic tools of Europe, formed of shells and stones. Here the dead are left under a kind of canopy unburied, to consume, lon. 138 30 W, lat. 19 20 S. [Wallis.]

Egra, or *Chebbe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly Imperial, and in possession of towns and villages; it yet preserves some valuable privileges, and contains a college and 3 convents. Near it are some medicinal springs, whose water is exported in bottles sealed with the arms of the town: 76 miles W Prague, lat. 49 59 N.

Egremont, a town of England, county of Cumberland, situated on a small river near the Irish Sea: 6 miles S S E Whitehaven, and 299 N London.

Eguimba, or *Elguimba*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, at the foot of mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

Egypt, a country of Africa; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, on the S by mountains, which separate it from Nubia, and on the W by the deserts of Lybia. Its length from N to S about 500 miles, its breadth about 160. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending in a long and narrow valley from Syene to Grand Cairo. Two ridges of mountains form the outlines of Upper Egypt, running along each side of the Nile till, reaching Grand Cairo,



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Cairo, the western ridge takes its course towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red Sea; the former consists of sandy hills, the base of which is a calcareous stone, the other of stony rocks. Beyond these mountains, on each side, are deserts; between them lies a long plain, whose greatest breadth is not more than 9 leagues. In this valley rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the N and S; and Lybia and the isthmus of Suez to the E and W; bounded by sandy deserts, it contains slips of land fertile and well cultivated on the borders of the river and canals; and in the centre, that tract which is called *Delta*, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into 3 parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said*, or *Al Said*, which extends from Syene to Mansalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *I'eflani*; and Lower Egypt, the best part of which was the *Delta*, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many more cities; the other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and its fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers, and by Moses himself, who must needs have been well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all sorts, but particularly rice; inasmuch, that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome, while subject to the Roman empire, it is now the principal country which supplies Constantinople. The most plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and that province which is now called *Al Fayoum*, supposed to be the ancient Heracleotic name, the capital of which, bearing the same name, is thought to have been either Heracleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arsinoe, and is said by the natives to have been built by Joseph, to whom they own themselves obliged for the improvements of this territory; which being much the lowest part of Egypt, was before nothing but a standing pool, till that patriarch, by cutting canals and particularly the great one which reaches from the Nile to the Lake Morris, drained it of the water, and clearing it of the rushes and marshy weeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the most fertile and best cultivated land in the whole kingdom, containing

a great number of villages, and yields grapes and other fruits in abundance; and it fails not bearing even in those years when the Nile, not rising to its usual height, occasions a scarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are still 80 canals, like rivers, several of which are 20, 30, and 40 leagues in length, receiving and distributing the inundation over the country. Except 6, the others are almost all filled up, and are dry when the Nile is low. The grand lakes of Morris, Bahira, and Mareotis, were vast reservoirs to contain the superabundant waters, and afterwards disperse them among the neighbouring plains. Besides these reservoirs, all the towns a little distance from the Nile are surrounded by spacious ponds, for the convenience of the inhabitants and agriculture. Twelve hundred years has this country been subjected to a people, who, not farmers themselves, have suffered these great works to perish, and the ignorance of its present government will complete their destruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decrease, and barren sands every where accumulate. When the Turks conquered Egypt, in 1517, the Lake Mareotis, was near the walls of Alexandria, and the canals through which its waters ran to that city was navigable. This lake has disappeared, and the lands it watered, which, according to historians, produced corn, wine, and fruits in abundance, are become deserts, where the melancholy traveller finds neither tree, shrub, nor verdure. The very canal, the work of Alexander, necessary for the subsistence of the city he had built, is almost filled up; it is dry, except when the waters are at the highest point of inundation, and then soon becomes so again. Population has equally suffered: ancient Egypt supplied food to 8,000,000 of inhabitants, and to Italy and the neighbouring provinces likewise. Old men are numerous; and many ride on horseback at 80. The food they eat in the hot season much contributes to the preservation of their health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulse, and milk. They bathe frequently, eat little; seldom drink fermented liquors, and mix much lemon juice in their food. This abstinence preserves vigour to a very advanced age. The waters of the Nile are lighter, softer, and more agreeable to the taste than almost any other. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the sea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the sun's heat,

heat, and preserve a delightful temperature. The greatest torment of the inhabitants are the gnats and musquitos, which, rising by millions out of the marshes, swarm in the air and the houses. The handkerchief must be held in the hand all day. It is the first thing a visitor receives, and at night it is necessary to sleep under musquiteros. Diseases of the eyes are the commonest in Egypt, where the blind are numerous. Eight thousand of these unfortunate people are decently maintained in the great mosque of Grand Cairo. The small-pox is very common in Egypt, without committing great ravages. As to pulmonary diseases, which in cold countries carry off so many in the prime of youth, they are unknown in this happy climate. The unhealthy season in Egypt is from February till the end of May; the S winds blow at intervals, and load the atmosphere with a subtle dust, which makes breathing difficult, and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes insupportable, and the thermometer suddenly rises 12 degrees. The inhabitants call this season *khamfin*, fifty, because these winds are most felt between Easter and Whitsuntide, during which they eat rice, vegetables, fresh fish, and fruits; bathing frequently, and using plenty of perfumes and lemon juice, with which regimen they prevent the dangerous effects of the *khamfin*. A proof that the plague is not native in Egypt is, that, except in time of great famine, it never breaks out in Grand Cairo, nor the inland towns, but always begins at seaports, on the arrival of Turkish vessels, and travels to the capital, whence it proceeds as far as Syene. Having come to a period in Grand Cairo, and being again introduced by the people of Upper Egypt, it renews with greater fury, and sometimes sweeps off 2 or 300,000 souls; but always stops in the month of June, or those who catch it then are always cured. This country was formerly infested with crocodiles and sea-horses, but they are now so much destroyed, that they are rarely seen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. Among the plants which they cultivate are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, sesame, flax, beans, melons, sugar canes, carthamus, colocintida, &c. The splendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt, give evident proofs of the enlightened understanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country. The government is composed of a

pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys, or sangiacs, who, being at the head of the provinces and the armies, in reality enjoy all the power; absolute power is confided over to them, the pacha remains no longer than while he is subservient to their designs; should he dare to speak in defence of his master's interest, or those of the Egyptians, he becomes a state criminal; the divan assembles, and he is expelled. The real native Egyptians are the Copts, these only are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These people are among the first who embraced Christianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conqueror the free exercise of their religion, and since they have ever had churches, priests, bishops, and a patriarch, who resides at Constantinople. Numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Inland trade, hatching eggs, and the art of raising bees, is almost the whole of their knowledge. The Arabs constitute two thirds of the present inhabitants of Egypt, but of different manners; some, who inhabit the banks of the Nile, are generally thieves and pirates; others, governed by their sheiks, who possess various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of disguise, without falsehood or knavery; haughty, but generous and hospitable. Another species of Arabs are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed residence. The Mograbians, or western Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt; they devote themselves, some to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, exclusive of Janissaries and Assassins; the other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to which may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole about 4,000,000. It was foretold by the prophet Ezekiel, that Egypt should become "the basest among the kingdoms," that their number should be diminished, and that they should no more rule over the nations, and that their country should be laid waste by the hand of strangers, and that there should be no more a Prince of the land of Egypt. (Ezek. chap. 29 and 30.) How literally has this prophecy been fulfilled! Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by civil wars; and the late military conquests of the French and English, have probably terminated forever the Ottoman power in Egypt. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed

visited by all travellers ; the largest takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years : many of these have been carried to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo.

[Thevenot, Ledyard, Volney, Sonini.]

Ebingen, a town of Swabia : 12 miles S W Ulm.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the lower electorate, and considered as the key of the Rhine and the Moselle, near Coblenz, on the opposite side of the Rhine. This fortress was besieged by the French in 1796 for 3 months, but were compelled by the Austrians to raise the siege.

Eichsfeld, or *Eisfeld*, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, belonging to the electorate of Mentz.

Einabi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 36 miles N Dagnizlu.

Einbeck, or *Eimbeck*, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, on the Ilmen, enclosed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c. and containing 830 houses. It is the chief manufacturing town in the whole principality : 30 miles S S W Hildesheim, and 48 S S W Brunswick.

Einzellee, a town on the S W coast of the Caspian Sea, consisting of two parts, the Old and the New. The former is inhabited by Persians and Armenians, under the government of the Sophy ; the latter by Russians and Armenians, under the government of Russia. A garrison of 30 soldiers are stationed here under the Russian Consul. The town consists of 300 houses, mostly built of reeds. There is here an Armenian and Russian church. [Coxe.]

Eisenach, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the Nesse, where the representatives of the state assemble. It has a college, a seminary for divinity, and an orphan house : 40 miles E Weimar, lat. 50 46 N.

Eisenach, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wine is made, but of a very indifferent sort. It has some mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with some salt springs. It gives 2 vote

to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diet and assemblies of the circle.

Eisleben, a town of Germany, in Saxony. It contains 3 churches and about 700 houses. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town : 12 miles E Mansfeld, and 12 W Hall.

Eithon, or *Tibon*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea : 26 miles N Aberdeen.

Eitiat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Tedla, defended with walls, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Ekaterinslaw, a government of Russia, bounded on the W by the dominions of Turkey, on the N W by the government of Kiov, on the N by the government of Charkov, on the E by the country of the Cossacs, and on the S by the Black Sea ; divided into 2 provinces, *Ekaterinossavskoi*, and *Taurida*. This government contains the greatest part of that territory which was wrested by the present empress from the Turks, and comprises New Russia, the former government of Azoph, and Crim Tartary. *Ekaterinslawskoi* comprehends what has formerly been called *Budziac Tartary*, and the *Ukraine*.

Ekenas, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the N coast of the Gulf of Finland ; the harbour is not good : 50 miles S E Abo.

Ekmin, see *Ackmin*.

Ekron, the northernmost of 5 cities in Palestine, which gave name to the 5 lordships of the Philistines. It was N of Gath, in the N border of Judah, and was a place of great wealth, and famous for its idol Baalzebub, next in repute to Dagon. All vestiges of this place have been extinct many centuries.

[Topographic Dict.]

Elkas, a town of Egypt : 21 miles S Cairo.

Elab, (*Valley of*) lay on the road from Eleutheropolis to Jerusalem. Here David slew Goliath, who was 12 feet 8 inches high, and whose coat of mail weighed 189 pounds Troy. [Topographic Dict.]

Elam, was a powerful kingdom on the river Ulai, E of Tigris, near the Persian Gulf. It was the Sufiana of the Greeks.

Elatb, was a commodious haven on the Red Sea, adjoining the S S E part Edom. It was for a long time a station for the shipping, employed in the India trade. It is near the road which the Egyptians travel in their pilgrimages to Mecca.

Remains

Remains of this city were visible in the 14th century. It was a great mart for the Tyrians. [Topographic Dict.]

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; it contains 2 good harbours, some mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of fine marble. Iron is made here equal to the best Swedish, by a process more economical, and expeditious than that of the furnaces of Europe. The iron mines, and those of loadstone, with which this island is impregnated, render the approach to it perceptible by navigators from the variation which the compass there undergoes: 36 miles W Cape Corso, lat. 42 53 N. [Sonini.]

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; passes to Koninggratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittenberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Glückstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe. The views in passing the Elbe from Toplitz to Dresden, are sometimes wild and sublime; sometimes elegant and cheerful. In some places the river appears like the bottom of a ditch between two ranges of rocks, 2000 feet high, ascending nearly in a perpendicular direction from its sides; in others it flows between gently rising hills, clad with vines. Now it meanders through meadows dressed in green, covered with flocks, and now it washes the walls of a fortress, a town or a village. Among the most remarkable objects that meet the eye of the traveller on this route is the fortress of Konigstein, the strong hold of Saxony, and one of the strongest places in Europe, being, on the river side at least, hewed out of a solid rock. [Adams' MS. letter.]

Elbeuf, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Seine: 10 miles S Rouen.

Elbing, or *Elblang*, a seaport town of Prussia, situated on a river of the same name, near the Frische Haffe. It is a place of considerable trade, and was till very lately Hanseatic. The Roman Catholics make use of the largest church, the Lutherans have 8 others, the Calvinists have places of worship, and other sects are tolerated: 30 miles S E Dantzick.

Eleatif, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on

the W coast of the gulf of Persia: 300 miles S Bussorah, lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 N.

Elbe, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated in a forest of palms and olive trees; the environs produce a great quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is salt, and not good, that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a distance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient splendor make it supposed to be the ancient *Illici*: 8 miles S W Alicant.

Elbe, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 27 miles S E Alcaraz.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 5 miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, 10 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are 3 gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

[Goldhingham, Niebuhr, Grose.]

Eleutherus river, mentioned in the Macabees, formed the boundary between ancient Syria and Phenice. [Shaw.]

Eleuthes, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the N W of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China, see *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, near the river Lossie, formerly the see of a bishop: 30 miles E Inverness, and 100 N Edinburgh.

El'gis, a town of Egypt: 6 miles S Abu-Girge.

Elhamma, a town of Africa, in Tripoli, lat. 34 N.

Elin, where the Israelites found 12 fountains of water, and 70 palm trees, lies in the N skirts of the Desert, 2 leagues from Tor, where are now 9 wells, and 2000 palm trees. [Shaw.]

Elkatta, a town of Egypt: 14 miles N W Cairo.

Elkholm, a seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 24 miles W Carlskroon, lat. 56 20 N.

Ellercna, a town of Spain, in Estremadura,

dura, belonging to the knights of the order of St. Jago, by whom it was founded: 55 miles N Seville, and 52 W Cordova.

Ellesmere, a town of England, in Shropshire, near a lake famous for fish: 16 miles N Shrewsbury.

Elliebpour, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Berar, subject to the Nizam. It was formerly the capital of Berar: 144 miles N E Aurungabad, lon. 78 5 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Elme, *St.* a cattle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmedea, or *Elmadia*, called likewise *Africa*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tunis; formerly a place of great strength and importance; but the harbour is now ruined and choked up, lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra: 62 miles W Prague.

El-Net-Tefzier, a flourishing town of Palestine. Here is a fair held every Monday. It is a rendezvous of the Caravans going to Grand Cairo, and the Bashaw of Damascus stops here with his court as he annually goes to Jerusalem.

[Mariti.]

Elplin, a town of Ireland, county of Roscommon: 75 miles N W Dublin.

Elsinburgb, a seaport of Schonen, in Sweden, whence there is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark: 7 miles E Elsinore.

Elsinore, or *Helsingor*, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zeland. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortresses of Cronborg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails, and pays a toll at Elsinore. This is the public law of Europe. All vessels, besides a small duty, are rated at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only 1 per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and

of the 2 Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000l: 20 miles N Copenhagen, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Elteman, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Eltenberg, a lofty and extensive mountain in the duchy of Cleves. It is crowned by an ancient fortress, and stands at the extreme point of a promontory, 6 miles E Cleves.

Eltham, a town of England, county of Kent: 8 miles E S E London.

El-Tor, a town of Arabia, on the E coast of the Red Sea, 50 m. S. Mt. Sinai.

Elvas, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, near the Guadiana. It contains, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, two hospitals, seven convents, and with its environs 12,400 souls; near it is a fortress, called the *Lippe*. An academy was founded here in the year 1733. Here is a cistern so large as to contain water enough to serve the town for 6 months, supplied by an aqueduct 3 miles in length: 140 miles E Lisbon.

Elwangen, a town of Germany, in a principality of the same name, on the river Jaxt: 32 miles N Ulm, and 42 N N W Augsborg.

Ely, a city of England, county of Cambridge, situated on the Ouse, in a fenny country, called *The Isle of Ely*. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop of Ely is the head. The number of inhabitants is about 2500: 17 miles N Cambridge, and 69 N London.

Elysian Fields, feigned by the poets to be the happy regions for the everlasting reception of happy souls departed from their bodies, after passing the Stygian Lake. These fields are in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, near the Acheron Lake, and the Cumaean Cave, see *Cuma*. [Topographic Dict.]

Embab, a town of Egypt: 2 miles W Cairo.

Embar, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Embaul, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Damel, lon. 15 37 W, lat. 15 15 N.

Emboli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: a colony from Athens. It is called by the Christians *Christopolis*, but is little better than a heap of ruins: 48 miles E Saloniki.

Embrun, a city of France, department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance; before

before the revolution, the see of an archbishop, containing 5 parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants : 17 miles E Gap.

Embs, or *Ems*, a town of Swabia, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur : 10 miles S Bregentz.

Embs, or *Ems*, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the German Ocean, below Embden.

Emden, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of E Friseland, on the E side of the Embs, near the mouth ; large, strong, and commercial, divided into Old and New Town, with 2 fauxburgs. It contains 8000 inhabitants, and has 3 churches for Calvinists, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites and Jews. It is a free port. The right of protection has been purchased, by the king of Prussia, of the Dutch. Its territory includes several towns and villages, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Emessa, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emfras, a town of Abyssinia, commanding a pleasant view of the lake Izana. It consists of about 300 houses, lon. 37 43 30 E, lat. 12 12 38 N.

[Bruce.]

Emly, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary ; an archbishopric : 15 miles W Cashel.

Emmaus, was a village 7 or 8 miles N Jerusalem. The Romans planted a colony here, and erected the place into a city, and called it *Nicopolis*.

[Topographic Dict.]

Emmerich, or *Emmerick*, a town of Germany, Westphalia, surrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1247. It contains 4 churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, 1 each ; the Roman Catholics have 4 convents, 6 miles E Cleves.

Emoui, or *Hio-men*, an island near the SE coast of China, in the province of Fo-Kien, about 15 miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of vessels, with sufficient depth of water ; where the emperor keeps a garrison of several thousand men. In the beginning of this century it was frequented by European vessels for trade, but is now neglected for Canton. It has a magnificent pagod, dedicated to their god Fo, lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno : 15 miles W Florence.

Enbourn, E and W in Berks, near Newbury, England, famous for the ludicrous custom of the manor. On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to enjoy her free bench, in all his copyhold lands, *dum sela et cista fuerit*, while she remains a widow and chaste ; but if she be incontinent she forfeits her widow's estate. She may recover it however, if she will come into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and repeat the following lines :

————— " Here I am,

Riding on a black ram,

Like a whore as I am ;

And for my crinum crancum,

Have lost my bincum bancum ;

And for my tail's game,

Have done this worldly shame :

Wherefore I pray you Mr. Steward,

Let me have my lands again."

In consequence of this penance, the Steward, according to custom, is obliged to readmit her free bench. [Topog. Dict.]

Enckhusen, a seaport town of Holland, on the coast of the Zuyder Sea, which encompasses two thirds of it, and forms it into a peninsula. The harbour is obstructed by sand, so that large vessels cannot enter with convenience : it is however a port of good trade, particularly in salt fish. The streets are clean, with a great number of canals, the houses handsome, and the public buildings good, especially the town-house, which is embellished with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amsterdam. The three towns Enckhusen, Hoorn, and Medemblic, have the privilege of coining money each 7 years alternately : 28 miles NNE Amsterdam, lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Enckendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein : 6 miles SE Rendsburg.

Ende, one of the smaller Molucca islands, lon. 120 E, lat. 8 30 S.

Endeavour Straits, a narrow sea, between New Guinea and New Holland, explored by Capt. Cook, 1770.

Endeavour River, a river on the NE coast of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for vessels to sail more than a mile above the bar, lon. 145 12 E, lat. 15 26 S.

Ending, a town of Germany, in Austrian Swabia, near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

Endor, an ancient and considerable city of the half tribe of Manassah, on the W

of the Jordan, 4 miles S Mount Tabor, famous as the residence of the Witch of Endor, mentioned 2 Sam. 28th. ch.

Enfield, a town of England, county of Middlesex : 12 miles N London.

Engadina, a district of the country of the Grisons, in a valley on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyrol, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into 2 communities ; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 4000, 4 or 500 of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces pasture, but not sufficient corn for the wants of the people : Zutz is esteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina, is divided into 3 communities ; the soil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things necessary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place. The people are very industrious and civil to strangers. [Coxe.]

Engano, or *Deceit Island*, near the S W coast of the island of Sumatra, lon. 102 44 E, lat. 5 9 S.

Engelach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim : 15 miles S W Alfeld.

Engelberg, an abbey of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwald, in a valley surrounded with lofty mountains. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald are its protectors : 4000 inhabitants.

Engelholm, a seaport town of Sweden, on the E side of the Categat, in a considerable bay, with good anchorage : 36 miles N Lund, and 45 W Christianstadt. lon. 12 49 E, lat. 56 13 N.

Engers, a town of Germany, on the Rhine : 11 miles N Coblenz.

Engien, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault : 30 miles N N E Valenciennes, 15 S W Brussels.

Engia, an island near the coast of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name ; anciently called *Egina*, and *Myrmidonia*, which last name it obtained from the activity and industry of the inhabitants, compared to ants : about 10 leagues in circumference ; but rendered by rocks nearly inaccessible, except on the N W. It has no harbours. It has 1 town which contains about 800 houses, and in it are seen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and of another dedicated to Jupiter : 25 miles S S W Athens, lat. 37 42 N.

England, a country of Europe, which forms the principal part of the kingdom

and island of Great Britain ; bounded on the N by Scotland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Irish Sea. It extends from 50 to 55 40 N lat. and from 1 50 E, to 6 W lon. from Greenwich. England is divided into 40 shires or counties, and contains 2 archbishops, and 24 bishops, who are peers of the realm, and all appointed by the king ; besides the see of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as descendants from the lords of Man ; but not being a peer of England, he has no seat in parliament. The nobility of England are created by the king, and form a distinct branch of the legislature ; their consent is necessary to the formation of every law, with a power to reject or alter any bill, except a money bill, which has passed the house of commons ; a majority of votes determines, and an absent peer can vote by proxy. Every nobleman accused of any crime must be judged by his peers. The house of commons consists of 558 members, chosen by the counties, cities, and towns of England, Scotland, and Wales ; of which 489 are chosen for England, 24 for Wales, and 45 for Scotland. These are the representatives of the people at large. The standing army of Great Britain is very large. In the year 1792, the establishment consisted of 7 regiments of dragoon guards, 19 regiments of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot guards, and 77 regiments of foot, besides marines and artillery. Since the breaking out of the French war, the number of regiments has been increased. The navy of England is the largest and best appointed of any in the world ; the number of seamen, in time of peace, is calculated at rather more than 14,000 ; the number in time of war depends on circumstances. In the American war they were more than 100,000. The continual wars in which this country has been engaged, have increased the expenses of the nation so much, that the actual debt amounts to at least 350,000,000 sterling, to pay the annual interest of which it has been necessary to lay heavy taxes. The militia of the kingdom, are regiments of men raised in each county by ballot, for the internal defence of the kingdom, which they are never to leave without their own consent. The climate is healthy, though uncertain ; frequent changes happen in the weather, and those sudden and unexpected, which render the harvests,

vests, especially in the northern counties, precarious: yet very rarely does it happen but with care and attention the industrious husbandman will be rewarded by a profitable crop, and harvest well secured. The soil of England is various, and differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by some thought equal to the greater part of the German wines; other fruits have been introduced, for native fruits are few, and those not good; plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are, by the care and skill of the English gardeners, raised in the greatest plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewise the beech; the elm most probably is an exotic; but there are few plants in any part of the known world but what are introduced either into the plantation, the nursery, or the green-house, in England. Among the wild animals formerly were wolves, bears, foxes, deer, badgers, &c. The 2 first have been totally destroyed, the others yet remain. Among the domestic animals are cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, free-stone, lime-stone, slate, &c. The manufactures are various and extensive in every article made of wool, cotton, flax, silk, iron, steel, &c. Many villages and towns are employed in providing for the demands of merchants to almost every quarter of the globe. Rich commercial companies are established, who as well as individual merchants, export the manufactures of this country, and import others in their room. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Medway, the Humber, the Mersey, and the Tamer. London is the capital: the next towns in point of commercial importance are Bristol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbishops' sees; Oxford and Cambridge are universities. The number of inhabitants is estimated by some at 7,000,000, by others at only 5,000,000; a strange difference, but both must be uncertain.

Eniseisk, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Enisei; large, populous, and fortified with an extensive jurisdiction, which

pays annually a tribute in skins to the crown of Russia: 400 miles E N E Kollivan, 1692 E N E Astrachan, and 2293 E S E Petersburg, lat. 58 16 N.

Enköping, a town of Sweden, on the N side of the Mälar lake, in the province of Uppland: 21 miles S W Upsal.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, large and populous, situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town: 17 miles N W Limerick.

Ennisforth, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford; where is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some considerable iron works. It is a borough town. 10 miles N Wexford.

Enniskillen, a town of Ireland, county of Fermanagh, situated on an island in the river Erne. The linen manufacture flourishes, and produces its principal wealth. It is a borough town: 41 miles S Londonderry.

Eso, a town of European Turkey, in Romania; the see of a Greek archbishop: 28 miles N W Gallipoli.

Ens, or *Enns*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube, on an eminence, well built, and strongly fortified; containing a convent, an arsenal, and 2 castles, 1 of which is surrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Ensbürg*: 80 miles W Vienna.

Enfene, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile: 120 miles S Cairo, lat. 28 5 N.

Ensisheim, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine: 4 leagues S Colmar.

Entre-Duero-e-Minho, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Galicia, a province of Spain, on the E by the province of Tra-los-Montes and Spain, on the S by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the river Duero, and on the W by the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of sheep, and plenty of game and fish. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 parishes, 1130 convents, and 504,000 inhabitants; it has several seaports situated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. Braga is the capital.

Eper, a port of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Eperies, a town of Hungary, celebrated for

for its mines of salt : 20 miles N Calchaut, lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Epernay, a town of France, department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth : 17 miles N W Chalons.

Ephesus, once a celebrated city of Nalolia, anciently called Ionia. The Turks call it Ajafalee. The chief ornament of Ephesus was the celebrated Temple of Diana, built at the common charge of all Asia, and reckoned one of the Wonders of the world. It stood on a marsh, at the foot of a mountain, which rendered necessary immense drains, and deep foundations of stone. Philo Byzantius says, that in this work, the quarries of stone throughout the whole country, were almost exhausted. According to Pliny, 400 years were spent in erecting this temple by all Asia. It was 425 feet in length, 200 in breadth, supported by 127 marble pillars, 70 feet long, of which 27 were curiously carved, and the rest polished. Ceteromocates, or Dinocrates, who built Alexandria, was the chief architect. Of this wonderful structure there is nothing now remaining but a few broken pillars. The lofty church of St. John's, now converted into a Turkish mosque, is yet standing. The whole town now contains only 400 or 50 Turkish families of herdsmen and farmers, who live in low cottages of dirt, covered on the top with earth, and sheltered from the extremity of the weather by mighty masses of ruinous walls, the pride and ostentation of former days, and the emblem, in these, of the frailty of the world, and the transient vanity of human glory. These farmers and herdsmen are all that remains of this once populous city. There is not here a single christian family ; so literally is fulfilled the threatening of Jesus Christ. "Thy candlestick shall be removed out of his place." It has a good harbour, on a gulf of the same name, 40 miles S Smyrna, lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N. [Rycant, Newton, Thevenot.]

Ephrath, another name for *Bethlehem*, the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

Epinal, a city of France, department of the Vosges, on the Moselle, noted for its paper mills : 35 miles S E Nanci, lat. 43 10 N.

Epire, or *Epirus*, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, and included in that country, of which it forms the southern part, extending from Valonato Arta.

Epirus, the ancient kingdom of the *Æacidae*, now forms a part of Turkey in

Europe, by the name of *Lower Albania*, S of Albania, and E of the Ionian Sea. Parnassus and Helicon, 2 celebrated mountains, are in this territory: It is a good country for pasture, subject to the Turks.

Epping, a town of England, county of Essex, noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood : 17 miles N N E London.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine : 18 miles S S E Heidelberg.

Epsom, a town of England, county of Surry ; celebrated for a medicinal spring of a purgative quality : and downs on which are horse-races annually ; 15 miles S London.

Epsworth, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the isle of Axholm. John Wesley, the father of the methodists, was born here : 166 miles N London.

Erach, see *Ctesphbon*.

Erbach (*County of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia : the soil is mountainous, but produces enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants ; who make a large quantity of pot-ash, and feed a great number of cattle : it contains mines of lead, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver : the number of inhabitants is estimated at 23 or 24,000, who are chiefly Lutherans. *Erbach*, 20 miles N E Mannheim, is the capital. There is another town of this name, 11 miles W Mentz.

Erfurt, or *Ersfurt*, a city of Germany, in Lower Rhine, belonging to the elector of Mentz, who governs it by a stadtholder. It has an ecclesiastical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals may be made to the elector. The municipality is composed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous, the buildings in general in the Gothic style ; situated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by 2 castles, with a garrison. It contains, besides a college, a mitred abbey, and 7 others, 4 parish churches and 3 chapels for the Roman Catholics, and 11 churches for Lutherans, and an academy instituted for useful science ; a well furnished library, in which are several manuscript Bibles in the Hebrew characters ; and an university, composed of 5 colleges, whose professors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood ; it contains, besides the capital, 2 towns, and 73 villages :

ges : 110 miles W Dresden, and 160 E Cologne, lat. 50 50 N.

Erivan, or *Persian Armenia*, a province of Persia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. The country is mountainous, intersected with fertile valleys ; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent ; the winter is long. Game and fish abound : this is the country in which Noah's Ark is said to have rested after the flood, on a mountain, called by the Persians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezesan-ver*. The Armenians believed that Noah lived here both before and after the flood, and that it was the Paradise of Adam. This province is bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by Schirvan and a small province called *Mougan*, on the S by Aberbeitzan, and on the W by Turkish Armenia.

[Chardin.]

Erivan, or *Irwan*, capital of the above province, is situated in a plain, surrounded with mountains, and watered by 2 small rivers ; large, dirty, and ill built, and but indifferently peopled : the ramparts are of earth : the fortrefs is encompassed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houses, only inhabited by Persians ; the Armenians have shops there, but must not remain during the night. The churches of Christians are small, and half buried in the ground resembling catacombs : in the town and environs they reckon 28 convents for devotees of both sexes, but they are poorly endowed : 105 miles N W Astrabad, lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelenz, a town of Westphalia : 10 miles N Juliers.

Erlach, a town of Switzerland : 15 miles N W W Bern.

Erlang, a town of Franconia, divided into Old and New, with several churches, an university, and a palace : 10 miles N Nuremberg.

Ermeland, (*Bishopric of*.) a country surrounded by, and a province of, Prussia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunfsburg, and Heilsburg.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which empties into the Bay of Donegal, 3 miles below Bally Shanon.

Ernée, a town of France, with about 2400 inhabitants : 4 leagues W Mayenne.

Erquiko, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey, 320 miles S W Mecca.

Erzerum, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic to which it

gives name, and is a part of Armenia, situated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are usually covered with snow till the latter end of spring. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and defended with some square towers ; the houses are mean, and none of them large. The suburbs are inhabited by Christians. Of the inhabitants they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two thirds are Janissaries ; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbishop and 2 churches ; and 400 Greeks, who have a bishop and 1 mean church. The Greeks are mostly employed in manufacturing of copper, brought from some mines 3 days' journey from the city ; this, and a manufacture of the skin of a species of marten, are the only objects of their commerce. Erzerum is the staple of the merchandise of India, especially when the Arabians infest the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandise consists of silk from Persia, cotton, painted linens, spices, rhubarb from Bukharia, madder from Persia, zedoary, &c. This town was one of the last which was taken from the Greek emperors by the Arabians : 250 miles N N E Aleppo, and 510 E Constantinople, lat. 39 56 N.

Erzgebirg, a country of Upper Saxony, adjoining Leipzig. It owes its name to the mines which it contains, which, with its manufactures, constitute its only riches. This territory includes 64 towns, and 700 villages. Freyberg is the capital.

Escalaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 16 miles N Almeida.

Escalona, a town of New Castile, Spain, surrounded with walls : 32 miles S W Madrid.

Efsbrægen, a town of the Upper Rhine, Germany, with about 600 houses : 27 miles E S E Cassel.

Escorial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Guadara, which takes its name from a celebrated palace, or convent, called by the Spaniards, the 8th wonder of the world, founded by Philip V, in consequence of a vow made the day on which a battle was fought at St. Quentin, in the year 1557. It was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. It is in the shape of a gridiron, 4 stories high, and has (some say) 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors ; others make them much less in number. It is furnished with some capital paintings by the best masters, and a library,

library, which contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. It was taken by the allies, in the year 1706 : 12 miles N W Madrid.

Efsen, a town of Westphalia, on the German Ocean : 24 miles N N E Emden.

Efsarain, a town of Persia, province of Chorasan, famous for the great number of Authors it has produced : 80 miles E Astrabad.

Efk, a river of England, which runs into the Irish Sea near Ravenslafs.

Efk, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, at Musselburg.

Eftingen, an imperial town of Swabia, situated on an island formed by the Neckar. It holds the 3d rank at the diet and at the assembly of the circle ; 4 villages are under its jurisdiction. The environs produce excellent wine, known by the name of Neckaralden : 6 miles E S E Stuttgart, and 34 N W Ulm.

Efsne, a village on the Nile. It is the ancient Latopolis of which there are great remains, particularly, a spacious temple. Here resides an Arab Shekh ; the inhabitants are a greedy, bad people. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helena, called the convent of the martyrs. Here is a burial ground a mile in circumference ; many of the tombs are magnificent. [Bruce, Pococke.]

Efspiers, a town of Flanders : 8 miles N Tournay.

Espofenda, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Entre Duero-e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small vessels : 22 miles N Oporto, lat. 48 32 N.

Effeck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge over the marshes, 886½ geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a considerable pass between Hungary and Turkey ; several battles have been fought here. It is on the Drave : 17½ miles S by E Vienna.

Efsen, a town of Westphalia : 16 miles N N E Dusseldorp.

Efssex, a county of England, bounded N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk ; S by the river Thames. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns, 403 parishes, about 63,000 houses, and 325,000 inhabitants. The soil for the most part is fertile ; the principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander-seeds, caraway-seeds, potatoes, teazles for the woollen manufactures, rape, mustard, and cuse-seed ; all which find a ready market in London. The chief town is Chelmsford.

Eftambolic, a town of Arabia, near the coast of the Red Sea : 180 miles N N W Medina.

Eftampes, a town of France, department of the Seine : 15 miles E Chartres, lat. 48 26 N.

Eftaples, a town of France : 12 miles S Boulogne.

Efte, a town of Italy, in the Paduan : 11 miles S S W Padua.

Eftella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega ; defended by a castle, and containing 6 parish churches, 6 convents, an hospital, and an university : 17 miles S W Pampalona, and 155 N N E Madrid, lat. 42 40 N.

Eftepa, a town of Spain, in Seville ; celebrated for its olives and oil : 15 miles S Feija.

Eftibonia, see *Revel*.

Eftramadura, a province of Spain, bounded E by New Castile, and W by Portugal ; it formerly made part of Portugal. The country is mountainous, and the air in summer is exceedingly hot, wholesome to the natives, but insupportable to strangers. Spring water is scarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to use principally that of ponds. The soil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool constitute their principal commerce ; the hills are covered with oaks, whose acorns feed great herds of swine, which are all black. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulency, but are humane, affable, sincere, stout, and brave. The principal town is Badajoz.

Eftramadura, a province of Portugal, bounded N and N E by Beira, W by the Atlantic Ocean. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, &c. Large plains are covered with olive and other fruit trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a prodigious quantity of honey. The manufacture of salt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal town is Lisbon.

Eftremo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and one of the strongest towns in the kingdom, being surrounded with 10 bastions. It contains 3 churches, 2 hospitals, 6 convents, and about 7500 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthenware is established here, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble : 80 miles E Lisbon, lat. 38 46 N.

Etaples, or *Eftaples*, a seaport town of France,

France, department of the Straits of Calais, district of Boulogne, near the mouth of the Canche, in the English Channel, with a harbour for small vessels; the principal trade is fishing: 13 miles S Boulogne.

Etayab, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, on the N E side of the Jumna, the banks of which, in some places are 60 feet high, consisting of *concha*, or vitrified sand. There are but 2 tolerable houses in the place, though the town is large: 62 miles S E Agra, lon. 79 17 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Etham, the 2d encampment made by the Israelites in their march out of Egypt. About 50 miles from Cairo. [Shaw.]

Ethiopia, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Asia as Africa, for the Greeks called all those people whose skin was black or tawny, Ethiopians. At present, a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms S of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Monomotopa, &c.

Ethieune, *St.* a city of France department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its manufactures of steel and iron: 260 miles S by E Paris.

Etna, a mountain of Sicily, situated on the eastern part of the island, in the valley of Demona, and celebrated on account of its volcano, called by the inhabitants *Mount Gibello*. The country round about is exceedingly fertile. In the lower region of the mountain are vineyards, cornfields, and pastures; the second is crowded with forests of oaks, beech, and firs; the third, or most elevated, is uncultivated, and covered with congealed snow, of which the Sicilians make great use, and from which the bishop of Catania derives a great part of his revenue. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, smoke, and ashes, issue in divers places. The most considerable eruptions which have been recorded, happened in the years 734 B. C. 1447, 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1693, which destroyed Catania and buried in its ruins, 18000 persons, 1766, 1780, and 1787. The height of this mountain is said to be 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference 70 miles. On the S E side of

this mountain is the remarkable chestnut tree, which, an inch from the ground, measures 196 feet in circumference, 100 horses can at one time be sheltered under its boughs.

[Swinburne, Adam, Brydone.]

Eton, a town of England, county of Bucks, separated from Windsor by the Thames, over which is a bridge of communication; celebrated for its college, which was founded for a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men. It still subsists in a flourishing state: 20 miles W London.

Etruria, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made. Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. was the founder, who died here in 1795.

Ettingen, a town of Swabia, on the Albe: 28 miles S S W Heidelberg.

Etrick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Yarrow, 2 miles S S W from Selkirk.

Eu, a seaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Bresse, near the coast of the English Channel: 5 leagues N Dieppe, lat. 50 2 N.

Evaux, a town of France, department of the Creuse; near it is a mineral spring and baths: 6 leagues N N E Aubusson.

Evesham, a town of England, county of Worcester, near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Evesham*. It is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to the British parliament. It has 3 churches, and had formerly an abbey, of which small remains are now visible; whose abbot sat in parliament, and exercised the spiritual power of a bishop: 14 miles E Worcester, and 95 W N W London.

Evesl, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

Evian, a town of Savoy, on the coast of the lake of Geneva, containing 2 parishes, and 2 convents; near it are some mineral waters, frequented in the summer: 23 miles N E Geneva.

Eulenber, a town of Moravia: 14 miles N Oimutz.

Evoli, a town of Naples: 15 miles E S E Salerno.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of the province Alentejo; said to have

have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius, who supplied the town with water by means of a beautiful aqueduct. It is surrounded by mountains, and contains 5 churches, several hospitals, 22 convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants : 65 miles E Lisbon, lat. 38 30 N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, situated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants : 15 miles N E Evora.

Euphrates, a river of Asia, which rises in Mount Ararat, in 2 streams, a few miles to the N E of Erzerum, which unite to the S W, near that city ; in its course it separates Aladulia from Armenia, Syria from Diarbekir, and Diarbekir from Arabia ; passes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, about 20 leagues from its mouth, near the town of Carnah, and empties itself into the Persian Gulf, about 50 miles S E of Bassora. Its water is remarkably pleasant. It is muddy when first taken up, it soon becomes clear ; and is by some preferred to wine or spirits. The tide raises its water more than 30 leagues above its mouth, lon. 66 55 E, lat. 29 50 N. [Jackson.]

Euphrates, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast.

Eure, a river of France, which joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, a department of France, S of the department of the Lower Seine : it takes its name from the river Eure, which crosses it : Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, S E of the department of the Eure. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Eure, which water it : Chartres is the capital.

Evreux, a town of France, department of the Eure. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen, and containing 8 parishes. Its commerce consists in woollen and linen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider : 55 miles W Paris, lat. 49 2 N.

Europe, one of the grand divisions of the world. We can only say in general, that towards the E it is bounded by Asia, without ascertaining the boundary line ; elsewhere the limits are more accurately defined ; from the Sea of Asoph to the Mediterranean on the S E, through the Euxine, or Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago ; on the S it is bounded by the Mediterranean ; on the W by the Atlantic ; and on the N by the Frozen Sea : Cabo di Rocca or the Rock of Lif

bon, on the coast of Portugal, being the most westerly point of land, lon. 10 W. The most easterly point is in 60 degrees E lon. Its extent from S to N is supposed to be from the 26th degree to the 72d degree of N latitude. The number of inhabitants in Europe is calculated at 150 millions ; but it is certainly capable of supporting a much greater number. These form different states, which are sometimes united and sometimes divided, as different political interests may weigh ; each state speaks a different language, many of which are derived from the same original source, or are a mixture of others formed and sanctioned by time. Europe may be divided into 16 parts, 4 to the N, viz. the British islands, Denmark with Norway, Sweden, and Russia ; 8 in the center, viz. France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Prussia ; and 4 to the S, viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from E to W is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from N to S about 900. Although Europe is the smallest quarter of the world in number of square miles, yet it may be considered as the principal in every thing relating to man in society, mildness of air, fertility of soil, whence are produced all the necessities, and most of the luxuries of life ; for the beauty, strength, courage, and wisdom of its inhabitants ; the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. The principal islands of Europe are Great Britain, Ireland, the Orkades, the Hebrides, Iceland, the isles of Ferro in the Atlantic ; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Candy, the Greek isles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean ; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gottland, Oesel, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy ; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany ; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhône, and the Garonne, in France ; the Tagus and the Duero, in Spain ; the Vistula, in Poland ; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Russia ; the Thames and the Severn, in England ; the Tai, in Scotland, the Shannon, in Ireland ; the Scheldt and Meuse, in the Netherlands, &c.

Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, bishopric of Lubeck, by the side of a lake ; the usual residence of the bishop : 20 miles N Lubeck.

Euxine, see Black Sea.

Exall, a town of England, county of Surrey : 12 miles S London.

Ex, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city of England, and capital of Devonshire, on the river Ex, about 10 miles from the English Channel; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Canterbury. The city is ancient, probably built at the time the Romans were in possession of Britain; it was surrounded with walls, and had 6 gates, most of which are pulled down. Beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houses. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The trade of the city consists principally in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, manufactured in the neighbouring counties, to the annual amount of more than half a million sterling. Besides this, the E India Company take off a quantity of long-cells, amounting to the value of about 105,000*l.* of which about a fourth part are shipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making these woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. Exeter likewise imports dying drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It sends ships to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It supplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, especially oats, to London. Exeter sends 2 members to the British parliament: 78 miles S W Bath, and 173 W S W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Exmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the western part of the county of Somerset.

• *Exmouth*, a seaport town of England, on the S coast of the county of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex: 10 miles S Exeter.

Eye, a town of England, county of Suffolk; a very ancient borough, sending 2 members to the British parliament: 21 miles N Ipswich.

Eyerlandt, an island at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea from the German Ocean, N of the Texel, about 2 miles and a half in length, and about half a mile wide; joined to the island of Texel by a bank of sand, and overflowed only at high water.

Eymouth, a seaport town of Scotland on the E coast of the county of Berwick,

with a small harbour, principally for fishing vessels, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, on the Vienne; containing about 2000 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags: 6 leagues N Limoges.

Eysdale, a small island, near the W coast of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent slate: 7 miles S E Mull.

Eysach, a river which rises in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

Ezel, an island of Russia, in the Baltic Sea, of a triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference, lat. 58 20 N.

Ezion-geber, a seaport of the Red Sea, celebrated in the reigns of Solomon and Jehoshaphat. Here Solomon built a navy. (1 Kings 9. 26.) Near the mouth of the harbour, is a ridge of rocks, on which was wrecked, the fleet fitted out jointly by Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah, king of Israel, which destroyed the credit of this harbour. Dr. Shaw supposes it to be the same with that which is now called by the Arabians, *Mecnub-el-Isfahab*, or "The port of Gold." It lies in the Gulf of Eloth, 2 days' journey from Mount Sinai; is spacious, and has plenty of lobsters and other shell fish. [Shaw.]

F

F AABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, in a flat but fertile country, the harbour is not good; the principal trade is in provisions: 17 miles S Oldenssee, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Fabiano, a town of Italy, in Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, celebrated for its excellent paper; it contains several rich monasteries, and is called one of the four castles of Italy: 33 miles S W Ancona.

Faenza, a town of Italy, in the Romagna: with a manufacture of pottery to which it gives name, 20 miles S W Ravenna.

Fablan, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper mines, whence the town is sometimes called *Copperberg*. It contains 1200 houses, 2 churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines: 70 miles N Stroomholm, lon. 15 32 E, lat. 60 52 N. [Coxe.]

Fado,

Faldo, a town of Switzerland among the Alps; it is the residence of a Bailif, who is nominated by the Canton of Uri. He remains in office 4 years, during which time his power is almost unlimited. Insurrections in 1712 and 1755, deprived the people, who were struggling for an imaginary liberty and equality, of most of their real privileges. Not content with the substance, seizing the shadow, they lost all, and find themselves under the hand of oppression, 12 miles N Bellinzona. [Pennant.]

Fairford, a town of England, county of Gloucester: celebrated for the glass windows in the church, curiously painted with scripture histories, done from the designs of Albert Durer; the present of John Tame, a merchant of London, who took them in a prize ship bound for Rome, and built the church for the purpose of placing them in it, 81 miles W London.

Faisans (Isle de,) or *Isle of Conference*, 2 small neutral island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrennees was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain: and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. About 2 miles from Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town of England, county of Norfolk, about 6 miles from the sea, 110 miles N N E London.

Falaise, a town of France, department of the Calvados, on the Ante: it has manufactures of serges, linen, and lace: famous as the birthplace of William the Conqueror, 6 leagues S Caen.

Falkenau, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger; where are manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol: 66 miles W Prague.

Falkenberg, a seaport town of Sweden, on the Scaggerae: the chief trade of the inhabitants is fishing: 52 miles N Helfsingborg, lon. 12 27 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Falkenburg, a strong town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg: 124 miles N E Berlin.

Falkenstein, a small country of Germany, on the confines of France. Containing the town of Winweiler, a town of its own name, and about fifteen villages: the inhabitants are principally Lutherans.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, county of Stirling; chiefly supported by the markets of cattle which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland for sale, of which 15,000 have been sold some-

times at one market: 20 miles W Edinburgh, and 8 S E Stirling

Falkland, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland; the palace is now in ruins: 18 miles N E Edinburgh.

Falmouth, a seaport town of England, county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of the river Tago, at the entrance into the English Channel, with a good harbour, and the road for shipping supposed to be the best in Great Britain, capable of receiving vessels of any burthen: guarded by two castles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, sail regularly from this port, which is the occasion of considerable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, 95 miles S W Exeter, and 268 W S W London, lon. 5 4 W, lat. 50 9 N.

Falso Bay, a bay of Africa, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and westward of Cape False; frequented by ships when the N W winds prevail, lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

Falster, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, south of Zealand, from which it is separated only by a narrow sea, about 60 miles in circumference; exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyekioeping and Stubbekioeping, lon. 12 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Falsterbo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-house and its herring fishery: 22 miles S S W Lund.

Faluga, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Sardinia.

Faluga, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west bank of the Euphrates: 25 miles S E Bagdad.

Falun, see *Fablun*.

Falun, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the lake of Neuchatel, near Yverdun.

Fam-cham, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles S W Peking.

Fam-chan-pou Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 612 miles E N E Peking

Famars, a town of France, department of the North; near which the French, in the beginning of the year 1793, had a fortified camp for the defence of Valenciennes, taken by the allies in April, 3 miles S Valenciennes.

Famagusta, a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on the E coast of the island; with a good harbour, but much choaked

up, the entrance into which is defended by 2 forts, opposite each other. Once a spacious, splendid city, now little more than a heap of ruins, with scarcely 200 inhabitants. It is the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Nicosia. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but was taken by the Turks, who had an army of 200,000 men, in the year 1571, after a siege of ten months: since which the fortifications have been neglected: 40 miles E Nicosia, lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N. [Mariti.]

Famine, or *Famene*, a small country of the Netherlands, in the western part of the duchy of Luxemburg, the principal towns are Marche and Roche.

Fano, a town of Naples, 9 miles S S W Teramo.

Fano, a seaport town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches; with towers at small distances, and bastions towards the sea. It has several monasteries, and some beautiful churches. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honor of Augustus, 17 miles E Urbino, lat. 43 52 N.

Fano, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, about 5 leagues in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 55 23 N.

Fanti, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, which extends about 3 miles along the shore of the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and slaves: the inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is aristocratic; their chiefs are a supreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. Their intestine divisions are the chief security of their neighbours, being able to assemble an army of ten thousand men. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fishermen on the coast. The capital is of the same name, and is situated about 4 leagues up the country.

Faoua, or *Foua*, a town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, formerly a seaport, though now 20 miles from the sea. The Venetians formerly kept a consul here, and merchandise was brought thither by the canal from Alexandria; but the canal, not being now navigable, the town has lost its commerce, and Rosetta flourishes on its decay: 16 miles S E Rosetta, and 70 N N W Cairo, lat. 31 10 N.

Fareham, a town of England, county of

Hants, on the N W side of Portsmouth harbour, with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload; a considerable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c. and a manufacture of sacks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a superior excellence, 74 miles S W London.

Farn Islands, 2 groups of small islands and rocks, 17 in number, in the German Sea, near the English coast, opposite Bam-borough Castle, lon. 1 44 W, lat. 55 29 N.

Farnham, a town of England, county of Surry, on the river Wey; celebrated for its plantations of hops, the best in England: 38 miles S W London.

Faro, an island of Sweden, 30 miles in circumference, separated from the N E part of the island of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile; the principal town has the same name, and is situated on the S E coast, lon. 19 7 E, lat. 57 50 N.

Faro, a seaport of Portugal, in the gulf of Cadiz, lat. 37 2 N.

Faro of Messina, a strait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about 7 miles across, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every 6 hours.

Faro Islands, in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 170 leagues S of Iceland, but something more to the W of Norway, and are 25 in number; though but 17 are inhabited. They extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The summers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor severe, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. However, the dampness of the air makes the inhabitants subject to many disorders, as coughs, the scurvy, &c. These islands are, indeed, so many solid rocks, but the surface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of 2 feet, and this shallow soil is so fertile as to yield 20 for 1. The pastures are excellent, especially for sheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants consists. Here is a great plenty both of land and water fowl, and fish. The commodities vended here to foreigners are salted mutton, goose quills, feathers, and eider down; knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings; tallow, &c. There are here 7 parishes and 39 churches, under the diocese of Zealand. These islands, together with Iceland, are under one governor; but they have their respective provincial and inferior judges, and king's consul, who superintends the trade of the islands, lat. 61 15 to 62 10 N.

Farrington,

Ferrington, a town of England, county of Berks, near the Thames, 74 miles W N W London.

Furistan, a province of Persia, bounded N by a desert, S by the Gulf of Persia; about 420 miles long, 360 broad. Towards the S the air is very hot, and the land so sandy that it produces little else than palm trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, a great number of wild swine and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated scarcely yield sufficient for the inhabitants; the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the most fertile. In the forests is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather mastic; emeralds are common. The celebrated city of Persepolis, now in ruins is in this province.

Fartach, or *Fartak*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, 480 miles E Mocha, lon. 68 10 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Fatatenda, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, about 600 miles from its mouth, where the English had a factory, but from the behaviour of the king of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734. The Gambia at this town is as wide as the Thames at London bridge, and the tide rises 3 or 4 feet, lon. 12 W, lat. 12 45 N. [Moor.]

Fattaconda, the capital of Bondou. All the houses belonging to the king are surrounded by a lofty mud wall, which renders the whole a kind of citadel. The interior is divided into different courts. The people are hospitable and kind, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 14 25 N. [Park.]

Futtsio, an island of Japan, about 80 miles from the S coast of the isle of Nippon, whither the emperor banishes the grantees who have incurred his displeasure; to be employed in making silk stuffs embroidered with gold; the island is barren and almost inaccessible.

Futtipour, a town of Hindoostan, province of Agra, once a magnificent city, now falling to decay: 28 miles W S W Agra, lon. 78 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Favagnana, an island, 7 miles in circumference, near the western coast of Sicily. It is fertile, with some excellent meadow land, sometimes yields from the fisheries 80,000 livres, lat. 38 N.

Faucigny, a province of Savoy, bounded W by the Genevois. Wood and pastures form the principal riches of the country.

Fauquemont, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Limburg; on the Geule, 12 miles W Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fayal, the most western of the Azore islands, about 9 leagues long, and 3 wide. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. It produces wheat, Indian corn, and plenty of pasture for cattle; birds are numerous, and fish are caught on the coast. The chief place is Orta, which has not a glass window in it except in the churches and the house of the English Consul. Fayal was first peopled by Flemings, who, imagining the Portuguese garrison to be a kind of oppressive tax upon them, petitioned his Catholic Majesty for leave to take upon themselves the defence of the island. Their request was granted, and the event almost fatal; for the English, at different times, under the earls of Cumberland and Essex, made descents on Fayal, took it, and destroyed the fortifications, after having taken and burnt a squadron of rich homeward bound ships that lay in this harbour. This disaster induced the king to resume the defence of the island; since which time a Portuguese garrison has constantly been maintained here, lat. 38 32 N. [Cook.]

Fayd, a town in Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deserta: 400 miles E Damascus.

Fayence, a town of France, department of the Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware; 10 miles N E Draguignan.

Fayoum, or *Feium*, a province of Egypt, situated on the W side of the Nile, formerly the province of *Arfinoe*, and intersected by canals which once formed a communication between the river and the lake; formerly one of the wealthiest and most fertile provinces of Egypt, now much declined in its fertility, through the oppression of the Turks; instead of flourishing cities, only mud wall villages are found; the canals are mostly dry, and the lake *Maris*, reduced to two thirds of its former extent; notwithstanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate, the same productions are found in the same abundance. The Copts still cultivate the olives and the vines, which their forefathers planted; still gather excellent grapes, of which they make a most agreeable white wine. The whole country is now covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which rise, in succession, uninterruptedly, for 7 or 8 months. The tall flax, the sugarcane, and vegetables of all kinds sprout up, almost without culture; cucumbers, and near 20 species of melons, melting, sweet, and wholesome, adorn the banks of the rivulets, clustering fruit trees are scattered

scattered over the plain. Amid a diversity of trees and plants, forests of the rosebush grow near villages. Rosewater, distilled from its odoriferous flowers, forms an extensive branch of commerce. The canals and lakes swarm with fish, which are caught in prodigious quantities, and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the frost and snow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds resort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geese, with golden plumage, and a most agreeable flavour, fat and delicate, ducks, teal, swans, the skins of which are used like furs, and pelicans.

Fayoum, capital of the above province, formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; and was divided by the canal of Joseph, and surrounded by gardens. At present it is only half a league in circumference, and stands on the eastern shore of the canal. The remainder is destroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houses built of sun-dried bricks, present a gloomy assemblage of huts; their inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy, their arts are reduced to some manufactures of mats, coarse carpets, and the distillation of rosewater: 4) miles S S W Cairo, lat. 29 27 N.

Fazuelo, a province of Africa between the Nile and White river. [Bruce.]

Fecamp, a seaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine. It contains about 1000 houses. The principal commerce is in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats: the herring fishery employs a considerable number of vessels; and smaller boats fish along the coast; 24 miles N E Havre de Grace.

Fedala, a seaport of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic.

Feldkirch, a small county of Germany, formerly in Swabia, now a part of the Tyrolese; bounded S by the Grisons; W by the Rhine. Feldkirch is the capital; 60 miles N W Tyrol.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean: 28 miles W Lipari, lat. 39 32 N.

Felletin, a town of France, department of the Creuse: the chief trade is in cattle. Near it is a medicinal spring: noted for its tapestry. 7 leagues S S E Gueret, lat. 45 53 N.

Fellin, a town of Terra di Livora: 13 miles N N E Naples.

Felling, 3 towns of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Austria: one 11 miles S Vienna.

Felops, a nation in Africa, S of the mouth of the Gambia. They are of a gloomy disposition, never forgive an injury; but transmit their quarrels from father to son; yet they possess gratitude, and affection for their benefactors, are remarkably honest in their dealings, and faithful to every trust reposed in them. How desirable it is that their minds should be enlightened by the gentle beams of Christianity! Were the missionaries of Jesus to visit these— [Park.]

Feltri, a town of Italy, capital of the Feltrin, belonging to Venice, at the foot of mountains, generally covered with snow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron; 53 miles N E Verona, lat. 46 2 N.

Femern, an island in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait, called *Femern Sound*, about 9 leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages, lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Fengstrelle, a town of Savoy, in a valley, on the river Cluson: 18 miles W Turin.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, province of Mezerandaran, near the S coast of the Caspian Sea; containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and industrious: the environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk: 90 leagues N Isfahan, lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferre, a town of France, department of the Aisne, Picardy, 75 miles N E Paris.

Ferentino, a town of Italy, on a mountain, 44 miles S E Rome.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster; divided into 2 parts by the extensive lake Erne; the number of houses is nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants 72,000. The surface of the country is hilly, in some parts mountainous; the linen manufacture, and raising cattle are the chief employment of the inhabitants, principal town, Enniskillen.

Ferrara, a town of Italy, in Ancona, near the coast of the Adriatic. It contains 10 churches and 16 convents, 93 miles N N E Rome.

Fermosa, see *Benin*.

Fernando-Po, an island of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benin, 20 leagues in circumference; the land is high, and the soil fertile in manioc, sugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco: the inhabitants

itants are rude and uncivilized, lon. 10 45 E, lat. 3 20 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, and capital of the Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, in the frontiers of the Venetian States. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel, strong walls, and bastions. The streets are handsome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. They reckon 100 churches, 38 convents, and hardly 14,000 inhabitants. The environs are marshy, and the air unwholesome, consequently thinly inhabited. It was taken by the French in 1796; 67 miles N Bologna, and 40 S E Mantua, lat. 44 51 N. [Moer.]

Ferrarese, province is W of the gulf of Venice, E of Mantua and Modena. The whole country is fertile, but low and marshy, being frequently overflowed by several branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, so that travelling is sometimes dangerous without guides. It contains but few towns, and, though in itself fertile, is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited.

Ferre-anah, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, with considerable ruins, whence it is supposed to have been the ancient Thala: 130 miles S W Tunis.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, one of the most westerly of the Canary Islands, 6 leagues in circumference. It contains no springs of fresh water, the inhabitants making use of what is collected in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy season. Voyagers speak of a large tree in the middle of the island, the top of which is always covered with a thick cloud, which, during the night, produces water enough to supply the wants of the whole island. But this is probably a popular error, as the French geographers, who ought to know, deny the existence of any such tree. Without being very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The French geographers take their first meridian from the W extremity of this island: 100 leagues S from the island of Madeira, lon. 17 46 W Greenwich, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, in the bay of Corunna, with a very safe harbour, strongly fortified: The Spanish squadrons, in time of war, resort here for safety: 7 leagues N E Corunna, lat. 43 28 N.

Ferté-Alepis, or *Alais*, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise; 3 leagues N E Estampes.

Ferté-Bernard, a town of France, department of the Sarthe; surrounded with walls, and containing 3 faubourgs: 7 leagues N E Le Mans.

Fetbard, a borough town of Ireland, county of Tipperary: 96 miles S S W Dublin.

Fetu, a province of Africa, on the Gold coast, E Commendo, 160 miles in length; well situated for European commerce. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil, constitute its principal riches. Once it was a powerful kingdom, spreading terror into surrounding nations, but wars, kindled by slave dealers, have drained and destroyed their resources. In this fertile and once populous country there are not people enough to cultivate their lands. The inhabitants are pagans, but considerably advanced in civilization. Every Tuesday they observe as a sabbath. In this territory is Cape Coast castle, a strong fortress of the English, defended by heavy artillery. In this is a large, well built Chapel. The Negro town is large, and populous; their principal employment is fishing and agriculture. The garden of the English fort is 8 miles in circumference. It produces pine apples, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, and tamarinds. The Dutch have several forts in this country.

[Eosman, Moer.]

Ferriam, a town of England, county of Kent, on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the E Swale, an arm of the sea, between the island of Sheppey, and the main land; it is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. It contains about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. It trades with London, Prussia, and Sweden. The oyster fishery is considerable. A large manufacture of gun-powder is carried on here. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, 11 jurats and 24 common council: 9 miles W Canterbury, and 47 E London.

Feurs, a town of France, department of the Rhone and Loire, 23 miles S W Lyons.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary in Africa, bounded N by the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, W by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into 9 provinces, or districts, and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The soil is fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, corn, fruit, flax, salt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, so that

two thirds of the country lie waste. The principal exports are hides and leather of all sorts, particularly that styled Moroccan, skins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raisins, olives, honey, wax, silk, cotton, flax, horses, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, &c. The imports chiefly consist in spicery, cochineal, vermilion, iron, brass, steel, wire, arms, ammunition, drugs, watches, small looking-glasses, quicksilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, English and other linen and woollen clothes, muslins, calicoes, fustains, gold wire, silk of all kinds, brocades, damasks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all sorts, Guinea coweries, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthen ware.

Fez, capital of the above, is considered by the Moors as a sacred asylum, and an object of devotion. It has a mosque called Carubin, one of the finest edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. The city contains some tolerably convenient inns, the streets are ill paved, and so narrow, that in many places two horsemen cannot ride abreast. Fez, which, in past ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is not preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its situation, schools, industry, and somewhat more of urbanity: it has about 80,000 inhabitants. The situation of Fez is remarkable for its singularity; it is seated at the bottom of a valley, and surrounded by hills in the form of a funnel, flattened at the narrow end. The upper part of the valley is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds along the valley, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and supplying water in abundance to all the gardens and most of the houses. On the height of Old Fez is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob-Ben-Abdallah, built, in the 13th century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, and, by its situation, keeping the latter in awe. The high town, which is well situated, contains some old palaces, in which the sons of the emperor live. The New Town is inhabited by some Moorish families, but by still more Jews, who trade with Old Fez, 200 miles N N E Morocco, 160 S Gibraltar, lat. 34 4 N.

Fezzan, a country of Africa, S of Tripoli, divided from Egypt by the deserts of Lybia, 60 journaies W from Cairo, containing, according to the report of travellers, 28 towns, and 100 villages: the chief productions are dates and senna. The capital Mourzook is said to be in lon. 44 E Cape Verd, lat. 26 N.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber: 15 miles N Rome.

Fianona, a seaport town of Venetian Istria, on the Gulf of Venice, with a good harbour: 19 miles E Rovigno.

Fiasone, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles N W Viterbo, lat. 42 34 N.

Fibruolo, a town of Italy, on the Po, on the frontiers of Mantua: 13 miles W N W Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the highest in Germany. It is about 50 miles in circumference.

Fie-Foo, a town of Cochin China. It is an assemblage of wretched bamboo huts. The market is well supplied, the country round is fertile, were the people industrious, they would enjoy abundance. Having little knowledge of agriculture, like savages, they live principally on the spontaneous produce of the earth, and viler than the brutes, make their women a branch of their traffic. [Macartney.]

Fisola, a town of Tuscany: 3 miles N E Florence.

Fife, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the river Tay, E by the German Ocean. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, free and lime-stone, and well furnished with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole shore from Crail to Culross, about 40 English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houses of the nobility and gentry less thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coast. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county, those towards the coast have been much injured by the spray of the sea; those in the interior parts flourish. Cupar is the county town.

Figeac, a town of France, department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 3300 inhabitants: 16 leagues N E Montauban, lat. 44 37 N.

Figer, or *Fisju*, a rich and extensive province of Japan.

Figbig, a town of Africa, on the S side of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture cloth, of wool of exquisite fineness, much valued in Barbary, and sold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez and

and with the Negroes : 240 miles E S E Mequinez, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Figueiro-dos-Velhos, a town of Portugal, in Eitremadura, near some lofty mountains; celebrated for its wine : 20 miles N Thomar.

Fillek, a town of Hungary, on the Ipöl ; 16 miles E S E Korpova.

Finale, a town of Italy in Modena, on an island formed by the Panaro : 18 miles N N E Modena.

Final, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, 2 forts, and a castle : 30 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a seaport town of Italy, with a good harbour on the coast of the Mediterranean, and capital of a small marquise, subject to the Genoese : 31 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 10 N.

Findhorn, a fishing town of Scotland, on the N coast of the county of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay : 9 miles W Elgin, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Finisterra, a department of France, bounded N, W, and S by the sea ; containing the western part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, a country of Europe ; one of the 5 general divisions of Sweden, bounded N by Lapland, E by Russia, W by the Gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 square leagues, hardly a million of souls are to be found. The pastures are exceedingly good, but the cattle are small. The forests of firs furnish the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are sent to Stockholm for exportation. Game is abundant of various kinds. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fish, and pearls are found on the coasts. There are some mines of lead. Along the coasts lie a great number of small rocky islands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have suffered much from the ravages of war. They cultivate rye, barley, and buck-wheat ; and the poorer sort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even straw, bruise and mix it with some meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent ; at present, it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the 12th century, great pains were taken for the conversion of the Finns to Christianity. Lu-

theranism is the established religion ; but the Russians have introduced the Greek worship.

Finland Proper, a province of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the S, and the Gulf of Bothnia on the W. The soil is fertile, and the land, especially in the southern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, tallow, linen, yarn stockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

Finmark, a province of Norway, bounded N, W, and E by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Russia, S by Swedish Lapland. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coast is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing, and the best salmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. Finmark has a particular governor, register, and judge. It is divided into West Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, served by 5 preachers, and East Finmark, in which are 9 churches and chapels, served by 3 preachers.

Fiorda, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia, in ruins : 28 miles S Satalia.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Tuscany, in a valley among the Appennines, on the site of the ancient Fidentia : 22 miles N Florence.

Fiorlita, a small island of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento, near the coast of Naples : 11 miles from Alezzano.

Firam, a small island in the Red Sea, about 6 leagues from the coast of Arabia, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 17 13 N.

Firando, an island and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour, in the sea of Corea.

Fish River, Great, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Cassaria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

Fissella, or *Fesza*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco ; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike : 150 miles N E Morocco.

Fivel, a river of the United Dutch States, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl ; it gives name to a small country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Enis ; containing 25 small towns and villages.

Fladstrand, a seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Aalborg, on the E coast, with a harbour defended by 3 forts; not sheltered from every wind. Fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants: 30 miles N N E Aalborg, lat. 57 33 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the E coast of the county of York, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a considerable country, bounded N by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, W by the English Channel and Artois. Its greatest length is about 60 miles, and its breadth about 50. It once contained 30 cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and 48 abbies, besides a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The towns were situated so near together that the Spaniards, who followed Philip II. supposed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this country has suffered very severely from almost continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into 3 parts: Flemish Flanders, where they speak the language of the country; French Flanders, where they speak the Walloon language; and Imperial or Austrian Flanders, on account of the county of Alost, which has for a long time been dependent on the empire. The first extends from the North Sea and the Scheldt to the river Lys, and contains Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Sluys, Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Furnes, Bergues-Saint-Vinoc, Courtray, Oudenarde, Cassel, Gravelines, &c. The second, or French Flanders, contains the towns of Lille, Douay, Tournay, and Orchies. The third is situated between the Scheldt and the Dender, and contains the towns and districts of Alost, Hulst, Axel, Asseenede, and Bochoult. Flanders has been otherwise divided, into French, Austrian, and Dutch Flanders; but in a country so much exposed to the depredations of ambitious or tyrannical states, the limits of each must be uncertain; at present the whole has been conquered by the armies of the French republic, and great part long considered as French dominions, Lille, Dunkirk, and several other towns having been comprehended in the department of the North, in the new division of France, before hostilities were commenced, or perhaps even thought of. The climate is temperate and wholesome; the soil, in general, is

fertile and fit for tillage. In some places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great source of riches to the country. The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheese and butter. The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; from them the English were taught the art of weaving, and perhaps too, the art of agriculture. The most beautiful table linen is yet the manufacture of this country, and the lace is superior, perhaps, to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

Flavigny, a town of France, department of the Côte-d'Or, on the Ozerain: 9 leagues W N W Dijon.

Flebe, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, containing about 6000 souls; 7 leagues S S W La Mans.

Flekken, an island in the N Sea, near the S coast of Norway, with 2 ports, defended by a fortress, lon. 8 18 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Fledirborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 16 miles from New Stettin.

Fleet, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 miles N Newark.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, which runs into Wigton Bay, by a wide mouth, 7 miles W Kircudbright. On the W side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flenborg, a seaport town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flenborgerviek*, which extends as much as 6 leagues inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largest vessels which are unloaded at the quay, and screened from all winds by surrounding hills. It is one of the handi-
somest and most commercial towns in the duchy: 16 miles N Sleswick, lon. 9 23 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the confines of Brabant, remarkable for the number of battles fought near it; the last was fought here in June, 1794, between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loss: 6 miles N E Charleroy.

Flie, or *Vlielandt*, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance into the Zuyder Zee.

Flie, or *Vlie*, a river, or channel, which runs from the Zuyder Zee, near the coast of Friesland, into the German Ocean, between the islands of Schelling and Vlielandt.

Flint, a town of N Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated a small distance from the river Dee; with a castle: 12½ miles W N W Chester, and 194 N W London.

Flintshire, a county of N Wales, bounded N by the Irish Sea. It is mountainous, intermixed with vallies: the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limestone and coals; the vallies are fertile, and produce both corn and hay; the separated part is mostly a level country. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Asaph.

Flissingne, a fortress or small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, a little to the W of Amboyna.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which surrounds it: 20 miles N Tortosa.

Florence, a city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany, on the river Arno, at the foot of the Apennines; first founded by the soldiers of Sylla; embellished and enlarged by the triumphers; destroyed by Totila; and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as is said, 6000 country houses. The circumference of the city is about 2 leagues; the fortifications consist only in a wall and ditch, with 2 or 3 forts which defend it, and command a part of the town. This city is, next to Rome, the most beautiful in Italy, and by some even preferred to Rome itself. The buildings are magnificent, most of the streets clean, and paved with square stones, so as to appear like a rock made level: they are generally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to pass each other. They reckon 17 public squares; 7 fountains constantly playing; 6 pillars or columns, 2 pyramids, 160 beautiful statues, placed either in the public squares, or in the streets, or in the front of some palaces; 1 metropolitan church, 12 collegiate, and 44 parochial; 35 convents for men, 60 for women, 37 hospitals, and about 9000 houses. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1761, were found to be 72,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, of Gothic architecture, the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the design so

bold, that Michael Angelo judged it imitable; it is 140 feet from one angle to the other, and 270 feet in height. Most of the churches contain a great number of the most beautiful paintings and statues by the first masters of Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which is the residence of the grand duke, is a library, containing about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments; in which the most celebrated actions of the republic are painted, by Vasari, in fresco; in the corners are 4 great historical pictures by Cigoli, Ligozzi and Passignani. Both palaces have a communication with the famous Florentin gallery, which is indeed an inexhaustible fund of entertainment in antique sculpture and painting; open to the public from day-light till evening, except between the hours of 1 and 3. Here strangers have the free access; either walking about the open corridors at their leisure, or attending in the cabinets by the Cicrones, who look for a handsome gratuity at your departure. This gallery contains a wonderful collection of paintings, statues, busts, drawings, bronzes, medals, cameos, intaglios, precious stones, &c. with a numerous and valuable library, both of printed books and manuscripts. Among those is the celebrated Venus of Medici, of white marble, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, the work of Cleomenes. A celebrated society was instituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who styled themselves *Accademia della Crusca*, the design of the institution being to throw out, like bran, all words which are not good Tuscan. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks and satins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, once extensive, now scarcely supplies the common people. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a considerable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its districts, formed a republic, having purchased its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the sum of 60,000 guilders. In the year 1530, the republican constitution was destroyed, and Alexander de Medicis appointed duke, by the emperor, Charles V, under the title of grand duke of Tuscany. The Florentin

tin is one of the most fertile countries of Italy : Florence is situated 125 miles N N W Rome, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 47 N. [Moor, and others.]

Flores, one of the Azore islands, containing 2 towns and some hamlets; Santa Cruz is the capital. Lagens is the most populous. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400, lat. 30 34 N.

Flotz, a town of Upper Saxony : 6 miles N W Zerbst.

Flushing, a seaport town of the Dutch State of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren, on the N side of an arm of the Scheldt, and defends the passage not of that river only, but all the islands of Zealand, of which it is one of the most important keys; it was on this account that Charles V, when he abdicated his crown, particularly enjoined his son Philip, to take care and preserve it safe : The port lies between 2 moles that break the waves of the sea, which enters the town by means of 2 canals, forming 2 basons, so that loaded vessels may sail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. The Stadthouse, built according to the model of that at Amsterdam, is a superb building, and well deserves the attention of travellers. It surrendered to the French, January, 1795 : 28 miles N E Ostend, lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, county of Bamff, near the Spey, with a magnificent seat of the Duke of Gordon : 18 miles W Bamff.

Fochan, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tung. It is called a village because it has no walls nor a presiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houses and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be 9 miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

Fochea Nova, a seaport town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Smyrna, at the mouth of the Hermus; 28 miles N W Smyrna, lat. 38 44 N.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Coloeza, lat. 46 39 N.

Fogaras, a town of Transylvania, on the Alauta, 28 miles W Cronstadt.

Foggia, a town of Naples, the staple for all the wool in the country, and the price is fixed by the magistrates : 42 miles N E Benevento.

Foggia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pesaro.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark,

near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference; with a small seaport, and a safe road for ships; the soil is fertile, and it contains 3 parishes, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Foix, before the revolution, a country of France, on the banks of the Arriège, now the department of Arriège. The soil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; and abounds in game; the vallies produce excellent pasturage. Mines of iron abound; those of silver, copper, and lead are neglected; there are likewise quarries of marble, jasper, &c. and many medicinal springs. It was once an independent country. The principal town is Foix, which contains about 3500 inhabitants; and is defended by a castle, on a rock : 3 leagues N Tarascon, lat. 42 58 N.

Fo-Kien, a province of China, bounded E by the Chinese Sea. This is one of the least, but one of the richest provinces of the empire; its situation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the sea, they catch great quantities of fish, which are dried and salted to be carried into the inland provinces of the empire. Its shores are indented with a number of bays; there are many fortresses built to guard the coasts. It contains 9 cities of the first rank, and 60 of the third; among the 9 is reckoned Taiouan, capital of the island of Formosa. Its mountains, by the industry of the Chinese, are almost every where disposed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and all covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and springs that issue from the mountains, which the husbandmen conduct in such a manner as to overflow the rice whenever they please, as it grows best in watery ground; they have the secret of raising the water to the top of the highest mountains, which they convey from one mountain to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The province of Fokien abounds with every thing that grows in most other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine Islands, Formosa, Java, Camboya, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen cloth, calico; steel, and all sorts of utensils, wrought to the greatest perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal wood, amber, coral,

coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ships; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is supposed they have also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very inconvenient to travellers. Fou-tehcou is the capital.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the province of Umbria, celebrated for its confectionary, paper mills, and silk manufactures. It contains 8 churches, and 23 convents: 69 miles N Rome.

Folkestone, a town of England, county of Kent, on the English Channel, and a member of the cinque port of Dover. The town is populous, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, in which business a great number of smacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in 8 and 10 fathoms of water. Two hoys sail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit: 7 miles S W Dover, and 72 E S E London.

Felkington, a town of England, county of Norfolk, 27 miles S Lincoln.

Fondi, a town of Naples, near a lake to which it gives name; 10 miles E Tercina.

Fong-tsiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chentsi, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chinese are fond of wearing on their dresses: 558 miles S W Peking, lat. 34 36 N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a mountain, near the Yellow River: 340 miles S Peking, lat. 32 52 N.

Fonia, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne, and celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by cardinal Bentivoglio:—"Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of a great prince as the king of France, and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of buildings of different architecture; this confusion has nevertheless an air of surprising majesty and grandeur. It stands in a bottom, and has nothing pleasant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure, surrounded by a vast forest, in the midst of small hills crowned with rocks, which

produce nothing to support life, or please the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diversion of the chase, and affords by his presence a relief which it has not of itself. The gardens are neat and very extensive, and besides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place; there is a great number of others to adorn this charming residence." The forest of Fontainebleau is said to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and chateau are in the centre. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its situation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace; the number of inhabitants about 3000: 35 miles S E Paris.

Fontanges, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 10 miles N W Murat.

Fontarabia, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, separated from France by the river Bidasoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrennees; it is the key to Spain; it opened its gates to a detachment of the French troops, on the 1st of August, 1794: 18 miles S W Bayonne, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of the department of La Vendée; containing about 7000 souls; situated in a fertile valley, on the Vendée, near the bay of Biscay; the principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle; 25 miles N E Rochelle, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of Flanders, near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies, in May, 1745. The allied army left 12,000 on the field of battle, and the loss of the French was not much less: 4 miles S E Tournay.

Fontevraud, a town of France, department of the Mayne: here was a celebrated abbey, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried: 2 leagues E Saumur.

Forst, an island in the Red Sea; the inhabitants are poor, naked fishermen. The town consists of 30 huts, made of grass faggots. There are appearances of a former volcano here. [Bruce.]

Foota Jallo, an interior kingdom of Africa, 350 miles long, 200 broad. The climate is good, the soil strong, one third of it extremely fertile. It produces rice and maize, which the women cultivate, and the men market. In some of their trading

ing journeys they carry provisions for 8 weeks. They have iron mines, very deep, wrought by women. They carry on several kinds of manufactures, have schools, and many possess books of law and divinity. They are Mahometans and pray 5 times in a day.

[Watt, Winterbottom.]

Foradada, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the king of Aragon built a college, for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, to convert the Moors.

Forcalquier, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Laye; 7 leagues S W Digne.

Forcheim, or *Forchaing*, a strong town of Franconia with a fine arsenal; taken by the French, August, 1796, but soon abandoned; 12 miles S Bamberg.

Fordingbridge, a town of England, county of Hants: the chief manufacture is ticking; in which a great number of looms are employed: 12 miles S Salisbury.

Fordingiano, a town of the island of Sardinia: 22 miles S E Bosa.

Fordson, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Foreland (North), a promontory of England, on the N E extremity of the coast of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, on which a seamark has been erected 80 feet high, in which lights are kept burning every night: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ N Ramsgate, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ S E Margate, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Foreland (South), a cape of England, on the E coast of the county of Kent, between Dover and Deal; between these two capes is the noted road called *The Downs*, to which they are a great security, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Forest (Black), or *Schwartz-wald*, a large forest in Swabia, on the right side of the Rhine. This forest consists chiefly of mountains, which traverse the greatest part of Swabia from N to S, and from E to W, and from them issue most of the rivers, which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is situated between the Rhine, Switzerland, and the duchy of Wurtemberg, round the Forest Towns.

Forest Towns, a name given to 4 towns in the Black Forest, on the frontiers of Switzerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seelkingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. They are ancient domains of the house of Austria.

Forée, a province of France: now part of the department of the Rhône and Loire. It is a large and fertile valley, intersected with small rivers, which run into the Loire; the soil is fertile, but the air not reckoned wholesome. It produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, chestnuts, and other fruits: in several places are mines of coal and iron; and medicinal springs.

Forfar county, see *Angusshire*.

Forfar, a neat town of Scotland, on an extensive plain, capital of the county of Angus: with a considerable linen manufacture: near it is a holow, where formerly witches were burned; 42 miles N Edinburgh.

Forges, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, celebrated for its medicinal springs: 60 miles N W Paris.

Forli, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church: it contains 10 churches, and 23 convents: 12 miles S S W Ravenna.

Formetara, a small island in the Mediterranean: deserted on account of the number of serpents on it; separated from Iviça by a strait of 4 miles.

Formicola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro: 6 miles E Capua.

Formigues, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 10 miles S E Ainsa.

Formignano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: 7 miles from Fossombrone.

Formigni, or *Fourmigni*, a village of France, in the department of the Calvados; near which the English were defeated, in the year 1450: 7 miles W Bayeux.

Formigue, a small rocky island near the French coast, in the Mediterranean, lat. 43 8 N.

Formoebe, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago: 3 leagues N Patmos.

Formosa, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a strait 60 miles where narrowest. The island is about 240 miles in length from N to S, and 60 from E to W, in its broadest part; but greatly contracted at each extremity. It is one of the most pleasant islands in the world. In many parts it produces two harvests in a year. It has a rich variety of trees, fruits, plants, animals, birds and poultry. Wholesome water is the only thing wanted in Formosa. It is extraordinary that every kind of water found here, is deadly poison to strangers. Numerous rivulets and rivers fall from its hills and mountains; spacious

spacious plains and fertile vallies, feed flocks of sheep, cattle, and goats. Their waters abound with fish; the coasts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks. There is but one bay at the mouth of a river, and this is so narrow and so well defended by forts and high rocks, that there is no entering it by surprise, though when the ships are once in, they are sheltered from all winds. Their mountains produce coal, copper, cinna-bar, silver and gold. The inhabitants of the western side are civilized, and governed by the Chinese, from whom they are descended. The Emperor of China sends, annually, an ambassador, with a fleet of 500 sail to receive his tribute. This is paid in rice, wheat, salt, silk, cotton, silver, mercury, gold, &c. In every province there are several towns, which support schools for reading and writing. Their letters and figures are Chinese. The inhabitants being indolent, their mines, except in the Chinese provinces, are not worked. Cotton is the clothing of the common people. Their commerce is with China and Japan; their towns are built on plains, their villages on hills. The houses of the better sort are spacious and beautiful; the poor build huts covered with straw or reeds. The apartments of the women are always separate from the house. The independent districts are governed by kings, who are absolute in power, and proprietors of the soil. Many of the wealthy have from 1 to 2000 slaves. The councils of the Prince are military officers. The frontiers are at all times defended by soldiers; every town and village has a military guard; the prince has 5 or 600 troops about his person, from the principal families of the nation. They have many vessels of two masts, with twenty-four oars; the use of fire arms is not universal; cannon they have none. Their religion consists in believing in one GOD. They have repented forcerers. No taverns are found in the country. The weary traveller sits down near a house; as soon as observed, the master invites him in and regales him, in the patriarchal stile, with the best he has. Those who settle here must be protected by passports from the Chinese mandarins, and these passports are sold at a dear rate; securities are besides required. They fear, and with great reason, especially since the Tartar emperors have been on the throne, that if any revolt should happen in Formosa, its influence might spread and occasion great disturbance in

the whole empire: on this account a garrison is kept of 10,000 men, which they take care to change every 3 years, or oftener if they judge necessary. Besides the capital, Tai-ouan, the Chinese have also 2 other cities and some villages, which they inhabit alone; for they do not permit the Indians, who are their subjects, to live among them: they suffer none to remain but those who are either their slaves or domestics. These Indians are united into 45 villages, 36 of which lie to the N, and 9 towards the S. The eastern part of the island is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honest, ready to assist each other, careless of gold and silver, which they consider of no value; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury; as the Chinese have found to their cost, to whom they are irreconcilable enemies, for having formerly massacred the inhabitants of a small town, for the sake of some ingots of gold which they saw there. In the year 1782, a terrible earthquake almost destroyed the island; the account from Tai-ouan says, that of 27 ships that were in the harbour 12 disappeared, 2 were dashed to pieces, and 10 so damaged as to be unfit for service; besides upwards of 100 smaller vessels swallowed up or dashed to pieces with their cargoes, among which were 100,000 bushels of rice. The inundation of the sea was so great, as almost to cover the whole island; the provisions were either swept away or spoiled, and the crops entirely lost. The capital of Formosa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chinese give to the whole island. Between Formosa and the continent are a great number of small islands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chinese, and *Piscadores* by the Europeans; they form a small archipelago; the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chinese garrison, under the command of a mandarin, lon. 19 44 to 121 44 E, lat. 22 5 to 25 20 N. [Beneyowski & others.]

Formosa, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 2 leagues long, and 1 wide: the soil is fertile, and well covered with trees; but wants springs of good water, lon. 14 20 W, lat. 11 29 N.

Ferres, a town of Scotland, county of Murray; near which is an ancient pillar, 25 feet high, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c. called the *Danish Pillar*, supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. On a moor near this town

town is placed, by Shakespeare, Macbeth's conversation with the witches : 10 miles W Elgin, and 8 E Nairn, lat. 57 35 N.

Forsta, a town of Lusatia, on the river Neiß ; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in manufacturing fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and brewing beer : 54 miles N N E Dresden.

Fort Augustus, in Scotland, at the S end of Loch Neiß : 29 miles S W Inverness.

Fort des Aulais, in France, 2 miles N W Cherbourg.

Fort Badenstein, in Africa, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Charlotte, on the E coast of Shetland.

Fort Christiansburg, in Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Crevecoeur, in Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Dauphin, on the island of Madagascar, southern coast, built by the French, in the year 1643 ; but has been abandoned some years.

Fort Frederick Henry, at the mouth of the Scheldt : 10 miles N W Antwerp.

Fort Galet, in France, a mile N Cherbourg.

Fort Leydsambyde, on the Gold Coast, in the kingdom of Acon, belonging to the Dutch.

Fort Louis, a town and fortress of France, department of the Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians, in November, 1793, who evacuated it on their defeat near Wissenburg ; but not before they had blown up great part of the fortifications. It is now called *Fort Vauban* ; 18 miles N N E Strassburg.

Fort Louis, in Senegal, built by the French ; taken by the English, in 1758.

Fort Nassau, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg-op-Zoom.

Fort Nassau, on the coast of Guinea, with a good harbour ; built by the Dutch, in 1612.

Fort Nieuwet, near Calais and the sea, to guard the sluices.

Fort Penthièvre, on the Peninsula of Quiberon ; 3 miles N Quiberon.

Fort St. Julian, in Portugal, on the N side of the mouth of the Tagus : 9 miles below Lisbon.

Fort de St. Martin, on a mountain near the river Sieve : 10 miles N Florence.

Fort St. Philip, an island of Minorca, on a rock near the coast, to defend Port Mahon.

Fort Saflingue, on the Scheldt, between Hulst and Berg-op-Zoom.

Fort Urbano, on the frontiers of Modena : 13 miles E Bologna.

Fort Wedenburg, a town of Africa, in the country of Comiendo, on the Gold Coast.

Fort William, 45 miles N Inverary, in Scotland.

Fortaventura, one of the Canary Islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The soil is in general fertile in corn, roots and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and vallies, well watered, and supplied with a variety of timber. This island produces, besides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, mastie, and olives, with orchel for drying, and a species of figtree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk ; but the virtues of it are wholly unknown in Europe. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheese is made in Fortaventura, as may be easily conceived from that island's breeding upwards of 50 thousand kids every year. The flesh is fat, better coloured and sweeter than in any other country ; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. There are 3 towns situated on the eastern coast, Langla, Tarafaro and Pozzo Negro, with a good road for shipping between this island and the island of Lobos, lon. 14 32 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Forth, a fine river of Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean by a broad mouth, called the *Frith of Forth*, about 20 miles below Edinburgh.

Fortore, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, about 2 miles E from Civita Mare.

Fortrose, a town of Scotland, county of Ross, near the Frith of Murray, which is here a mile broad : 6 miles S W Cromarty.

Fortune Island, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the S W of the island of Sumatra, lon. 90 25 E, lat. 1 35 S.

Foss, or *Fosse*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, near York.

Fossano, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura ; celebrated for its springs, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*. Besides the cathedral, it contains 3 parish churches, 3 convents, and about 9000 inhabitants : 5 miles E Savigliano.

Fosse, a town of Westphalia, between the Sambre and the Meuse : 7 miles W Namur, lat. 50 22 N.

Fassumbrone, a town of Italy, 10 miles S E Urbino.

Fotheringay, a town of England, Northampton county, 9 miles S Stamford ; here Mary queen of Scots was beheaded.

Foue, an ancient town of Egypt, on the Nile ; 40 miles E Alexandria.

Fougères,

Fougeres, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather; 8 leagues N E Rennes, lat. 48 22 N.

Fou-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 65 miles N N E Kia.

Fougerolle l'Eglise, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhone, 5 miles N Luxeuil.

Fougerolles, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 15 miles N W Mayenne.

Foul Sound, a strait of the Atlantic, between the islands of Inishere, and Inishmain, on the W coast of Ireland.

Foulanges sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre, situated on the Yonne: 5 leagues S Auxerre, and 2 N Clamecy.

Foulson, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra.

Foulahs of Guinea, a people of Africa, S of Gambia, on the Rio Grande. Their complexion is tawny, their hair soft and silky, their features pleasing. In the pastoral state of society, they have introduced themselves into all the kingdoms on the windward coast, as herdsmen and husbandmen, paying tribute for the land they hold. Wherever they dwell they are viewed as strangers: yet they consider the natives as their inferiors, and rank themselves with white men. Like the Jews they introduce themselves wherever they can gain a good living. The majority are Mahometans. Small schools are established in different towns, in which they are taught to read the Koran. Great skill they display in the management of their cattle. Milk is not used till sour; no cheese is made. These people are remarkably industrious. On the Gambia the greater part of the corn is raised by them. Their lands and flocks are more productive and numerous than the Mandingoes, who are lords of the soil. In Bondon they are opulent in a high degree, and in great profusion enjoy all the necessaries of life. They are visible proofs of what superior industry and enterprise can effect. Scarcely any Mandingo town, but has a Foulah village near it. So distinguished are they for benevolence and hospitality, that the natives think it a great privilege to have a Foulah settlement in their neighbourhood. Rarely are they angry, living together in great friendship; they cheerfully support their aged, lame, blind, and

poor of every description. *Teembo*, lon. 10 E, lat. 10 N, is their capital.

[Moor, Park.]

Fouli, or *Fuily*, or *Pbelry*, a country of Africa, situated on the sides of the river Senegal, extending 160 leagues from E to W; the boundaries from N to S are unknown. The country is populous, the soil fertile, and capable of furnishing an advantageous commerce. They are in general of a tawny complexion, though many of them are completely black. They are diligent as farmers and graziers, and raise millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, peas, roots, and fruits with abundance of care; nor are they less expert in rearing cattle, in which consists great part of their traffic with the neighbouring countries. As their chief wealth consists in their cattle, some of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; for although they have some fixed habitations, yet they use them but little, removing them, as the dry or wet seasons require, from low to the high lands, residing in no one place longer than the pasture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increased by the continual necessity they are under of defending themselves and their cattle against the depredations of those fierce animals with which the country abounds: lions, tigers, and elephants, assailing them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify those animals from approaching them. The king of this country is called Siratick, and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he is a prince of great authority over his subjects, and as much respected by his neighbours as any one on the coast. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown descends not from father to son, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hospitable nation; all persons, without distinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the best accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in another particular less commendable, for as soon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into slavery, all the rest join stock to redeem him. Their arms are composed of bows

and

and atrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fuxce, all of which they use with great dexterity and address, superior to most negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diversion in great esteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fiercest animals, are the game they pursue. Twenty or 30 of them, some on foot, some on horseback, follow the chase, and seldom return but laden with the spoils of some of these desperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions' and tigers' skins they sell, and the flesh is smoked and dried for use and winter store. In such numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are seen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the small trees, and destroying whole fields of corn; pleasure therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but necessity and self preservation.

Foulness, an island separated by a narrow arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, 12 miles in circumference: 6 miles E from Rochford.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It has a bridge of 100 arches of white stone. It is the residence of a viceroy: 870 miles S Peking, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities of China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars: 735 miles S Peking, lat. 27 55 N.

Forcey or Foy, a seaport town of England, county of Cornwall, near the English Channel, with a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels, defended with 3 batteries; the town is populous and flourishing; and besides the pilchard fishery, which is very considerable, the inhabitants carry on some foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, &c. and sends 2 members to the British parliament: 26 miles W Plymouth, lon. 4 38 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and lie between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knees. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw:

but when they dress their food, it is placed in a hollow stone, which they cover with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on 2 stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping, is dried without salt in the open air. Their weapons, are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the seaside, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold; and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to train oil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain event often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova* [Mavor.]

Fox Island, an island in the Atlantic, on the W coast of Ireland, 7 miles E Slyme Head.

Foxerna, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 25 miles N Gothenburg.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and 4 miles below expands itself into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*, 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, situated on a sharp rock near the Cinca: 30 miles S Balbastro, lat. 41 27 N.

Framlingham,



and atrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small sulce, all of which they use with great dexterity and address, superior to most negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diversion in great esteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fiercest animals, are the game they pursue. Twenty or 30 of them, some on foot, some on horseback, follow the chase, and seldom return but laden with the spoils of some of these desperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions' pards, and tigers' skins they sell, and the flesh is smoked and dried for use and winter store. In such numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are seen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the small trees, and destroying whole fields of corn; pleasure therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but necessity and self preservation.

Foulness, an island separated by a narrow arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, 12 miles in circumference: 6 miles E from Rochford.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It has a bridge of 100 arches of white stone. It is the residence of a viceroy: 870 miles S Peking, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities of China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars: 735 miles S Peking, lat. 27 55 N.

Forsey or Foy, a seaport town of England, county of Cornwall, near the English Channel, with a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels, defended with 3 batteries; the town is populous and flourishing; and besides the pilchard fishery, which is very considerable, the inhabitants carry on some foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, &c. and sends 2 members to the British parliament: 26 miles W Plymouth, lon. 4 38 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and lie between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knees. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw:

but when they dress their food, it is placed in a hollow stone, which they cover with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on 2 stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping, is dried without salt in the open air. Their weapons, are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the seaside, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold; and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to train oil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain event often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova* [Mavor.]

Fox Island, an island in the Atlantic, on the W coast of Ireland, 7 miles E Slyme Head.

Foxerna, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 25 miles N Gothenburg.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and 4 miles below expands itself into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*, 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, situated on a sharp rock near the Cinca: 30 miles S Balbastro, lat. 41 27 N.

Framlingham,





Framlingham, a town of England, county of Suffolk, surrounded with thick walls, with a castle : 87 miles N N E London.

Frampton, a town of England, county of Dorset, on the river Frome : 6 miles W N W Dorchester.

France, formerly a kingdom, now styled a *Republic*, of Europe, bounded, before the Revolution, N by the English Channel and the Netherlands ; E by Germany, Switzerland and Italy ; S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain ; W by the Atlantic ; about 200 leagues long, and 188 wide. The present limits of France are more extensive. As a general peace will probably produce alterations, we omit giving the new boundary lines. The kingly government of France continued from Clovis, who established himself at Soissons, in the year 486, till January 21, 1793, when Louis XVI was executed on a public scaffold at Paris, and with him ended the monarchy of France. His son, a minor, remained in prison till his death, which happened in the month of June, '95. Thus France, after continuing a monarchy upwards of 1200 years, has been, by the national assembly, declared a republic ; with the fall of monarchy, or indeed before, all titles of nobility were abolished ; and all ecclesiastical domains, such as abbies, monasteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property ; all tithes were abolished ; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number lessened. The ancient division into provinces, or governments, was also, by a solemn decree of the nation, changed into that of 83 departments, which generally took the names of the rivers which passed through them. The number of departments has since been increased to 103. In the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into 12 months, of 30 days each, with five intercalary days, which are dedicated to national festivals, and called *jans-culotides*. Each month is divided into decades, and the day of rest is appointed for every tenth day, instead of every seventh. Thus the Sabbath is abolished. By a decree of the national convention, a free exercise of religion is allowed to all. This great revolution of France was not brought about without alarming the neighbouring powers of Europe, who entered into a formidable alliance. Dreadful and bloody has the contest been hitherto, and the awful scene is not yet closed. There is no country of Europe more beautiful or more agreeable to live

in than France ; the air in general is pure and wholesome, and the change of seasons is less inconvenient than in almost any other. It is not subject to such severe cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the southern parts the winters are indeed sharp, but of short duration. The seasons are more regular than in England. The soil, diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve to fertilize the country, and, together with the canals of Languedoc, Delune, Burgundy and New Crissac, to convey merchandise from one extremity of the nation to the other. The industry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, renders it one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to spare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper, there are likewise some of silver and gold, but the last are not rich enough to defray the expenses of working. The chief productions of France, for exportation, are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, such as prunes and prunelloses, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives ; corn, salt, hemp, flax, silk, resin, oil, soap, cork, kidskins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are silks, such as lustrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarse and fine, lace, paper, China, of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c. The French have for some years past obtained the secret from Spain of making Castile soap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marseilles and Toulon, and have thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture ; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this soap is Levantine olive-oil, their largesale for their soap gives them the advantage of constant back freights from the Levant with these oils ; which, it seems, has proved one means of the French advancing their Turkey trade upon the ruin of the English. As France is certainly the most populous and extensive country of Europe, so its inland traffic is proportionate, and in many particulars far beyond any country in Europe ; being carried on with great ease and little expense, by means of many large navigable rivers and canals. The arts and sciences have always been encouraged in France.

The

The art of engraving has obtained great excellence; architecture, civil and military, has attained a high degree of perfection, and the construction of their ships has not been out-done even by the English themselves. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone, France is said to contain 400 cities or walled towns, 43,000 small towns of villages, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants. According to a census made by order of the National Assembly of France, the inhabitants amounted to upwards of 26 millions. In 1796, exclusive of the new departments, the Directory made them upwards of 28 millions; including these they amount to upwards of 30 millions. Paris is the capital.

France (Ile of,) a part of France, so called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and situated in the centre.

France (Ile of,) see *Mauritius*

Francfort on the Maine, an Imperial city of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, situated in a pleasant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into 2 parts; that on the N which is the largest, and is properly called *Francfort*; the other on the S side is called *Saxenhausen*. The kings of the Franks resided here, as likewise the immediate successors of Charlemagne: the emperors of Germany have ever since been elected and crowned here to this time. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches filled with water, ramparts, bastions, &c. The garrison consists of 13 companies of soldiers. The principal streets are handsome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have 3 churches, and the Lutherans 6. The Jews, about 7,000 in number, are confined to a narrow street, where they are shut up every night; they have a synagogue, a seminary, and an hospital; but they are excluded from the public walks, suffer great indignities, yet still find it their interest to reside here. Among the archives of the town-house is kept, in a casket of gold, the golden bull of the emperor Charles IV; which is a parchment book of 43 quarto leaves, containing the fundamental institutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is a place of considerable trade, which is assisted by two annual fairs. The magistrates are divided into 3 benches; the first is com-

posed of 14 echevins, the second of 14 counsellors, the third is composed chiefly of tradesmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the 2 former, out of whom 2 burgomasters are annually chosen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houses, and several villages, containing 30,000 souls. Francfort was taken by the French in 1792, but soon after surrendered by them to the Prussians: 20 miles E Mentz, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 50 N. [Moor.]

Francfort on the Oder, a town of Upper Saxony, with an university, composed of Calvinist professors. It has besides a noble academy, a society for the promoting of arts and sciences, 2 colleges, 2 faux-bourgs, and several churches: 48 miles E Berlin, lat. 52 24 N.

Franche-Comté, a province of France, anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almost one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, pasture, hemp, &c. The rest is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces some corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and silver, and some mineral springs, with quarries of alabaster and marble. It is now divided into the 3 departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saône.

Frankimont, a town of Westphalia, 13 miles S E Liege.

Francia, a circle of Germany; bounded E by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, S by Bavaria and Swabia. It is situated near the centre of Germany. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c; but the frontiers are full of forests and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The inhabitants of many towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The French penetrated into this country in the summer of 1796, but were driven back by the Austrians in September following.

Franker, a town of the United Dutch States, in Friesland; it is watered by 2 canals, navigable for barges, and has a castle, where the governors of the country sometimes resided. It has a celebrated university, established by the States and William Louis, comte of Nassau, in the year 1585. It is one of the neatest towns in Friesland, and the ordinary residence of the noblesse of the country: 9 miles W Lewarden, lat. 53 21 N.

Frankendal, a town of Germany, in the Lower

Lower Rhine, on a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine. It owes its rise to two convents, one of men, and the other of women. Some Flemings, who fled from persecution, settled here, and it became a flourishing town, when, with the rest of the palatinate, it felt the miseries of war, and was destroyed by the French: but, by the care of the prince, soon after rebuilt in a regular and handsome manner. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, serges, silk, stuffs, stockings, soap, &c. It was taken by the French again, in 1793, and laid under contribution. It contains 3 churches and a handsome hospital: 8 miles N N W Mannheim, and 8 S Worms.

Frankfels, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Noderspatz: 20 miles W S W Hainfelden, and 36 W Vienna.

Frankenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt: divided into Old and New Town, situated on a branch of the Wipper. It contains a chateau, 3 churches, and a school, formerly a Cistercian convent; with rich salt works, which are very profitable, and belong to the citizens: 10 miles E Sonderhausen, and 26 N Erfurt, lon. 12 0 3 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Frankland's Island, a cluster of islands on the N E coast of New Holland, in the S Pacific Ocean: about 2 leagues from the land, lon. 146 E, lat. 17 19 S.

Freseati, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, on the declivity of a hill; celebrated for the number of palaces and country seats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found most beautiful paintings and sculptures. Freseati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Here are 7 convents. It was the ancient Tusculum, destroyed by the Romans in the year 1191: 10 miles S E Rome. [Adam, Moor.]

Fraserburgh, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, with a tolerable harbour: 32 miles N Aberdeen.

Freuenfeld, a town of Switzerland, 20 miles N E Zurich, and 14 S W Constance.

Fraustadt, a town on the frontiers of Silesia, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, in which the Saxons

were defeated by the Swedes: 70 miles N W Breslau.

Fredeburg, a town of Westphalia: 52 miles E Cologn.

Fredenslia, a strong seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Little Belt, with a custom house, where all vessels pay a toll. The circumference is extensive, but not filled with houses or people. The fortifications, though in good condition, are of so large compass that they would require a numerous garrison to defend them. Fredericia has also several commercial privileges, but as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to the best advantage. Here are 2 Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, a popish church, a synagogue, a grammar school, and good arsenal. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls, lon. 9 44 E, lat. 55 37 N.

Fredrichsburg, a town of Pomerania: 50 miles S S W Colberg.

Fredrickshall, a seaport of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the *Swinesound*; the harbour would be safe and commodious, but from the quantity of sawdust brought down the river from the sawmills up the country, which it is necessary to remove at least yearly. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. Near it is the fortress of Oever-Bierget, or Fredericstein, in the siege of which the brave Charles XII lost his life. The principal commerce is in timber: 50 miles S Christiania.

Fredrickslust, a fortress and seaport town of Norway, on the river Glomme, containing a well supplied arsenal. It is the most regular fortress in the southern part of Norway. The number of inhabitants is less than a 1000, who carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber: 43 miles S Christiania, lon. 11 1 E, lat. 59 2 N.

Fredrickstadt, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, on the N coast of the Eider. The inhabitants are principally employed in manufactures of silk and woollen, navigation and commerce: 18 miles W S W Sleswick, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 26 N.

Fredrickswerck, a seaport town of Denmark, situated in a bay on the N coast of the island of Zealand; where is a cannon-foundry, and manufactures of military articles, established in the year 1756.

Fredderisund, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand; the chief trade is in corn: 19 miles N W Copenhagen.

Freimerseeim,

Freimerheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: 4 miles N N E Landau.

Freisach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Metnitz. It has a castle, college, a convent of Dominicans, and a commandery of the Teutonic order: 4 miles N N E Gurck.

Fréjus, a town of France, department of the Var; formerly a seaport, but now 2 miles from the sea. It was flourishing as early as the time of Julius Cæsar, and is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Marseilles; many monuments of its ancient grandeur still remain, such as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. 40 miles N E Toulon, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Fremona, a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigré, where the Portuguese missionaries took up their first residence: 135 miles from the island Massuah.

Freſcati, see *Fraſcati*.

Freudenſtadt, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, founded in the year 1600, as an asylum for the Protestants who were persecuted in Germany; it is situated in the Black Forest, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel: 36 miles S W Stuttgart, and 24 S E Straßburg, lat. 48 23 N.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. It belongs to the house of Austria: 17 miles W Troppnu.

Freyberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, on a branch of the Muldaw, near some mountains which separate the country from Bohemia. It contains 6 churches, 2000 houses, and 60,000 souls. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great many hands, and produce about 10,000 rix dollars a year. The soil, though mountainous, is fertile. Here is the general sepulture of the princes of the electoral house of Saxony: 19 miles W S W Dresden, lat. 50 53 N.

Freyburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: 16 miles S Halle, and 4 N N W Naumburg.

Freye Aemter, a country of Switzerland, surrounded by Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Zug, and Baden. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The country is about 7 or 8 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. The number of inhabitants about 20,000.

Freyenwalde, a town of Upper Saxony,

whose inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum: 32 miles N E Berlin.

Freyſingen, an ecclesiastical principality in Bavaria, between the cities of Munich and Landshut.

Freyſingen, a town of Bavaria, and residence of the bishop of Freyſingen, on the Mosach, one part at the foot of a mountain, the other on its summit. The episcopal palace and cathedral church are beautiful edifices, and both situated in the upper part of the town; 17 miles N N E Munich, lat. 48 20 N.

Freyſtadt, a town of Silesia, containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and school, the privilege for the 2 latter was purchased for 90,000 florins. Here is a manufacture of good cloth: 19 miles W N W Gros-Glogau.

Frias, a town of Old Castile, on an eminence near the Ebro: 138 miles N Madrid.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, the length about 40 miles, the breadth about 20. It is almost surrounded by the canton of Bern. The N W part of the country is more level than the rest, and produces abundance of corn and fruit, the other parts are mountainous; their mountains pasture 15,000 cows, from which more than 3,000,000 pounds of cheese are made for exportation. Besides these they have 12,000 cows kept for domestic supplies. They also raise great numbers of oxen and horses for sale. In some places they cultivate vineyards and make wine. There are several medicinal springs. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the Bishop of Lausanne, in number 72,800, who live in 7 towns, and 103 parishes.

Friburg, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and hills. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, 2 rooms on each side, 2 pair of stairs; and a cellar. The length of the whole is more than 400 feet. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which

which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles S W of Bern, lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 48 N. [Addison, Cox.]

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church (which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany) and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in June, 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisach, and 26 S of Strasburg, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Frisento, a town of Naples, 12 miles N W Conza.

Friedberg, or *Friedberg*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, on the Elbach; which holds the twelfth seat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and sits and votes at the diets of the Upper Rhine: 12 miles N Franckfort on the Maine.

Friedewalde, a town of Westphalia, endowed, in the year 1324, with the same privileges as Franckfort; 9 miles S Siegen.

Frieckburg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg: 46 miles N E Franckfort on the Oder.

Friedburg, a town of Westphalia, E Friesland: 22 miles E N E Emden.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N N E Olmutz.

Fridlingen, or *Fridlingen*, a town of Swabia, near the Rhine, 4 miles N Basle.

Friendly Islands, a cluster of islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; some of which are large, and some lofty, with volcanoes. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa nut and bread fruit trees, plantains, sugar canes, yams, &c: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water fowl. The inhabitants were hospitable and kind, on which account captain Cook, who first discovered them, in the year 1773, gave them the name they bear; the number of souls is supposed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy: they themselves are active and industrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppression. The sea coasts abound with fish, in catching which they are exceedingly expert,

and on their coasts are found great numbers and variety of shell fish. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and will readily give the produce of the islands in exchange, such as hogs, fowls, fish, yams, bread fruit, plantains, cocoa nuts, sugar canes, &c; good water is scarce, or generally it is difficult for navigators to obtain it in a sufficient quantity; lon. 184 46 to 185 45 E, lat. 19 40 to 21 30 S.

Friesland, one of the states of the United Netherlands, bounded N by the German Ocean, S by Overissel and the Zuyder Zee. As to its air and soil it resembles Holland, especially in the N W parts, which lie lower than the sea, and are particularly remarkable for fine pastures, in which, besides excellent oxen, cows, and sheep, a great number of large horses are bred, for sale into Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land, and the wheat is particularly esteemed for the fineness of the ears and whiteness of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The inhabitants, for want of sand hills along the sea coast, are under the necessity of securing themselves by means of dykes, which are attended with vast expense. To preserve themselves from the calamities of an inundation, the inhabitants raised eminences, from 20 to 25 feet high, and of considerable circumference; to which, unless by the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themselves with their cattle and household furniture, and there remained till the flood subsided. In process of time houses, or rather whole villages and towns, were built on these tumuli. In the year 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public; and since this the eruptions of the sea have been less frequent. Friesland may vie with Holland in the number of canals with which it is in all parts intersected; and great is the convenience of these canals, both for the carrying off the superfluous waters into the sea, and likewise for facilitating traffic and intercourse. The principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker, as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of E Friesland. In the whole province are 11 towns, and 336 villages. The inhabitants still retain that strong passion for liberty which distinguished their ancestors. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland (*Engl.*) a principality of Germany; bounded N by the sea, W by Groningen. The air is moist and thick,

but

but much purified by sea breezes; the spring and harvests are late; the land is low, and defended by strong and lofty dykes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coasts is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few cornfields. The cattle are of an extraordinary size and goodness, as are the sheep and horses. It is not uncommon for a ewe to yearn 4 lambs. The butter and cheese are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country the soil is for the most part sandy, interspersed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumstance of the more importance as wood is scarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geese in particular of an uncommon size, even to weigh as much as 24 pounds a piece. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The principal river is the Ems, by means of which the trade and navigation of the country is very considerable. The exportation principally consists in large horses, horned cattle, cheese, butter, oats, beans, rape seed, and fine linen, which they sell for Holland. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emden. The revenue to the sovereign is about 300,000 rix dollars.

Frina, a small, rapid river of Africa, a branch of the Niger. Alligators render it dangerous to enter its waters. [Park.]

Frisch Haff, a gulf on the coast of Prussian Pomerania, S of the Baltic; through which the Oder passes at the eastern extremity.

Frisch Haff, a bay between Königsberg and Elbing. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow passage, near Pillaw.

Friuli, a province of Italy, belonging to the states of Venice; bounded E by the county of Goritz and the gulf of Trieste, S by the gulf of Venice. It is fertile in wine and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, a town in the above province, 32 miles N N W Trieste, lat. 46 15 N.

Frodlingham, a town of England, county of York, 12 miles N Beverly.

Frodsham, a town of England, county of Chester, at the conflux of the Weaver and the Mersey. The principal trade is in salt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been established: 10 miles N E Chester.

Frome, a town of England, county of Somerset, on the Frome, near the forest of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which 160,000 yards are made annually, four-

fifths are broad cloths, the rest are narrow cloths and kerseymers: in which 1450 packs of wool are consumed, of 240 pounds each. The number of families in the year 1786, was 1348, and the number of inhabitants 6342: 13 miles S Bath, and 104 W London.

Fronsac, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the Ille; 2 miles N W Libourne.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, 10 miles N Estremoz.

Frontigniac, a town of France, department of the Herault, celebrated for its excellent wine, generally called Frontigniac: 4 leagues S S W Montpellier.

Frutigen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, which gives name to a bailiwick, one of the most beautiful places in Switzerland: 30 miles S E Friburg.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd islands. The name it received from a volcano, which issues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames that may be seen at a great distance in the night, clouds of ashes, which suffocate cattle, pumice stones, which float on the sea, and torrents of sulphur. The island is without rivers, almost without fresh water; yet is fertile in maize, gourds, water melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. There is a great number of goats, which run wild upon the mountains; the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. The inhabitants export the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is about 5 leagues in length, lon. 24 20 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Fuen-hou-fou, a city of China, province of Pe-tcheli, celebrated for its extent and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches. It has under its jurisdiction 2 cities of the second rank, 8 of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-si. Its baths and springs, almost as hot as boiling water, attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains 1 city of the second, and 7 of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles S W of Peking.

Fuente-Duenna, a town in New Castile, on the Tagus: 24 miles S E Madrid.

Fuente de la Piedra, a village of Spain, in Grenada, in which is a medicinal spring, whose virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing several disorders,

disorders, particularly the gravel: 4 leagues from Antequera.

Furjen, or *Fuslin*, a town of Swabia, on the Lech: a frontier town to Bavaria and the Tyrol, with a Benedictine abbey and convent of Franciscans: 47 miles S Augsburg, 65 E Constance.

Futla, or *Tsule*, one of the Shetland islands W of Mainland. It is thought by some to be the same, which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable globe, and to which, therefore, they gave the appellation of *Ultima Thule*.

Fulda, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the Upper Rhine; bounded N by Heile Cassel. The country is mountainous and woody, with some rich arable lands, and some salt and medicinal springs.

Fulda, is the capital of the above bishopric, on the river Fulda. The bishop resides here in a handsome palace. Besides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, an university, founded in the year 1734, a college, an academy, and a convent of Benedictines. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuscripts: 63 miles E N E Mentz.

Fulham, a village of England, county of Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is a toll bridge. The bishop of London has a palace here: 4 miles W London.

Fulani, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cassina. Its boundaries have not yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. All the information obtained of it is, that the dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

Funchal, a seaport town, and capital of the island of Madeira, situated in a valley on the S coast of the island. The harbour is defended by several batteries, and a castle. It contains 6 parishes, several chapels, and 6 convents, with several hospitals. It is ill defended on the land side. The English and French Roman Catholics are supposed to exceed the Portuguese in number and wealth; besides these, there are multitudes of Mulatto and Negro freemen. The streets of Funchal are drawn by a line, all the houses neat, and the windows sashed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for those within to see and be seen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweet meats, lon. 16 49 W, lat. 32 32 N.

Funen, or *Fyen*, an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, of an oval form, 35 miles long. It is a fertile and a pleasant island: most of the Danish no-

bility have seats here. The soil yields great crops of corn, nearly 100,000 barrels are annually exported to Norway and Sweden, exclusive of the consumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey make mead, which forms a considerable article of trade, being sent to every part of the kingdom. Here are several lakes and rivers, abounding in fish, but none navigable; great quantities of cod, herrings, turbot, and other fish, are caught in the bays along the coast. Odensee is the capital, lon. 9 40 to 10 50 E, lat 55 7 to 55 42 N.

Furnes, or *Furue*, a town of Flanders, on the canal from Bruges to Dankirk, about a league from the sea. The town house is a good building, adorned with many figures of kings and princes; it has a handsome tower, with musical chimes: 15 miles S W Ostend, lat. 51 4 N.

Furrukabad, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a small district belonging to a prince of the Patan Rohilla tribe: about 30 miles in length along the W bank of the Ganges: 75 miles E Agra, lon. 79 52 E, lat. 27 23 N.

Furshut, an ill built, ruinous town, upon the Nile, in a cultivated, extensive plain, which is 9 miles over, all sown with wheat. It is supposed to contain 10,000 people. The Franciscan missionaries have a convent here, under the name of Physicians. Here resides the great Sheik, who governs W to the borders of Assouan, lat. 26 3 30 N. [Butce, Pococke.]

Furstenberg, a town of Swabia, with an ancient castle, on a mount near the Danube: 14 miles N N W Schaffhausen, on the lake Constance. The source of the Danube, is in the principality of Furstenberg.

Furstenberg, a town of Lusatia, on the Oder. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the king of Prussia: 13 miles S Franckfort on the Oder.

Furstenfeld, a town of Stiria, on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feistritz and Lausnitz: 68 miles S Vienna, lat. 47 6 N.

Furstenwald, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg: 26 miles E Berlin.

Futtypour Sieri, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra. It is seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is almost as fine as hair powder; a circumstance, productive of the most disagreeable effects,

fects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. Its situation too is unhealthy, from the indifferant water with which the whole country abounds; but the country next the town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Acber, in the first stile of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra, lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Fyal, see *Fayal*.

Fyres, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Ness, in the county of Inverness, 10 miles N E fort Augustus. There is a considerable cataract, or fall, about 2 miles from its mouth.

Fyzabad, a town of Hindoostan, province of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Sadatkhan, a Persian, who was 40 years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. He first built a palace, with extensive gardens, and made it the place of his residence; many houses were added, till, by degrees, it became a large city, and for some time the capital of the province: it was defended with a fortress, a ditch, towers, ramparts, &c; 65 miles E Lucknow, and 80 N Allahabad, lon. 82 24 E, lat. 26 45 N.

G

GABARET, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Gélise: 20 miles W Condom.

Gabian, a village of France, department of the Herault, with a mineral spring; near it, from a rock, issues petroleum, or native tar: 7 miles N W Pezenas.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava: 40 miles W Warsaw.

Gabou, or *Jabou*, a country of Africa, between Benin and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coast; the chief trade is in slaves.

Gadamis, an island in the sand, N W of Fezzan. It is 24 journees S of Tunis, sometimes tributary to Tripoli, and frequently to Tunis. The soil is dry and barren, producing little else but dates and corn, camels and goats. They speak the original African language. In their country is a spring, alternately hot and cold, lat. 32 N.

[Morgan.]

Gademis or *Gademir*, a country of Africa, W of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean, said to contain 92 vil-

lages; the capital bears the same name, lon. 11 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Gadua, or *Gidua*, a country of Africa, on the S side of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre, lon. 8 W, lat. 13 30 N.

Gadora, an island in the sea of Marmora. Its buildings are a few cloisters and houses of monks, who are its only inhabitants.

[Thevenot.]

Gacta, a seaport town of Naples, on the gulf of Gaeta: the harbour is defended by a citadel. It is at the foot of a mountain near the sea: 40 miles N W Naples.

Gago, an extensive and populous kingdom of Negroland, in the interior of Africa. It abounds with gold; the inhabitants carry on a flourishing commerce with surrounding nations. The capital is Gago, 400 miles S of Tombuctoo. They are farmers and shepherds; the land is fruitful, and well watered. The country produces abundance of corn, rice, fruits, and is covered with hamlets and villages, lon. 1 54 E, lat. 10 N. [Leo Africanus.]

Gailiac, a town of France, department of the Tarn. It is a place of considerable trade, and the wine made in the environs is much esteemed. It is situated on the Tarn, which is here navigable: 9 leagues N E Toulouse.

Gaillon, a town of France, department of the Eure. Near it was a celebrated Carthusian monastery, burned down in 1764: 3 leagues N W Vernon.

Gainsborough, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the E bank of the Trent, and brings tolerable sized vessels with the tide up to the town, about 40 miles from the Humber. By means of the navigation it is a place of considerable trade: 18 miles N W Lincoln, and 148 N London.

Galacz, or *Galatz*, a town of Bulgaria, near the Danube: 54 miles W Ismael, lat. 45 24 N.

Galam, a fort of Africa, built by the French on the river Senegal, ceded to the English by the peace of Versailles, in the year 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, in whose possession it remained by the peace of 1783.

Galsburghs, a flourishing little town of Scotland, county of Selkirk, on the *Gala*, at its union with the Tweed, with a considerable woollen manufacture; 5 miles N Selkirk.

Galasi, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea near Tarento.

Galata, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Galeron,

Gelera, a town of the island of Celebes, celebrated for its fishery.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded N and W by the sea, S by Portugal, from which it is separated by the river Minho. It is mountainous, with some small plains on the sea coast. There are some excellent ports, yet has but little commerce. The inhabitants plant many vineyards and fruit trees, and cultivate wheat, rye and flax. The sea coasts abound with fish; the forests supply good ship timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermillion. It has likewise some excellent pastures. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few considerable ones, 3242 parishes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hospitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The inhabitants are faithful and courageous: poverty compels great numbers of them to seek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they hire themselves to the most servile and laborious employments, for which they are despised by the other Spaniards. The principal town is Compostella.

Galicia, a large country in the S of Poland, which consists of that part of Little Poland on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The population of Galicia and Lodomeria, in 1776, amounted to 2,580,796. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. Lemburg, or Leopold, is the capital of the whole country, which extends 380 miles from E to W; its greatest breadth being 190 miles.

Gall, St. or St. Gallen, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, in which is a library, containing several manuscripts of the classics, to which we are indebted for Petronius Arbitr, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintillian, copies of which were found here in 1413; also 13 volumes of manuscript letters, from the first German and Swiss reformers. (These might throw much light on the reformation.) The town owes its flourishing state to a very extensive commerce,

arising chiefly from its manufactures of linen, mullin, and embroidery. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between 2 mountains, and on 2 small streams, 37 miles N E of Zurich, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N. [Coxe.]

Galla, a wild, barbarous race, inhabiting the inland regions of Africa, round the head of the Nile. A strange, wandering race, they have sometimes ravaged the breadth of Africa, from Sierra Leonna, to Arabia. Their complexion is whiter than the other Negroes, but they dash their own faces, turn their upper eyelids outwards, to appear terrible to their enemies. Surpassing other tribes in agility and strength, their courage is invincible. They neither plant, nor sow, living by plunder and carnage. They neither give nor take quarter; but eat the flesh of their enemies, and drink their blood from cups, made of human skulls. When annoyed by rain or thunder, they bend their bows against heaven, and curse the skies. [Bruce, Battel, &c.]

Galle or Ponte Galle, a seaport town and fort of the island of Ceylon, on the S W coast, about half a league in circumference within the walls, defended by bastions towards the land; on the side towards the sea are banks and rocks; the fortress is on a tongue of land: the bay is exposed only to the westerly winds; but is said not to be large, nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in the year 1640. The air is healthy, and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and sea breezes; 98 miles S Candy, lon. 80 20 E, lat. 6 N.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of European Turkey, province of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour; the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, and many Jews. The houses of the latter, have doors not above 3½ feet high, to prevent the Turks riding into them: 80 miles S Adrianople, 108 W S W Constantinople, lat. 40 24 N.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of Naples, province of Otranto, situated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and attached to the land only by a bridge. The environs are planted with olive and cotton trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce: 21 miles W Otranto, lat. 40 18 N.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the S W entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here 2 miles

2 miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See *Dardanelles*.

Galloway (*New*), a town of Scotland, near the Ken: 15 miles N Kircudbright.

Galloway (*Upper, or West*), a name sometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland.

Galway, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, next to Cork, the most considerable in point of size in the kingdom, but the least populous; bounded, S by the county of Clare and *Galway Bay*, W by the Atlantic Ocean; containing 116 parishes, and 28 churches. The number of houses is 28,212, and about 142,000 souls. The soil is warm and fertile, with a lime-stone bottom. This lime-stone rises sometimes so near the surface as to render it unfit for tillage, but yielding excellent pasture. Some parts are mountainous, with quarries of black and white marble. Great quantities of kelp are made along the coast, and seaweed gathered for manure, of great advantage to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers, and hardy fishermen. On the sea coast is a large bay, sheltered by the three southern islands of Arran. The sound between these islands is a safe road.

Galway, capital of the above county, is on a river, surrounded with ancient walls. The houses are generally well built, in number 950, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the most commercial town in Ireland, and has now a considerable trade. The port is very commodious and safe, but so distant from the city, that lighters are necessary to carry goods into the town. Galway is governed by a mayor, recorder and sheriffs: 96 miles W Dublin, lon. 8 58 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Gambia, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river which passes through it; ceded to the English by the peace of 1783.

Gambia, or *Gamba*, a deep, muddy river of Africa, which empties into the Atlantic. The banks are frequently covered with thickets of mangrove; the country is flat, and swampy. Abundance of fish are caught, many of which are unknown in Europe. Here are sharks, alligators, and the hyppotamus, an amphibious animal, which may be called the sea elephant. He is of a timid, inoffensive disposition. The river is navigable for sloops 600 miles, and annually overflows its banks like the Nile. Its mouth is in lat. 13 20 N. [Park.]

Gambron or *Gamron*, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. This town, called also *Bender Abbas*, was famous till the beginning of the last century, as the port of Schiras, and of all the S of Persia. Its trade was, at that time, very extensive. At present it is very low, nor is there a single European counting-house in the city. This decline has been occasioned by the domestic disturbances in Persia, and the wars and disputes between the French and the English. The Dutch, for a while, continued to carry on a considerable trade here. But since they formed a settlement in the island of Kerek, they have entirely deserted Gambron, lon 57 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Gamino, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Gamps, a town of Switzerland, canton of Schewitz, and Glaris, in which is a sulphurous medicinal spring: 5 miles S Appenzel.

Ganara, a country of Africa, with a town of the same name, on the banks of the Niger. The country is populous and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, sena, and slaves, lon 16 E, lat. 12 20 N.

Ganderheim, a town of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbittel, on the river Garde, with a celebrated abbey of Protestants, composed of an abbeys, who is a princess, and 4 ladies of noble families: 20 miles W Goslar.

Gandia, a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university: 40 miles N N E Alicant.

Gandicotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, situated on the top of a lofty mountain, on the side of the river Pennar, in Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the side of a frightful precipice. Below is a small plain, well watered by a number of springs, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine: 33 miles N W Cuddapa, lon. 78 29 E; lat. 14 45 N.

Ganges, a river of Asia, which rises by 2 branches from the mountains of Kentsaisse, in the country of Thibet; these 2 branches take a westerly direction, inclining to the N, for a course of about 300 miles in direct distance, when, meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmaleh, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and through Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed

ed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of mount Himmaleh, at the distance, possibly, of 100 miles below the place of its first approach to it, and sapping its foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. Fancy has given to this basin the form of a cow's head, and they call it the *Cow's Mouth*, and pay it divine honors. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its course becomes more easterly than before, through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from the mountainous tract, in which it has wandered for about 300 British miles. At Hurdwar it opens itself a passage through mount Sewallick; which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi. After entering Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course, in which it receives 17 considerable rivers. Soon after it joins the Sampoo it divides into a multitude of branches, called the *Mouths of the Ganges*, which empty themselves into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21 40 to 22 N. A circumstance attending the course of the Ganges and the Berrampooter rivers, in respect to each other, is very singular. Issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, they direct their courses toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a

prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

Garjam, a town of Hindoostan, on the sea coast of the bay of Bengal, lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 23 N.

Gannat, a town of France, departement of the Allier, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leag. S Moulins, lat. 46 5 N.

Geege, a country of Africa, W of Nubia, with a town of the same name, situated on a large lake. The inhabitants are barbarous; lon. 26 E lat. 16 N.

Gup, a town of France, and capital of the departement of the Higher Alps; near it is a mineral spring: 15 leagues S Grenoble.

Gureek, an island in the Gulf of Persia, near the mouth of the Euphrates, remarkable for a fine pearl fishery.

Gard, a department of France, bounded E by the Rhone, S by the Mediterranean. Nîmes is the capital.

Garda, a lake of Italy, between the Veronese and the Brescian, 30 miles long and 4 wide, on which is a town of the same name: 12 miles N W Verona.

Gardelegen, or *Gardeloben*, a town of Upper Saxony, containing 4 churches; 4 hospitals and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its hops and beer: 72 miles W Berlin, lat. 57 3 N.

Gard, Pont du, a Roman aqueduct in France, 9 miles N E of Nîmes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of 3 bridges rising above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains. The highest of these bridges has 6 arches, of great blocks of stones, without cement; the centre one has 11; and the lowest (under which flows the Gardon, an inconsiderable, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV, when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built, in order to convey to Nîmes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzès.

Gored, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

Gar-el-Mailab, a seaport of Africa, on the E coast of Tunis; 4 miles W Cape Zibche.

Garnache (La), a town of the Vendée, 1 league N N E Challans.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, and joining with the Dordogne,

Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

Garonne (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded S by Spain. It takes its name from the Garonne, which passes through it. Toulouse is the capital. It has a navigable communication with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garrachicha, a seaport town of the island of Teneriffe, destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak, in 1704; so that houses are now built where ships then lay at anchor.

Garret Dennis, an island in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, about 14 leagues in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows and arrows, situated to the N of New Ireland: lon. 151 25 E, lat. 2 30 S.

Garrozes, a country of Asia, situated to the E of Bengal, W of Assam, and S of Burhampooter river.

Garslang, a town of England, county of Lancaster: 10 miles S Lancaster.

Gartz, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Oder, 13 miles S Stetin: lat. 53 13 N.

Gascony, a late province of France, situated between the Garonne, the sea, and the Pyrenées. The Gascons have a great deal of spirit; but their exaggeration, in describing their exploits, has made the term *Gasconade* proverbial. The Gascons who dwell near the Pyrenées, are originally from Spain.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron and gold: 36 miles S Saltzburg, and 16 W S W Radstadt.

Gatehouse, a town of Scotland, county of Kircudbright, near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Irish Sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town: 13 miles W Kircudbright.

Gatehead, a village of England, on the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, to which it appears like a suburb; celebrated for its grindstones, which, under the name of Newcastle, are exported to all parts of the world.

Gath, the principal of the five ancient cities of the Philistines, in Palestine. It stood on a hill E of Ashdod, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the borders of the tribe of Dan. Here Goliath was born. When David took and dismantled this city, it was populous and strong. Its exact site is not now known.

[Sanfon, Topog. Dict.]

Gatinois, or *Gastinois*, a province of France. It now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, and Loiret.

Gatton, a borough of England, county of Surry, which sends 2 members to parliament: 20 miles S London.

Gavi, a town of Genoa, once very strong, but the fortifications have been destroyed: 25 miles N Genoa.

Gauts, or *Indian Appennines*, a stupendous wall of mountains, extending from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapti or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; in one short space only, it approaches within 6 miles, the common distance is 40, and it seldom exceeds 70. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapti; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents toward that river. The height is not well known, but supposed to be between 3 and 4000 feet; which will prevent the great body of clouds from passing over them; and, accordingly, the alternate N E and S W winds (called the monsoons) occasion a rainy season only on the windward side of the mountains.

Garwa, a village on the Nile. Here are ruins of Egyptian architecture. A small temple, with 3 columns in front, has its capitals entire: lat. 27 20 N. [Bruce.]

Gaza, an ancient town of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah, once a strongly fortified and magnificent city of the Philistines. It stood on an eminence, 3 miles from the sea, with an indifferent port. It was in the S W corner of Canaan, on the skirts of the desert which led to Egypt. It was the gates of this city that Sampson carried away; and here, afterwards, he pulled down the house of Dagon on the lords of the Philistines. Here, after the city was so far laid in ruins that it was called a *Desert*, (Acts 8, 26,) Philip baptized the Eunuch, of Ethiopia. The present Gaza, stands about 2 miles from the Mediterranean, contains hardly 2000 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs 500 looms in the town.

town and neighbourhood. The caravans, which pass between Egypt and Syria, and the Arabs, who bring their plunder here, and sell it for less than its value, furnish the articles of commerce for Gaza. It has a strong castle, not large, but is fenced, having two iron gates, over against which is the *terraggio* of the Bashas. At a little distance is shewn a heap of rubbish, said to be the ruins of the temple, pulled down by Samsim. The Greeks have here a handsome church, whose roof is supported by marble pillars of the Corinthian order, with all their proper ornaments. The Armenians have a church here. Without the city are some beautiful mosques, once christian churches. The castle is the residence of the *Sangiac*, whose government includes 300 villages. The country round Gaza is extremely fruitful, producing, without culture, pomegranates, oranges, dates and flowers, in great repute even at Constantinople. It is 20 miles N of the frontiers of Egypt, 50 S W Jerusalem, lon. 34 44 E, lat. 31 26 N. [Bowen, Thevenot, Top. Dict.]

Geatron, or *Jarwan*, a town of Persia, province of Laristan; celebrated for its excellent fruits, raisins, pomegranates, dates and quinces; 70 miles S E Schiras, lat. 28 15 N.

Geba, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the same name, which joins the river St. Domingo, lon. 13 30 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Gebel-tor, an island in the mouth of the Red Sea, in possession of the English, who established a port here 1801, about 60 leagues N W Mocha. [Capt. Dana.]

Gebel-el Mokatab, or the *Written Mountains*, are mountains of Arabia. They are so called, because, for the space of an hour's travel, their marble rocks are engraved with unknown characters. The inscriptions are from 10 to 14 feet from the ground, in a place where there is neither water nor food. Travellers, acquainted with the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, Latin, Armenian, Turkish, Illyrian and Bohemian languages, have been unable to read them. Some conjecture they were written by the Chaldeans, or some other persons, long before the coming of Christ. Others suppose they are the original Hebrew character, lost in the captivity of Babylon, and were the amusive employment of Israelites in the 40 years they wandered in this wilderness.

[Journey to Mount Sinai.]

Gesh, a small district of Abyssinia, re-

markable for nothing but from having in it the celebrated fountains which are the head of the Nile. It rises from three small springs, in a triangular marsh, which is about 26 yards broad. The Agons, who reside in the vicinity, pay divine honors to the Nile. Here thousands of cattle have been, and are sacrificed to the Spirit of the river. Here the surrounding tribes annually assemble and make offerings to the God of peace. No feud is lasting, the solemn anniversary cancels all. The high priest of the Nile, if we may believe him, sees and converses with the spirit of the river. The river is styled "Most High God, Saviour of the World, God of Peace, Father of the Universe." To him they direct their prayers. [Bruce.]

Göteborg, or *Giorde*, a town of Sweden, province of Gestrícia, on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and surrounds it, forming two islands. The town is ancient, populous and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handsome. The harbour is good: the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen: 60 miles N Upsal, lon. 17 1 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Gelmser, a town of Westphalia, on the Aa, 16 miles N E Wesel.

Gessingen, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the Kocher; 12 miles W Ulm.

Gelnhausen, a town of the Upper Rhine, subject to the count of Hanau, 12 miles E Hanau.

Gemappe, a village of Hanault, at the junction of the rivers Haine and Trouille; remarkable on account of a battle fought there the 5th of Nov. 1792; in which, after a most obstinate resistance, the Austrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loss on both sides in this action was very great: 2½ miles S W Mons.

Gemblours, a town of Brabant, on the Orneau, which runs into the Sambre; it was formerly in possession of a celebrated library, containing a number of valuable, ancient manuscripts, among which was the *Chronicum Gemblacense*, well known among the learned, began by Siebert, a monk, who died in the year 1112, and continued by Anselm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137: 10 miles N W Namur.

Gemund, an Imperial town of Swabia. The magistracy is chosen out of the body of the people: 24 miles E Stutgard.

Gemünd, a town of Austria, on the Traun Sea; celebrated for its salt works: 24 miles

miles S S W Lintz, and 108 W S W Vienna.

Genadel, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Nubia, over which the Nile passes, and forms a cataract, 45 miles N Jalac.

Genap, a town of Erabant, on the Dyle 5 miles E Nivelles.

Geneva, a city and republic, till lately, in alliance with the Swiss, situated on the confines of Savoy, France and Switzerland, at the southern extremity of the lake, called the *Lake of Geneva* or the *Leman Lake*; the Rhone passing through it, and dividing it into two unequal parts. Julius Cæsar made it a place of arms. It flourished under the successors of Cæsar: the inhabitants became Christians in the third century, and, at least as early as the middle of the fourth, it was the see of a bishop. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built, and contained, before the late revolution, 24,000 souls. In the year 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the reformation were adopted; in consequence of which the canton of Fribourg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the close of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and asylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians, and by the retreat of the persecuted Protestants, the arts and commerce became daily more flourishing, and population increased. In the year 1559, an academy was founded by the celebrated John Calvin. In this academy children of all the citizens might receive an education. Conscious that the Christian religion derives support from every branch of knowledge, he liberally promoted the cultivation of science, and the study of elegant literature. Though he refused the office of perpetual President, he obtained it for his fellow labourer, Beza. In this new seminary Calvin, and his colleagues, all men of eminence, read lectures with so much reputation, that students resorted here from all quarters of the protestant world. Before this Geneva was hardly known, except to Switzerland and Savoy. They have a public library, containing 25,000 volumes, to which all the citizens have free access. In no city of Europe, or perhaps of the whole world, are the people so well informed. It is not uncommon to find me-

chanics in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Newton, Locke, and other books of the kind. In 1547 a quarrel happening, the two parties took arms; Calvin rushed between them, in the moment of their vengeance, telling them, if they thirsted for blood to take his. Awed by his virtue, they retired. Farel, Viret, Beza and Calvin, have been their Pastors. Here, but a few years since, sermons and public worship were attended with remarkable punctuality and decorum. Such were the Genevans: but their moral glory is departed. The present clergy of Geneva, by a public act of shameless apostacy, from pretended gratitude to France, have abandoned their religion, and betrayed their Saviour. Voluntarily they have exchanged the sabbath of christians for the decade of atheists. Geneva is revolutionized, crushed, ruined, by foreign domination. Their liberty and religion are annihilated. In 1798, Geneva was annexed to the French Republic, and now makes a part of the department of Lemman: 126 miles N W Turin, lon. 6 10 E, lat. 46 12 N. [Bowen, Moor, Coxe, Du Pan, Scott.]

Geneva Lake of, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which extends from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length; its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, forming a charming terrace, and a few miles beyond the town, is a rapid descent. Near Vevay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting, by the approach of the mountains toward the water; the depth of which is various, the greatest yet found by sounding, 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, enclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds that frequent this lake, are the tippet grebes of Pennant, which appear in December and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this

this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes in which they form their floating nest. The river Rhone runs thro' the whole extent of the lake, from its E. to its S.W. extremity.

Geneva, a province of Savoy, bounded W. by France, from which it is separated by the Rhone; G. is a small territory formerly made a part of it. A nicey is now the capital.

Geneva, an imperial town of Swabia, 10 miles S.E. Zurich.

Genoa, a town of Westphalia, near the Meuse, 9 miles S.S.W. Cleves.

Genoa, a state and city of Italy, bounded N. by Piedmont, the Milanese, and the Parmesan, E. by the state of the duke of Tuscany, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, W. by the county of Nice; about 100 miles in length, from 8 to 20 in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which serve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and some yield good pasture. There is but a small quantity of arable land, so that the inhabitants are obliged to purchase great part of their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other places; however, they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year, are supplied with excellent legumes and vegetables for the table. They make a considerable quantity of wine, and have abundance of excellent fruit, especially citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raised to feed silk-worms, and olives grow in great plenty, especially round the Gulf of Spezia. Salt is produced for exportation. Here are found quarries of marble and other stone. The manufactures are not so flourishing as they formerly were; the most considerable are velvet, plush, damask, different kinds of silk, for which they purchase a great deal of raw silk from Messina and other places; gold and silver stuffs, lace, gloves, stockings, ribbons, soap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, &c. The manufactures of the Genoese are greatly reduced, too great a price being paid for the articles which they manufacture, and the insecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. Genoa has been declared a free port; but Leghorn is likewise a free port, and with still greater liberty. The banking business in Genoa is very considerable, and the bankers are esteem-

ed the richest in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. The fleet of this republic, anciently so celebrated for its victories over all the neighbouring nations, is now reduced to 6 gallees.

Genoa City, capital of the above republic, is about 10 miles in circumference, and defended towards the land by a double wall. Several bastions are erected along the sea shore, on rocks which rise above the water. It has a good harbour, with a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, 15 above the level of the water. The streets are in general narrow, but clean and well paved; 2, called the *Strada Nuova*, and *Strada Reale*, are filled with magnificent palaces, treated with marble. It is the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is built in the Gothic style, and paved with black and white marble, in the triangular of which is preserved, a curious lay on dish, said to be of a single emerald, found at Cesarea in the time of the crusades, which the Genoese received as their share of the plunder. Besides the cathedral, it contains 32 parish churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with sculptures and pictures by the best masters. The doge's palace is large, without decoration, except 2 statues of John Andrew Doria and Andrew Doria, larger than the life, at the entrance. The arsenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of Genoese women in the crusades, a shield containing 120 pistols, made by Julius Cesar Vascche, for the purpose of assassinating the doge and senate at one time, &c. Other public buildings are the Albergo, which serves as a poor-house and house of correction, where is a beautiful relieve, the Virgin supporting a dead Christ, by Michael Angelo; and the assumption of the Virgin, in white marble, by Puget, an inimitable piece of sculpture; a large hospital for the sick of all nations and religions; the Conservatory, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa 69 convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 150,000: 63 miles S. Milan, lon. 5 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Georgia, a country of Asia, between the Caspian and the Black Seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caspian Sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of *Iberia*. The air is dry.

dry, very warm in summer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The soil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are excellent, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. Nature seems to have lavished on this country, every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. They make wine, which they sell into Armenia and Persia, especially to Ispahan for the king's table. Silk forms a considerable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the best method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Christians; but since the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Persia having conquered the country, has divided it between 2 native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled only governors, or viceroys. The most powerful of the 2 is that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartela. Each of these princes has generally a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. The king of Persia obliges them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preserve the dignity in the family. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church, and are represented as the most tractable of all the Christians of the E. Their money bears the name of the kings of Persia, but justice is administered by Christian magistrates. The Georgians have wonderful skill in the use of the bow, and have the reputation of being the best soldiers of any in Asia. The women are celebrated for their beauty, and being educated in convents, can generally read and write, which cannot be said of the men, even of the highest rank. As the country produces strong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and customs of the Georgians are a mixture of those nations which are situated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage. Girls are betrothed at the age of 3 or 4 years, and sometimes even in their cradles. This is done to prevent their tyrants from giving them for concubines or slaves. The country is thinly inhabited, for the governors sell

their subjects, the lords their tenants, the masters their servants, and even parents their children, and husbands their wives. The women are without modesty, and, although very handsome, love to paint. There are only 4 considerable towns, viz. Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

[Chardin.]

Georgia, Southern, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the N end; one of which, from the person who discovered it, was named Willis' Island: it is a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, and contained the nests of many thousand shags. The other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least petrels. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

[Sparrman.]

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elster, with a handsome college: 30 miles S S W Leipzig, lat. 50 49 N.

Gerar, mentioned so often in the history of Abraham, was a city of the Philistines, the seat of their first kings, in the S W corner of ancient Canaan, near Gaza.

[Wells.]

Gerau, a small country of Germany, situated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the Upper Rhine. Gerau, and Darmstadt are the capital towns.

Gerberoy, a town of France, department of the Oise, 4 leagues N W Beauvais, lat. 49 32 N.

Gerbes, an island on the coast of Tunis, producing barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Subject to Tripoli, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, department of the Meurte, 5 miles S Lunéville.

Gerbstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld:



dry, very warm in summer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The soil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are excellent, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. Nature seems to have lavished on this country, every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. They make wine, which they sell into Armenia and Persia, especially to Ispahan for the king's table. Silk forms a considerable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the best method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Christians; but since the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Persia having conquered the country, has divided it between 2 native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled only governors, or viceroys. The most powerful of the 2 is that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartela. Each of these princes has generally a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. The king of Persia obliges them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preserve the dignity in the family. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church, and are represented as the most tractable of all the Christians of the E. Their money bears the name of the kings of Persia, but justice is administered by Christian magistrates. The Georgians have wonderful skill in the use of the bow, and have the reputation of being the best soldiers of any in Asia. The women are celebrated for their beauty, and being educated in convents, can generally read and write, which cannot be said of the men, even of the highest rank. As the country produces strong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and customs of the Georgians are a mixture of those nations which are situated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage. Girls are betrothed at the age of 3 or 4 years, and sometimes even in their cradles. This is done to prevent their tyrants from giving them for concubines or slaves. The country is thinly inhabited, for the governors sell

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Mansfeld : 30 miles S W Dessau, and 36 S Magd burg.

Gerolstein, a town of Prussia, province of Natangen, defended by 2 castles : situated in the Omet, near a considerable lake, which is called the *Calendar of Gerolstein*, as prognosticating weather : 30 miles S E Konigsberg.

Gerisau, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is 2 leagues in length and 1 in breadth. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who have their general assembly of burgeses, their landammann, council of regency, courts of justice, and militia. Gerisau is composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden : and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles S W of Schweitz.

Gerizim, and *Ebal*, 2 small mountains or hills, situated, according to St. Jerom, near Jericho ; on the latter of which, Moses enjoined the Israelites, after they passed the Jordan, to set up great stones and plaster them, and write the law upon them, and to build an altar unto the Lord. He directed that the tribes should be divided, 6 tribes to be placed on Gerizim, and 6 on the opposite Mount Ebal. From Mount Ebal, the Levites were to read the curses, denounced against transgressors of the law ; and from Mount Gerizim, the blessings promised to the obedient. Sanballat, by permission of the king of Persia, built a temple, on Mount Gerizim, like that at Jerusalem ; who, with his followers, the Apostate Jews and Samaritans, contended that this, and not Jerusalem was the place, designated for the true worship of God. [Topog. Dict.]

Germany, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations, who derived their origin from the Celts and Slavonians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners. The Empire, at present, is bounded N by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic ; E by Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia ; S by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland ; W by the Rhine, the United Provinces, and the German Ocean. All parts do not enjoy the same mildness of climate, nor the same fertility of soil, but,

in general, the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and even at this time contains some large forests, though several districts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chestnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, such as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, earthenware, or bastard saffron, &c. Germany produces wine, which, in the opinion of many, surpasses the French and Hungarian wines. Of this the best sort grows in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and constitutes the several species of the Rhenish wine (of which that of Rhingau is the best in all Germany) and the Mosel wine. The Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muscadel wines are also excellent. The number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and swine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various, and fine sorts of fish, such as sturgeon, shad, salmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, barbel, or red-beard, jack, eel, and many other species. Germany contains mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadstone, ochre, cinabar, quicksilver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaster, and other stone ; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, &c. with vitriol, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, and salt springs in abundance. The number of medicinal springs and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but scattered huts, thatched with straw, now contains more than 2300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000,000. Some reckon them at 25,700,000. Fortifications existed before towns ; all the eminences were in consequence adorned with castles. The Germans speak different languages ; have spread themselves over Europe ; almost all the kings of this part of the world are of German blood. The empire is composed of a great number of small states, some are free, others are not so. The territorial

territorial lords are called immediate members of the empire, their vassals are immediate members, the whole are divided into 10 circles. This institution was established for the sake of order and peace. These circles have no determinate rank, but custom has placed them in the following order, viz. Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The 2 first are Catholics, the 2 last Protestants, the other 6 a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, Silesia, and some other countries are not comprised in the 10 circles. The diet of the empire is an assembly of the emperor, and of all the states, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries in order to consult about, and come to resolutions in matters which concern the whole German Empire. This diet is summoned by the emperor, who, after consultation with the electors, appoints the time and place for it, which latter must be within the German dominions. Should it once cease, yet it must be renewed at least once in 10 years. The first diet of an emperor is to be held at Nuremberg. The present is held at Ratisbon. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weser. Vienna is the capital.

Germerheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine : 5 miles S Spire.

Gerona, or *Girona*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia : 47 miles N E Barcelona.

Geri, a town of Africa, in Nubia, situated on the Nile, containing about 140 houses. It is on the margin of the rains, and enjoys the double advantage of showers and the waters of the Nile. It is therefore called "the country of GOD : " 130 miles N N E Sennaar, lon. 30 39 E, lat. 16 15 N. [Bruce.]

Gers, a department of France, bounded N by the department of the Landes and the Lot and Garonne, S by those of the Upper and Lower Pyrenées. It takes its name from the river Gers, which crosses it from S to N. Auch is the capital.

Gersin, see *Gerisau*.

Gertrudenburg, an ancient town of Brabant, of late years subject to Holland. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe or Maese, which is here extended to a very considerable lake, called *Bies Bosch*, of about 2 hours passage across to Dort. It is built in the form of a crescent, with regular fortifications, good bastions, and some forts, with sluices, by

means of which they can lay the country about it under water. It was summoned by the French the latter end of February, 1793, and surrendered after 3 days bombardment ; it was evacuated soon after ; was again taken by the French in the year 1795 : 10 miles S E Dort, and 7 N E Breda, lat. 51 42 N.

Gfite, a town of Westphalia : 9 miles E S E Lipstadt.

Gefur and *Moacab*, two cities, capitals of two small ancient kingdoms, situated in the N part of the half tribe of Manassah, E, of the river Jordan. [Top. Dict.]

Gefria, a province of Sweden, bounded E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, W by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers, furnish the principal riches and support of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themselves with agriculture. The Dam, the finest river in Sweden, meanders through the whole of the province. Gefte is the capital.

Gethsemane, a garden, or plat of ground, between the feet of mount Olivet and the brook Cedron, near Jerusalem, 57 yards square, famous for its olive-trees. At the upper part of this garden, is shewn a ledge of rocks, said to be the place where the apostles Peter, James and John fell asleep, during our Lord's Agony. A few paces from hence is a grotto, said to be the place in which Jesus underwent that bitter part of his passion. Here is shewn the path by which Judas entered the garden to betray his Lord. This path is separated from the rest of the garden by a wall, and is considered as secured ground. And what is remarkable, this wall was erected by the Turks, who, as well as Christians, detest the very ground on which was acted so infamous a treachery. [Wells.]

Gemaudan, a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital. It is now the department of Lozere.

Gex, a small country of France, situated between mount Jura, the Rhône, the lake of Geneva and Switzerland. It now forms part of the department of the Ain. Gex is the capital, noted for good cheese : 3 leag. N N W Geneva, lat. 46 21 N.

Geyer, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the midst of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, sulphur, alum, and arsenic : 6 miles W S W Wolkenstein.

Gezan, or *Djexan*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a considerable trade in senna and coffee : 23 miles W Abu-Arisch.

Gezirat,

Gerist, a town in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles S E Diarbekir.

Giza, *Ishid*, or *Ish of Giza*, an island of Egypt, in the Nile: 2 miles S Fahi.

Gizula, or *Gizula*, a country of Africa, the most southern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are considered as the most ancient people of Africa; the country produces a great deal of barley, and pasture for cattle; there are mines of iron and copper, of which they make various utensils, which they exchange for cloth, spices, horses, and other things of which they stand in need. Strangers are well received, and every year there is a well regulated fair, which continues 2 months, for the sale and exchange of cattle and merchandise in general. These people are free, being allies rather than slaves of Morocco. Their arms consist of knives, swords, flint, two-edged swords, and lances. They are industrious, but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

Gizula, a town of Arabia Felix; once a celebrated city and seaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only 20 cottages remaining, to shew the place where it stood: 20 miles S from Hodeida.

Ghanna, or *Ghannab*, capital of Cassina, in a central part of Africa, being nearly equidistant from the Indian Sea, and the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Ethiopic Sea. It is 90 miles N E of Cassina; 208 S of Agadez; 700 from Germa in Jezzan; 642 from Tibuctoo; 760 from Bann; 1116 from Dongola. The province contains all the countries between Fazzan and the Niger, lon. 13 1 E, lat. 16 10 N. [Rennel.]

Ghannab, or *Ghannara*, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, situated on the Niger, lon. 15 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Ghent, a city, and capital of Flanders, situated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into 26 small islands. The emperor, Charles V, was born in this town the 5th of February, 1500. Besides the cathedral, it has 6 parish churches, and a great many religious houses; the streets are large, and the market places spacious, in the midst of one of which is a statue of Charles V, in his imperial habit. It has considerable trade in corn, with cloth, linen, and silk manufactures, much assisted by 2 navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Ostend,

&c. The magistracy is composed of burgh-masters, aldermen, and common council. It has 70,000 inhabitants, and was taken by the French in 1794: 30 miles S W Antwerp, and 35 N Lille, lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Ghazipur, a town of Asia, in the country of Aghem on the Burhampooter river: 243 miles E Patna, lon. 95 35 E, lat. 26 26 N.

Ghazal, a seaport of Hindocshan, on the W or Pirate Coast, in the country of Ceylon: strongly fortified by the pirate Aneria, from whom it was taken by admiral Watton and colonel Clive, in the year 1756: 80 miles N N W Goa, lon. 73 7 E, lat. 16 4 N.

Ghiles, or *Kiles*, a province of Persia, bounded N E and E by the Caspian Sea; about 200 miles from E to W, and 150 from N to S. Supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile provinces in all Persia, producing silk, olives, rice, tobacco, and most excellent fruits of all kinds, and in so great quantity, as not only to supply their own wants, but sufficient to supply a great part of Persia and Armenia. Whole forests are seen of mulberry, box, and walnut trees. Every peasant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of the sect of Omar, brave, haughty, and industrious. This province was ceded to Russia with all its dependencies, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg, in 1723, between the emperor and the schah, but no steps seem to have been taken on the part of Russia till the year 1780, when the empress annexed it to the Russian dominions. It can be entered only through narrow passes, which are easily defended. Roshd is the capital. [Hanway.]

Ghinnab, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, the residence of a powerful Shakh. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware; the vessels have convex bottoms, and are set in wooden frames. [Irwin.]

Ghizni, or *Guzna*, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name: the city is called *the Second Almora*, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there: 250 miles E Candahar, and 54 S Cabul, lon. 68 20 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Ghusfude, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, belonging to the sultan of Mecca. All vessels which carry coffee to

to Jidda are compelled to anchor here and pay a duty : 145 miles S Mecca, lat. 19 7 N.

Giant's Causeway, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the N coast.

Gravenna, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, near the Sangon. The air is salubrious, and the situation agreeable ; it is surrounded with an ancient wall, with 4 gates : the abbey of St. Michael de l'Ecluse is the spiritual and temporal lord of this and the neighbouring towns, in which they number about 5000 inhabitants : 14 miles W Turin.

Gibeon, capital of the country of the Gibeonites, in Canaan, on an eminence, 7 miles N Jerusalem. It was a large and populous city, and in the time of Eusebius it existed under the same name, though reduced to a village.

[Top. Dict.]

Gibraltar, a town of Seville, on the river Odici, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It contains about 150 houses ; it is about 10 miles from the Atlantic : 44 miles W Seville.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, but belonging to Great Britain, situated on a tongue of land, at the southern extremity of Europe, on the N side of the narrow sea which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, called *the Straits of Gibraltar*. Westward is a large bay, to which it gives name, behind it, to the E, is a rocky mountain, which rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea, called by the ancients *Calpe*, separated, according to Pagan mythology, from the opposite mountain in Africa, called *Abyla*, forming the Straits of Gibraltar ; these 2 mountains were called *the Pillars of Hercules*. From the summit of the *Calpe* mountain is a most extensive view over a part of Spain and Africa, and on it is built a tower, in which a guard is kept, to give notice of vessels passing the Straits. The town is not large, but strongly fortified. the garrison, in March 1801, consisted of 4500 men, with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon. At the extremity of a rock, which advances into the sea, is a large fort, covering a mole made to form a port, 300 feet in length, made to facilitate the anchoring of vessels ; towards the land is another mole, with a port ; and farther one more fortification. The bay is 2 leagues across from E to W, and 3 from N to S. The town contains several streets, one of

which is well paved, the others are narrow and dirty. It has 3 gates, one English and one Spanish church, and a synagogue. The number of English, besides the garrison, is about 2000, and of Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese and Jews, about as many more. Moors are constantly coming from Barbary with cattle, game, fish and fruit. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards, from sea to sea, to cut off the communication of the garrison with the rest of Spain. The length of Gibraltar from the lines on the Spanish side, to the most southern part, called *Europa point*, is about 3 English miles, and the circumference 7. On the W side stands the town of Gibraltar, on the water side, and is defended by a line of ramparts, forming a continued fortification from the N and perpendicular side of the rock, to the extremity of the Moor's Wall, which nearly divides the rock in two equal parts. This wall was built by the Moors about the year 1000, and ruins from the water side about one third of the way up, with a very rapid ascent, till it meets an inaccessible part of the rock, where it was discontinued, and another built further to the S, at an accessible place. The fortifications have since been continued all round the rock, and rendered impregnable by works cut into the interior on the north and eastern side, where it is perpendicular. The English, since they became masters of this place, have been indefatigable in excavating the rock, and forming subterraneous walks, 5000 feet in length, galleries and caverns, into which the besieged might retreat during an attack, in case the outer works should be carried by an enemy. These galleries form several tiers or ranks (23 in number) of batteries, from 300 to 1300 feet above the surface of the flat country below, called the *neutral ground*, which is between the Spanish and English lines. Were a general battering from all the embrasures to take place at the same time, it would afford one of the grandest spectacles in the world. It would resemble a huge monster, with a thousand mouths, from each vomiting out thunder, smoke and red-hot balls. The cannon have all been so well practised, and are so well elevated, that the object aimed at, is hit with as much certainty, as with a fuscus. The whole surface of the rock, outside, is planted with cannon, in every place where it is possible to make an attack, even with one or two men only at a time.

Should

should the water lines be carried by an enemy, they would have to dispute the ascent to the top of the mountain, inch by inch, and, in many places, by narrow passes, between stupendous rocks, which are not more than 25 or 30 feet wide. Should they even succeed and obtain possession of the whole surface of the mountain, they would have to combat with an army in the bowels of the rock, against a thousand mines, and other artifices, which would render the situation of the conquerors very unsafe. It is said there are close quarters within the rock for more than 12,000 men, and provisions for 5 years, always stored in the rocks, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition. Apes, from 4 feet in height, down to the size of a kitten, are seen here in great numbers, issuing from the crevices of the rocks, when an easterly wind blows; some of them are good marksmen: one of them not long since killed a centry with a stone. Here are goats climbing the precipices, and oxen, that frequently make a misstep, and are dashed to death among the rocks. Gardens have been made here and planted with fruit trees, producing vegetables for their proprietors. Some handsome seats have been erected on the margin of this stupendous mountain, which is ascended by easy, winding, artificial steps. The fort of Algeziras is within cannon shot of Gibraltar, and shots are frequently exchanged; but it has been agreed that they shall not hurt each other. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles long, and 15 broad; a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. In 1779 the Spaniards besieged it: but their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon, in ships of all sizes, ended only in disappointment, in the destruction of the ships and men employed, and in the immortal honor of the brave defenders: 16 miles N Ceuta, and 70 S Seville, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 8 N. [Brown.]

Gibyle, a town of Palestine, once a beautiful and great city. Here is a church. It is the birthplace of Adonis, and is surrounded with extensive ruins.

[Maunderell.]

Gidda, see *Jidda*.

Gien, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants: 11 leagues S E Orleans.

Giegen, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Brentz: 23 miles N W Augsburg.

Gie far, a town of Africa: 10 miles S Tripoli.

Gierace, a town of Naples: it contains 13 churches and 4 monasteries. Near it are some sulphurous baths: 34 miles N Reggio.

Gieffen, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. It is strong, and defended by a good citadel and arsenal; and situated in a fertile country, on the Lahn; and has an university. The French took it in 1796, but it was relinquished to the Austrians: 6 miles E Wetzlar, and 36 N E Mentz, lat. 50 25 N.

Giglio, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, belonging to Sienna, lat. 42 23 N.

Gijon, a seaport town of Spain, province of Asturias, with an ancient castle, 18 miles N Oviedo.

Gila, one of the Molucca islands in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 70 leagues long, and 250 in circumference, but little known. It is said the air is very hot and unwholesome, that the country is very fertile in rice and sago. The inhabitants are represented to be well made, but savage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves or nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the southern part of it, lon. 128 E.

Gingee, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on a mountain, defended by 3 castles: 34 miles N W Pondicherry, and 70 S W Madras, lon. 79 36 E, lat. 12 16 N.

Gingiro, a kingdom of Africa, situated S W Abyssinia, lon. 30 E, lat. 5 N.

Giornico, famous for the victory of 600 Swiss over 15,000 troops of Milanais, in 1478. Here first Italian scenes commenced. Vineyards are loaded with fruit, walnut and chestnut trees are large. The chestnut is often 10 feet in diameter.

[Pennant.]

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, near the sea; containing 4 churches and 4 convents, and defended by a castle: 11 miles E S E Trani, lat. 41 16 N.

Girg, a city of Egypt and capital of the Said. It is built along the left bank of the Nile, about 400 yards distant. The banks of the river here are steep and lofty. The Copts have a bishop here. The town is a league in circumference, and has several mosques, bazars, and squares. There are no marble buildings or remains of ancient architecture. A Bey resides here, it being the first city of Egypt, Cai-

ro excepted, from which it is 300 miles S and 160 N of Venice, lon. 31 22 E, lat. 26 30 N. [Sopini.]

Girgenti, anciently Agrigentum, a city of Sicily, of an irregular form. It is said once to have contained 800,000 people, but now is reduced to 20,000. The whole mountain on which it stands is composed of a concretion of sea shells, cemented by sand, now as hard as marble. Vast ruins of its ancient grandeur surround the city. The vicinity is extremely fertile; wine, wheat, oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, are the produce of the soil. It is the see of a bishop, stands on the river St. Blaise, 3 miles from the sea, lon. 13 32 E, lat. 37 28 N. [Mariti.]

Gironde, a department of France, bounded N E by the Lower Charente, S by the Landes, W by the sea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bordeaux is the capital.

Gironde, a river formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 4 leagues N from Bordeaux, runs into the Atlantic, after a course of about 9 leagues N N W.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Girvan: the principal trades carried on are tanning of leather and making of shoes: 14 miles S S W Ayre.

Gisbourn, a town of Yorkshire, England: 37 miles S E Manchester.

Gisborough, a town of England, north riding of the county of York, about 6 miles from the mouth of the Tees: in the neighbourhood of which are considerable alum mines and works: 11 miles E Stockton, and 248 N London.

Gisors, a town of France, department of the Eure: 9 leagues E Rouen.

Giti, a town of Thibet: 234 miles N N E Delhi, lon. 79 36 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, 44 miles N E Prague.

Givet, a fortified town of France, department of the Ardennes. The fortifications are the work of Vauban: 8 leagues N Mezieres.

Giula, a strong town of Hungary, on the river Keres: 52 miles N N W Temeswar.

Giulenei, an island in the Caspian Sea: 130 miles S Astrachan.

Giulia Nova, a town of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic: 12 miles E N E Teramo.

Glaciers, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into 2 sorts: the first, occupying

the deep vallies situate in the bosom of the Alps, is termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but Mr. Cox calls them the Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length: that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above 3 in its greatest breadth. They are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 8 to 100 feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot with much difficulty.

Glamford Briggs, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on a river, or canal, called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of skins: 23 miles N Lincoln, and 156 N London.

Glamorganshire, a county of S Wales, bounded S by the Bristol Channel. On the N and N E sides it is very mountainous, the soil of the hills extremely varied. In some parts they are absolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county is principally between the S side of the mountains and the sea, in a spacious vale, or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep, stony, strewed, as well as the heaths on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the N side is sharp, the S mild and temperate, improved by the sea breezes. Such is the profusion

faſion of coal and liſeſtone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is ſcarce a cottage that is not whitewashed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal, and the convenience of exportation, have brought a large copper work to Swansea. Glamorganſhire is divided into 10 hundred, and 108 parishes, which contain about 58 000 inhabitants. Two members are returned to the British parliament.

Glanſfordridge, or *Brigg*, a town in Lincolnſhire, England, on the Ankaſin, which is noted for ſine eels, and has been lately made navigable for ſloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N Lincoln.

Glariſ, or *Glaruſ*, a canton of Switzerland, and eighth in the order of the league, ſurrounded with lofty mountains on all ſides, except toward the N : theſe mountains are covered with eternal ſnow. In the lower parts fruit-trees flouriſh, the inhabitants cultivate but little grain : their principal riches ariſe from their meadows and paſtures. Theſe paſtures in the Alps are of a ſuperior quality ; medicinal plants are an object of commerce. The Alps of Glariſ afford a large field, not only for the botaniſts, but for natural hiſtory in general, in a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, divers metals and minerals, cryſtals, medicinal ſprings, petrifications, large ſlate, which forms a conſiderable article of exportation, &c. It is ſuppoſed that 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 ſheep may be fed during the ſummer ſeaſon on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, theſe different productions of the Alps cannot compensate for the inconveniences ariſing from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inacceſſible foreſts, barren heaths, and perpetual ſnow, leſſen the enjoyment of man, culture, and population ; frequent inundations are cauſed by ſudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries ; to theſe may be added the falls of ſnow, of earth and rocks from the mountains, ſtorms and tempeſts. The government is purely democratic ; every perſon who is 16 years of age has a vote in the general aſſembly, which, except on extraordinary occaſions, is only held yearly, in the month of May. This general aſſembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The executive power is entrusted to a council, compoſed of 48 Proteſtant members and 15 Roman Catholics. The chief of the

republic is called Landanman, who is alternately choſen from the 2 religions, only with this difference, that when a Proteſtant, his office continues 3 years, and when a Catholic, only 2. Every man from the age of 16 to 60 is obliged to regiſter himſelf in the national militia. The contribution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men. The whole population amounts to more than 16,000 ſouls.

Glariſ, capital of the above canton, is ſituated on the Linth ; large and populous. The town houſe is a handſome ſtructure. The hoſpital and the church ſerve both for Proteſtants and Roman Catholics. It is the ſeat of juſtice, and the aſſemblies of the people are held here in the open air, according to the cuſtom of the ancient Gauls and Germans ; 32 miles E Lucerne, lat. 26 53 N.

Glaſgow, a city of Scotland, county of Lanerk, on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a conſiderable expenſe, has been, within this laſt 30 years, made navigable for veſſels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop. The principal trade of Glaſgow formerly was the curing and exporting of ſalmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France, from whence they imported wines, brandy and ſalt. On the union with England, in the year 1707, the merchants of Glaſgow firſt entered into the American trade. And, in the year 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogſheads of tobacco, 5000 of ſugar, upwards of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton. Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found out new channels, and the trade is ſtill increaſing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glaſgow, the principal of which ſeem to be in the article of cotton, pottery, coarſe earthen ware, hats, ſtockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glaſs, and ſeveral others. The number of inhabited houſes in Glaſgow is upwards of 10,000, and near 62,000 inhabitants. Glaſgow was originally one pariſh, but now, for the benefit of the poor, and eaſe of miniſters, divided into eight, with as many churches, beſides 3 chapels of eaſe. Glaſgow contains ſeveral hoſpitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The celebrated univerſity of Glaſgow was founded in the year 1450, under the direction of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and 14 profeſſors : 38 miles W Edinburgh, lon. 4 15 W, lat. 55 53 N.

Glasgow, Fort, a town in Renfrewshire, on the S side of the Clyde, erected in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situated 21 miles W by N Glasgow.

Glastonbury, a town of England, county of Somerset, which owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, situated in a low marshy country. The town comprehends two parishes, which contain upwards of 360 houses. The abbey is said to owe its foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, *who planted his staff, that is, took up his abode here*, and built an oratory in honor of the Virgin Mary. Richard Whiting, the last abbot of Glastonbury, unwilling to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII, or to lend an ear to any of the solicitations which were offered him, was seized, in the year 1539, and without much formal process as to law or equity, he was dragged on a hurdle to the Torr hill, where, without the least regard to his age, his sanctity, or his entreaties to revisit his convent, he was hanged; his head set upon the abbey gate, and his quarters sent to Wells, Bath, Ivelchester, and Bridgwater. The revenues of this house, amounted, in 1534, to £3311 7s 6d. sterl. The foundation plot of ground on which the abbey and its offices were erected, comprised no less than 60 acres of ground. Of this immense range of buildings, scarce a vestige now is to be seen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are some fragments of the church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The rest is reduced to a heap of rubbish, loading the surface of its site with unsightly ruins. Not only the town, but the environs of Glastonbury, abound with religious reliques. The most conspicuous is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, standing upon a very high hill, N E of the town, on which poor Whiting met his untimely end. On this bleak and desolate spot, the Saints and succeeding abbots built a large and elegant church, monastery, and other buildings, dwelling houses and offices; and obtained many grants of privileges from several of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by several abbots, at a vast expense, were totally destroyed by the earthquake which

happened in 1271, but afterwards more splendidly rebuilt, and that church erected, of which the tower still remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, a landmark to seamen, and an ornament to the surrounding country: 5 miles S S W Wells, and 126 W London.

Glatz, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, on the Neisse, built on the side of a mountain, on the summit of which is a large and strong castle. The town contains about 400 houses within the walls, and as many in 4 faubourgs. It is a place of considerable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, and the subject of incessant discords between the Poles and Bohemians: 88 miles E Prague, lat. 50 16 N.

Glatz, a mountainous principality of Silesia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, surrounded on all sides by mountains. It is intersected with valleys, meadows, cornfields, woodlands and small rivers. In a good year it produces wheat sufficient, in bad seasons it is supplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent pasture grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill-stones, free-stone and marble. Jasper, topazes and cornelians are found in some places. Here are mines of coal, copper and silver, with several mineral springs. In the year 1742, the empress Maria Theresa ceded it to Frederick II, king of Prussia, and his heirs for ever, with entire sovereignty, and absolute independence of the crown of Bohemia. The country forms only one circle, divided into 6 districts. Glatz is the capital.

Glauchau, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Mulda, containing about 600 houses: the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of stuffs: 46 miles W Dresden.

Glauchau, a town of Lower Saxony, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magistrates. Here are four schools, or seminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, music, &c. are taught by one hundred and twenty preceptors. It is sometimes considered a faubourg of Halle.

Glenroy, Vale of, a wild and romantic tract, near the N E extremity of Loch Lomond, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts

cataracts that pour over their broken surface, produce an awful effect.

Glenorby, a village and vale of Scotland, county of Argyle : 13 miles N Inverary.

Glenflee, a vale of Scotland, county of Perth : 15 miles E Blair Athol.

Glegau, a principality of Silesia, on each side of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in plenty ; the forests are well furnished with wood, and in some parts are mines of iron ; a great number of sheep are fed, and the wool is wrought into different manufactures. It is divided into 6 circles. In the year 1241 it was governed by princes of its own, after that it belonged to the king of Poland, to the king of Bohemia, to the emperor, and last of all to the king of Prussia. Great Glegau is the capital, built on the S side of the Oder, and now considered as a fortress, being taken by the Prussians in the year 1741, who strengthened the fortifications. It is the seat of the governor and a commandant of divers tribunals, a bishop's court, &c. It contains two Catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, 3 convents, a Lutheran church and school, and a chapel for Calvinists : 50 miles S S W Posen, and 50 N W Breslaw, lat. 51 39 N.

Glomme, a river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which falls into the N Sea at Fredericksstadt. It is not navigable in any part of its course from lake Mios to Fredericksstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericksstadt.

Gloucester, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the E side the Severn; formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It contains 5 churches and a cathedral, 4 principal streets, besides several smaller, well paved, and in general well built. It is a borough. The trade is considerable by the Severn. The principal manufacture now is making pins. Besides the churches for established religion, there are places of worship for dissenters and quakers, with several charity schools, and a county infirmary; governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, &c. 34 miles N N E Bristol, and 106 W N W London, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Gloucester Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 2 leagues long, and a mile wide, surrounded with rocks, against

which the sea beats with great violence. It is inhabited, and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles : lon. 140 4 W, lat. 19 15 S.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, bounded N by Worcestershire, W by Monmouthshire, the Bristol Channel, and Herefordshire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain one city, 26 market towns and 280 parishes. The farms in general are large, great quantities of sheep are fed here, formerly celebrated for the fineness of their wool, and the smallness of their fleece. Here are many considerable dairy farms, and between the hills are some excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley* is an extensive and fertile plain, lying on both sides of the Severn, in the S W part of the county. This part of the county is celebrated for its excellent cheese. The vale about the city of Gloucester contains excellent meadow and pasture land. In the forest of Dean, it was formerly supposed the best ship timber grew; this forest at present contains but a small part of what it did formerly; however, some pains are taken to preserve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Dursley, Stroud, Wotton-Under-edge, Painfwick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coal abound in Kingwood and the neighbourhood of Bristol, and mines of iron in the forest of Dean. Great quantities of cider are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn, a kind of which, called Styre cider, is almost peculiar to the western banks of that river. Eight members are returned to the British parliament from this county.

Glücksstadt, a seaport town in the duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark, on the Elbe, regular and well built. The adjacent country being hollow and marshy, a stone causeway of near $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, has been carried along it from Krenipe. On the land side the town may be laid under water. There being no springs here, the greatest part of the houses have cisterns for the receiving of rain, and those which are without such conveniences are obliged to use the harbour water, or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in these parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. This town is the seat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. In 1738, a commercial college was instituted
Here

here by king Christian VI, it being a place of some trade. Adjoining to this harbour is a basin for the reception of vessels. The king of Denmark attempted to oblige ships passing up the Elbe to pay toll here, but the strong resistance which was made to it, by all the powers of Europe, occasioned it to be given up: 28 miles N W Hamburg, lat. 53 54 N.

Gesen, or *Gesio*, a town of Poland, the most ancient in the country: 100 miles N E Breslau, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, an island in the Indian Sea, near the W coast of Hindoostan, separated from the continent by a river called *Mandova*, about 8 leagues in circumference. The soil is fertile, especially in the valley; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers and fruit; and abundance of springs issue from the mountains. The rainy season continues here from June till September or October; and the land floods bring down such quantities of mud and sand, as to stop up the haven and impede the navigation. During this time the weather is very hot after sunrise, when the rains cease; from October to March, the weather is very moderate.

Goa, a city, and capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, the seat of a viceroy, and see of an archbishop, taken by the Portuguese General Albuquerque, in the year 1510. The port of Goa is represented as one of the best in the Indies, and for this character it stands in some measure obliged to nature; but the Portuguese have spared no pains to heighten and improve those advantages, as well as to fortify it with many castles and towers, furnished with abundance of good cannon. Beyond these castles the channel becomes narrower, sometimes to 1, sometimes to 2 miles; and its banks are planted with the best fruits and finest trees India affords. Eight miles up the river is the town of Goa. Between the town and the sea is a strong broad wall, 2 miles in length, for a footpath when the country is overflowed, and a great deal of salt is gathered thereabouts. This channel, that makes so noble a port, runs many miles up the country, dividing it into several fruitful islands and peninsulas, which plentifully furnish the city with necessaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel, that runs between the island of Goa and peninsula of Salsete, and supplies a safe retreat to the ships that come from Portugal, and other parts, when they are shut out of the port by

the sands which the river *Mandova* brings down, when swollen by the first rains of June; the passage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by the castle of the same name, seated in the island of Salsete, in which there is a good garrison, and the fortifications are well supplied with cannon. At the S entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts on the right hand, are seen the remains of Old Goa, and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and shade. What is titled the new city, carries evident marks of decay; for, though the walls are kept in good repair, and are every where well supplied with cannon, yet taking in, as they do, a compass of 12 miles, they serve to show what the city once was, in comparison of what it now is. In the time of its prosperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public structures still remain, and bear incontestible evidence of its former grandeur. The number of inhabitants is said to be, in all, about 20,000: of these the native Portuguese amount to a very small number; the *Meluzos* are more numerous, the *Canarins*, or natives, are as black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features; multitudes of negro slaves, and Pagans of different nations, make up the rest of the people. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the most part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indigent: the women lazy, lascivious, and as well skilled in poisoning as any in the world: 215 miles S S E Bombay, lon. 73 46 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Goa, a town of the island of Celebes, near the S coast, lat. 5 12 S.

Gooib, a country of Africa, between the country of Camnia and Cape Lopez Gonzalvo: the chief trade of the inhabitants consists in elephants and ivory; the principal town is situated about a day's journey from the Atlantic.

Goeb, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Cleves, contains 3 churches: 6 m. S Cleves.

Godalming, a town of England, county of Surrey, on the road from London to Portsmouth: 34 miles S S W London.

Godavery, or *Gunga*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises about 70 miles N E Bombay, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, between lon. 81 40 and 82 30 E, lat. 16 20 and 16 50 N. This river is reckoned sacred by the Hin-

4995. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narlapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the abovementioned ports.

Goldmanchester, a town of England county of Huntingdon: where James I, when he passed through, is said to have been met by the farmers of the place, attended by 70 ploughs, drawn by 70 teams of horses: 1 mile from Huntingdon.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and, as they run parallel with the coast for 3 leagues together, at about 2½ leagues distant from it, they add to the security of the spacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which, being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which so many ships have been wrecked.

Goet, or *Ter-Goet*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Zealand, situated on the N coast of the island of S Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheldt, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It has 6 gates, that next the water are fortified with 2 good bastions. The great church is a handsome structure; the town is not large, but carries on considerable trade, particularly in salt and grain: 10 miles E Flushing, lat. 51 30 N.

Gogmagog Hills, hills of England, 3 miles E Cambridge. The people tell strange stories about them.

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are estimated at 20 or 30 lacks of rupees per annum: 55 miles S S E Agra, lon. 72 44 E, lat. 26 24 N.

Gojak, a town of Croatia, on the river Mrešnitza: 18 miles S Sluin.

Gojam, a province of Abyssinia, 80 miles long, 40 broad. It is a flat country, all in pasture, has few mountains, these very high, on the the Nile, by the circular course of which river it is almost surrounded. The cattle are numerous, the men cowards.

[Bruce.]

Goito, a town of Mantua, on the Mincio river, 9 miles N N W Mantua.

Golconda, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, bounded N by the country of Berar, S by the Mysore country and the Carnatic. It takes its name from a fortress. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 soldiers, but, in the year 1667, the reigning prince became tributary to Aurangzebe. The kings had vast revenues, arising from the properties of lands, customs of merchandise and provisions; but chiefly the diamond mines: for Golconda may be said to be the country of diamonds. Those who were allowed to work towards Masulipatam, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in several places towards Villapour; he had 6000 men continually at work in them, who daily found near 3 pounds weight of these precious stones; and nobody digs there but for the king. Winter begins here in June, with rain and thunder. The thunder is of a short continuance: but the rains pour down, with furious storms of wind, till the middle of July, with some intervals of fine weather. In August, September, and October, great rains fall again, and swell the rivers to a very dangerous degree of depth and rapidity. These rains render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and of the grapes, which are ripe in January, they make white wine. They have yearly 2 crops of rice, and several other kinds of grain. Hyderabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda. This fortress, for extent might be called a city, in the middle of which rises a hill like a sugar loaf, the sides of which are surrounded by the king's palace. The walls of the fortress are built of stone, 3 feet diameter, encompassed with deep ditches, divided into ranks full of good water. Alter all, it has no fortifications except 5 towers, which, as well as the walls, are mounted with a great many cannon. The palace is very large, and well situated for air, and has a good prospect over Hyderabad. In the year 1687, this fortress was besieged by Aurangzebe, but being unable to succeed, he corrupted the governor, who surrendered, against the will of his sovereign. The king of Golconda offered to pay a tribute of 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vassal.

sal; but the conqueror refused, and entered the place in triumph: 5 miles W N W Hydrabad.

Gold Coast, a name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length from E to W, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta. It contains a variety of different states and kingdoms, and received its name from the immense quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have settlements here. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the rest of the months are tolerable. The natives enjoy a good state of health, and are subject to but few diseases; to Europeans the climate is frequently unwholesome, and often proves fatal, especially in the months of July and August. Their wealth enables them to gratify their taste for ornaments. The women wear gold, and coral chains about their necks, arms, legs, and waists; they cover themselves with ornaments. The king while at home, is not distinguished by any marks of grandeur. His clothes are not worth a shilling: bread, oil, stinking fish, and water, make his bill of fare. But when abroad, and on public days, he and his wives and attendants, appear in splendor. In the use of fire arms they are very expert: many use lances, sabres, and shields. Like all ignorant people in every country, they believe in omens, charms, ghosts, lucky days and witchcraft. These negroes believe in one God, who created, and preserves all things. They have an idea of immortality, and expect future rewards and punishments. Every one has his Fetish, a substance or ornament, dedicated to God, which is viewed with the greatest reverence. Ignorantly supposing it presumptuous to address God, they apply to their Fetiches, as Mediators. When oppressed with calamity they make sacrifices to obtain relief. Annually, in a formal manner, they banish the Devil from among them. After a feast of 8 days, they have a rude procession, throwing dirt and stones to drive away the soul spirit. Polygamy, in all its ugly forms, is familiar here. Their women are delivered without assistance, with little pain; after which they soon go and bathe in the sea. The wealthy protect, and supply the poor: no one is obliged to beg. In this delightful country they live together in great union; they are well tempered, civil and tractable. In sickness, when other remedies fail, they have recourse to their pagan priests, who

require expensive offerings, which are submitted to their disposal. Their funerals are a medley of mournful howlings, and savage drunkenness. At the interment of their kings, the favourite wife and servant, with a number of slaves, are sacrificed to attend them in the other world. Orange, lemon, cocoa, palm, and cabbage trees are common. Maize, rice, and wheat are plenty. Sheep, asses, goats, and cows increase their wealth. Their land is extremely fruitful. Elephants, tigers, apes, and wild cats, roam their deserts. Here is a species of ants, which raise a pile 12 feet high for their dwelling. No animal can stand before these creatures; they will eat every particle of flesh from the most formidable foe. The people of this coast contemplate death with horror. No person would dare mention the subject to the king on pain of death. [Barbot, Moor, Artus, Atkins, Bosman, Loyer, Smith]

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, which receives its name from a gold mine near it, which was formerly very rich: sealed earth is found in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen: 8½ miles S W Lignitz.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, near the Weta, defended by an old castle, and contains 2 churches: 48 miles W N W Mittaw, lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsta, a fortress of Africa, on a canal, in the kingdom of Tunis: 25 miles N Tunis.

Colnora, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, on the Ilna, surrounded with walls: 13 miles N E Stettin.

Gelo, a river of Corsica.

Gemmaun, mountains of Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Grand Thibet, the same with Himmaleh, lon. 76 to 77 E, lat. 30 30 to 31 20 N.

Gombroon, see *Gamroon*.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The town is situated on the E coast, and has a good harbour, where the Spanish W India fleet stops to take in wine and fruits, and other provisions of the country: 6 leagues S W from the island of Teneriffe, lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gonapi, one of the smaller Banda islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, in the middle of which is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and serpents, are the only inhabitants.

Gondur,

Conzar, a town of Africa, and capital of Abylinia, situated on a hill of a considerable height, surrounded on every side by a deep valley. It consists of 10,000 families in time of peace: the houses are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. On the W end of the town is the king's house, formerly a structure of considerable consequence; it was a square building, flanked with square towers; it was formerly 4 stories high, and, from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country southward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this house is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is still ample lodging in the 2 lowest floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace, and all its contiguous buildings, are surrounded by a substantial stone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and a parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole and look into the street. There appears to have never been any embrasures for cannon, and the 4 sides of this wall are above an English mile and a half in length: 1000 miles S Cairo, lat. 12 34 N. lon. 37 33 E. [Bruce.]

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S Cashma, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

Gonneffe, a town of France, remarkable for its fine bread, department of the Seine and Oise: 3 leagues N Paris.

Goon-Basar, a mountain on the eastern side of the island of Java: celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

Good Fortune, or *Porc*, an island in the Eastern Sea, near the W coast of Sumatra, about 12 leagues long, and 2 broad: lon. 98 30 E, lat. 1 5 S.

Good Hope, *Cape of*, the most southerly point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, in lon. 18 23 E, lat. 34 29 S. Upwards of 20 miles N is *Cape-Town*, neat and well built, rising in the midst of a desert, encompassed by black and dreary mountains, beyond which the country is cultivated to a great extent, and forms 6 different establishments. The town is about 200 paces in length, and the same in breadth, including orchards and gardens. The principal fortifications, which are strong and regular, are N of the town. The streets are all parallel with each other;

the houses are well built of brick, mostly 2 stories high, and being white-washed, have a neat appearance. A square, encompassed with trees, with 2 canal supplied with water from adjacent springs, add much to the beauty and convenience of the place. The town stands under the shelter of 3 lofty and steep hills, which extend a considerable distance back into the country. These hills, from their shape, are called the Table Land, the Sugar Loaf, and the Lion's Runop; the first of which, antecedent to a gale of wind, is always covered with a thick cloud, which the people call the Devil's Table Cloth; it is an infallible sign that within 12 hours, at farthest, the wind will blow strong off the land. The wind blows steadily perhaps 2 or 3 days; when it ceases for as long a time; and then, after the same sign begins to blow again. It is not so strong but that ships may ride very safely at anchor 9 months in the year, in the bay which is formed by a little island opposite, called Penguin island. In the winter months, which are June, July and August, the ships which arrive are obliged to put into another bay about 8 miles to the eastward of the Cape, called False Bay. These high winds are considered by the inhabitants as conducive to the healthiness of the place, which is low, and in a hot and unhealthy climate. Fanned by these winds, the people enjoy tolerable health, though they are not long lived: Few live beyond the age of 50 years; vast numbers die between 40 and 50: A very old man or woman is here really a wonder. *Constantia*, a place visited by all strangers, is a neat farm, about 8 miles from the Cape, remarkable for making very rich wine, both red and white, called Cape Madeira, which is much esteemed every where, both on account of its richness and scarcity. The grapes, it seems, of this vineyard, owing to some peculiarity in the soil, are superior to any other in the country.

[Europ. Map. 1800, Spraman, Kallben.]

Goodwin Sands, see *Gooswin Sands*.

Goomty, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges 15 miles N N E Benares.

Goody, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the Myfore country: 170 miles N Seringapatam, lon. 77 48 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Goze, a small village on the eastern side of the Nile, the capital of Farbar: lon. 34 25 30 E, lat. 17 51 22 N. [Pruce.]

Conzar,

Gorcum, a town of Holland, on the IJinge, at its union with the Wahal. From the steeple of the principal church, may be seen 22 walled cities, besides a great number of towns and villages; before the revolution it had one parish church, and 3 religious houses. The city carries on considerable trade in butter and cheese. The comte de Lumay, after he had taken Gorcum for the States, in the year 1572, put to death 19 priests and other religious people, with the most cruel torments, cutting off their noses and their ears, and then hanging them in a row near the Brill; to the credit of the prince of Orange and the States, he was disgraced, and died a few years after at Liege, from the bite of a mad dog. 12 miles E Durt, and 30 S Amsterdam.

Goree, or *Gorée*, an island near the mouth of the Meuse, about 10 miles in circumference, lat. 51 49 N.

Goree, a seaport town in the island of the same name, situated near the E coast, on a canal which communicates with the Meuse, formerly a place of considerable trade: but the harbour is now choaked up with sand: 6 miles W Helvoetsluys.

Goree, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 2 miles in circumference, within a cannon shot of the shore, subject to the French. Notwithstanding its situation, the air is said to be cool and temperate all the year round, and the inhabitants refreshed by alternate breezes from the land and sea. Besides the multitude of surrounding rocks, that render it almost inaccessible, except at two particular bays, a late director, *M. de St. Jean*, has embellished the fort with several new buildings, as well as fortified it by works, which render it a place of great strength. By the diligence of this gentleman, several fresh springs, so much wanted, have been discovered in the island: the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit trees; all kinds of vegetables have been raised in great abundance: and from a small, barren, and despicable island, he has made it one of the safest, pleasantest, and most important settlements in all Africa, lon. 17 30 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Gorgona, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, subject to the Duke. Its mountains render it visible at a great distance; celebrated for the anchovy fishery on its coasts, lat. 43 22 N. [Sonini.]

Gorgora, in Lake Dembea, in Abyssinia,

where father Pays built a palace, in which the emperor usually resides in the winter: 15 miles N W Gondar.

Gorham, a kingdom of Africa, situated between lon 24 and 29 E, lat. 10 and 15 N.

Goritz, or *Goraz*, a county in Austria, bounded W by the Venetian States. The chief produce of the country is wine and fruit, with some corn and silk; the horses and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Slavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic. The town of Goritz is divided into Upper and Lower; the former is ancient, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle; the latter is situated on a plain on the river Lifonzo. Besides the church, which was heretofore Metropolitan, it has 7 convents, 9 chapels, and a college: 20 miles N N W Trieste, lat. 46 11 N.

Gorlitz, a town of Lusatia, on the Neisse, the first for size population, and riches. It contains 3 churches within the walls, and 3 without. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth: 50 miles W Dresden, and 68 N Prague.

Gormouth, a town of Persia, which, including its gardens, is 3 miles in length. Groves of date trees extend as far as the eye can reach. Here the inhabitants of *Carmania deserta*, retire from the intolerable heat. In the hot season the country for 50 or 60 miles round is entirely forsaken. The inhabitants fly to these forests of date trees, and live on their fruit. During this time the country is totally parched, and there is often a vapour from the ground, as insupportable as flame. [Chardin.]

Gorpingen, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, situated on the Fils, in a fertile country. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen, and near it a medicinal spring: 22 miles ESE Stuttgart, and 20 N N W Ulm.

Gorze, a town of France, on a hill; 8 miles S W Metz.

Gossen, that part of Egypt, ("the best of the land,") so called in Scripture, situated on the Arabian, or Eastern bank of the Nile, in the vicinity of Cairo, Mattareah, and Bishbedi. Cairo is supposed to be the ancient *Ramses*, the place where the Israelites assembled, and from whence they took their departure out of Egypt. [Shaw.]

Goslen, in Canaan, a city in the tribe of Judah, so called, it is supposed, because situated in "a fat land, like that of the land of Goshen in Egypt." [Wells.]

Gosfert,

Gosport, a town of England, county of Hants, on the W side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts are erected to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the S of the town is an hospital, called *Mylar Hospital*, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France: 1 mile from Portsmouth, 79 S W London.

Goslar, an ancient town of Lower Saxony, free and imperial, surrounded by the bishopric of Hildesheim, and the principality of Wolfenbittel. The principal commerce of the town arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is situated; and in beer and provisions: 30 miles S Brunswick.

Gostynen, a town of Poland, remarkable for having been the prison of Demetrius Sutki, Czar of Muscovy, who was confined, to the day of his death, in the citadel: 36 miles N Rawa.

Gotha, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, bounded E by the duchy of Weimar. The country abounds in grain and fruit; the southern division contains a part of the forest of Thuringia, and some mine works. The whole duchy contains 12 towns, and more than 200 churches.

Gotha, a city and capital of the above principality, seated on a rising ground, near the Leine, from which water is conveyed through all the streets, by means of stone canals. Gotha is one of the best and handfomest towns in Thuringia. In it is a hospital for the soldiery, with 2 schools for children descended from them, and the barracks, in the largest of which the cadets are instructed in the several branches of the military art. Here is likewise a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with 2 churches, a good academy, a house of correction, a hospital for widows, and another for orphans. On a hill above the town, stands the ducal residence, called *Friedenstein*, in which is a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine museum of natural curiosities, and one of the most valuable cabinets of medals in Europe: 13 miles S W Erfurt, lat. 50 46 N.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075 feet

above the level of the sea. The highest peak, is 2000 feet above the adjacent plain. In 1784, the average state of Fahrenheit's Thermometer on these mountains, 7000 feet above the sea, was, 9 o'clock in the morn. 28, noon 32, at 9 evening 29½; the barometer stood at 21 9 3. In that year it snowed part of 118 days, rained 78, tempest, with hail 12, cloudy 293, thunder and lightning 22, serene and pleasant 87. The tops of these mountains have been covered with snow for ages: 8 miles from Astorf. [Coxe, Scot.]

Gotheburg, or *Gothenburg*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, near the sea, at the conflux of the Moldal and the Gotha, in a marshy plain, almost surrounded with barren rocks, on the side of which part of the town is built, the other part is situated in a valley, intersected by canals; the whole about 3 miles in circumference, and regularly fortified, containing 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour is between 2 chains of rocks, about 2 furlongs wide. Gotheburg is a place of considerable trade, and, next to Stockholm, one of the most commercial in Sweden. An East India company was established in the year 1731. In the year 1740, the herring fishery was first begun, which is very advantageous; as much as 600,000 barrels having some years been caught in the short space of 3 weeks: 188 miles S W Stockholm.

Gothland, a country of Sweden, bounded on the N by Sweden Proper, on the E and S by the Baltic, and on the W by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their invasions of other countries. It is pleasant and fertile, consisting of good arable and pasture land: it has many lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, forests and mines. It contains 48 towns, and is divided into E Gothland, W Gothland, and S Gothland. *E Gothland* lies on the W of the Baltic. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, hunting, fishing, and mining. *S Gothland*, is divided into 3 provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen, which have undergone many vicissitudes and changes. *W Gothland*, which lies E of the Scagerrac, was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own laws. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, and fishing.

Gotland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles long, and 20 broad, subject to Stockholm. It has 18 towns and villages

villages. From its convenient situation it has justly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good pastures, and profitable fisheries on this island; large quarries of stone, particularly the famous Gottland stone, and a soft grey sandy stone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, fishing, working in the quarries, burning lime, and by several sorts of mechanic trades, and navigation. Wisby is the capital, lon. 18 6 to 19 6 E, lat. 56 54 to 57 56 N. [Hanway.]

Gottesberg, a town of Silesia. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals, the former is not worked. Great quantities of worsted stockings are knit in this town: 9 miles S S W Freyberg.

Gottingen, a town of Lower Saxony, situated in an agreeable, spacious, and fertile valley, on a canal, or branch of the river Leine, which passes through, and divides it into the New Town and Marsch. It contains about 1000 houses, and 8000 souls; the streets are large and convenient, and paved on each side. Here are 5 parish churches, and 1 for Calvinists. The principal ornament and advantage of Gottingen is the university, founded in the year 1734, by George II, king of England, and consecrated on the 17th of September, 1737, which university, by the great attention and care of its first curator, baron Munchausen, has acquired a very distinguished reputation. Belonging to it is a large splendid church, with a peculiar pastor, and to it likewise belongs a new and stately structure of stone, the ground floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with a council chamber, and other apartments. This library, to which considerable additions are every year made, if considered with regard to the number, goodness, and value of its books, is one of the best libraries in Europe. It is called the *Bulowcan*, having received its origin from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the baron Bulow for the public use, and by his heirs given to the university. A royal society of sciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German society, also form part of the university. It has likewise a fine observatory, erected on a tower on the rampart, with a physic garden, and near it a handsome anatomical theatre of ingenious construction, a school for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to

the town is very considerable: 22 miles N E Cassel, lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Gottorp, a town and fortress of Denmark: 2 miles N W Sleswick. The town is situated on an arm of the sea, called *Sley*, 4 miles W S W Sleswick.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a city of Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, called *Iffel*, where it receives the river Gouw, which gives it its name. It is the sixth and last of the large cities which have a voice in the States of Holland. The great church is one of the handsomest and largest in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest of the kind in Europe, and preserved with great care: the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The situation of the place is very advantageous, on account of the sluices and the canals, which are running streams; it has also a convenient port on the Issel, and 5 gates. It cannot easily be besieged, as they could open the sluices and lay the country round under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, so that the only approach is by the banks of the Issel, which are strongly fortified. Its principal trade consists in cordage, cheese, and tobacco pipes: there are boats which pass regularly to Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. 9 miles N E Rotterdam, and 22 S Amsterdam.

Goudhurst, a town of England, county of Kent: 44 miles S E London.

Gouel, a river of India. In its sands are found diamonds washed from the mountains. In searching for these 8 or 10,000 persons are employed. [Hamilton.]

Gouernolo, a town of Mantua, at the junction of the Mincio and the Po: 12 miles S E Mantua.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in Masovia, on the Vistula; 12 miles from Warsaw.

Gourdon, a town of France, department of the Lot: 18 miles N Cahors.

Gournay, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine: 8 leagues E Rouen.

Gournei, a wretched village of Egypt, W of the Nile. The people are half naked, inhabiting huts of mud, not 6 feet high. [Sonini.]

Gourock, a town of Scotland, county of Renfrew, on the Clyde, near which is a copper mine: 2 miles W Greenock.

Goutto, a province of Abyssinia, near the head of the Nile. The country is full of large cattle, and like the neighbouring provinces, abounds in honey. Fathers,

thers, sons, and grandsons, settle near each other, so that each village consists of one family. [Bruce.]

Gowran, a borough of Ireland : 6 miles E Kilkenny.

Goz, or *Gozen*, a seaport town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

Gozzi, or *Gozzo*, an island, 5 miles N W Malta, 12 miles long, 6 broad, mountainous, healthy, well watered, and cultivated, belonging to the Knights of Malta. [Theyenot, Sonini.]

Gozzo, a small island, near the island of Candia, lat. 34 58 N.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony : 22 miles S Schwerin.

Graciosa, see *Gratiosa*

Gradisca, a town of Slavonia, on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled, and surrounded with fortifications : 132 miles W Belgrade, and 170 S Vienna, lat. 45 28 N.

Gradiska, a strong frontier town of Austria, county of Friuli : 5 miles S Goritz, and 182 S S W Vienna.

Grado, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli, on which is a town 50 miles E by N Venice, lat. 45 44 N.

Grabam's Moor, a place of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where the brave Sir William Wallace fought his way through the English army, in the year 1298 : 3 miles S E Falkirk.

Grain Coast, or *Malaguetta*, or *Pepper Coast*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leona country, which lies to the W, and the Ivory coast, on the S E, extending along the Atlantic, about 100 leagues. The climate is said to be unwholesome, especially to Europeans. It produces abundance of rice and roots ; peas, beans, and lemons ; indigo, and cotton, need no culture. Their waters abound in fish ; the country is rich. Happily the Europeans have no settlements here ; therefore, commerce is carried on by signals from the ships on the coast. They are accused of being shy and treacherous. The fact is they have been frequently carried off, and sold for slaves, when they have, for traffic, gone on board European ships. It is now often impossible to decoy them on board. They are populous, but never sell any of their number but criminals. There being no Europeans here, they are less engaged in war than on the Gold coast ; consequently, there is little business for slave ships. How happy had it been for other Afri-

cans, had the men of Europe, and America, not visited their shores ! Their *tabo*, or king, exercises an arbitrary power and despotic authority over his subjects, and never appears abroad but with the utmost pomp and magnificence. His people raise his power by certain implicit sentiments of a natural submission, and that awe with which they would regard a superior being. Their ignorance attaches them to paganism ; but natural reason dictates a future state. They welcome the new moon with songs, dancing, and diversions of every kind ; and their superstitious regard for soothsayers is extreme. The sole employment of many of the negroes of this country is fishing, and every morning presents large fleets of canoes, ranged along the shore upon this business. [Smith, Bosman.]

Gramont, a town of Flanders, situated for the most part on a hill, with the river Dender running through it, and separating it into the Higher and Lower Town : 20 miles W Brussels.

Grampian Hills, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Calgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough of England, county of Cornwall, on the river Fal, containing about 200 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to the British Parliament : 8 miles E N E Truro.

Grampere Water, a small lake of Westmoreland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences, some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. From the shore a low promontory projects far into the water ; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

Gran, a town of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube ; the see of an archbishop : 55 miles S E Presburg, and 82 E S E Vienna.

Granada, see *Grenada*.

Grand Cairo, was taken by the English and Turks from the French, who had possessed it about a year, June, 1801. See *Cairo*.

Grandeille or *Granville*, a seaport town of France, department of the Channel. The harbour is only capable of receiving about 60 small vessels ; the town is situated on a sharp rock, forming a peninsula,

la, of an oval form, and surrounded with walls. It has 2 gates, 2 Fauxbourgs, and about 2500 inhabitants; near it is an oyster fishery, and on the land side are quarries of stone of a very large size, and remarkable hardness: 4 leagues N W Avranches, lat. 48 50 N.

Granio, or *Granicus*, a small river of Naxos, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Maronora, to the E Lamp-faco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Persians.

Granson, a town of Switzerland, between the lake of Neuschâtel and Mount Jura. The reformation was pretty generally received here, in the year 1566: 16 miles S W Neuschâtel.

Grantbam, a borough of England, county of Lincoln, on the road from London to York; sends two members to the British parliament. The steeple of the church, which terminates in a spire, is 300 feet in height: thirty miles S Lincoln.

Granville, see *Grandville*.

Grasse, a town of France, department of the Var. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes and tanned leather: 5 leagues W S W Nice.

Gratiosa, one of the Azores islands; about 10 miles long, and 8 broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, pasture and cattle, supplying Terceira, and several of the other islands, with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coast. The principal place is La Plata.

Gratz, a walled town of Germany, capital of Stiria, on the river Muehr. It contains several churches and convents, an arsenal, a castle on a rock, and an university. The assembly of the states is held here, and in 1784, it was erected into an archbishopric on the suppression of that of Goritz: 70 miles S S W Vienna, lat. 47 10 N.

Graudenz, a town of Prussia, on the Vistula: 14 miles N N E Culm.

Grave, a strong town or city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, situated in a marshy country, on the S side of the Meuse; taken by the French in 1794: 20 miles E Bois-le-duc, and 34 S E Utrecht, lat. 51 46 N.

Gravelines, a strong seaport of France, department of the North, on the English

Channel, at the mouth of the river Aa. It is not large, but well fortified, with bastions, half moons and horn-work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues: 3 leagues W S W Dunkirk, and 112 miles E Calais, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenmacheren, a town of Luxembourg, on the Moselle, in a pleasant and fertile country; near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents: 5 leagues E N E Luxembourg.

Gravesande, a town of Holland, 4 miles from the sea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally resided: 6 miles W S W Delft.

Gravesend, a town of England, county of Kent, on the S side of the Thames, and the first port on that river; a place of great resort, being the common landing place for strangers and seamen on their passage to London, to which they are conveyed in convenient boats, which go to London with every flood. The fare is 9d a passenger. On the Essex shore, is a regular fortification, commanding the river, mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from 24 to 46 pound weight. All outward bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from, searchers, appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town quay: a sentinel is also stationed at the block-house, below the town, to give notice by the firing of a musket, when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly waiting here for that purpose. The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that kind, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus in particular, is remarkably fine: 22½ miles E London, lat. 51 23 N.

Gray, a town of France, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants send grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce: 25 miles N E Dijon.

Graves-Thurnock, a town of England, county of Essex, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Dartford, 24 miles E London.

Greece, called by the Turks *Rumelia*, belongs to the Turkish Empire in Europe; lies between 20 and 26 deg. E lon. and 36 and

44 deg. N lat. It has the Mediterranean Sea S, the Adriatic W, and the Archipelago E, 400 miles long, and nearly as broad. It is a temperate, healthful, fruitful country; but most of the fine cities at once contained, have been destroyed by the barbarous Turks; and a deluge of ignorance has been introduced into the once admired seats of learning and politeness. The Christian religion was planted in this fine country, soon after the death of our Saviour, by Paul and Timothy, and for ages after flourished in great purity. It is now almost extinct. 'Tis a great merit even in the clergy, if they can read; and it is asserted that there are scarcely 12 persons in the Turkish dominions skilled in the ancient Greek language. Modern Greece is divided into Macedonia, Albania, or Arnaut, Epirus, Thessaly, or Sanna, Achaia, or Livadia. The Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, and the islands on the coast. [Topog. Dict.]

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick: 27 miles S E Edinburgh.

Greenock, a seaport town of Scotland, on the river Clyde, with a small fort to defend the harbour: 18 miles W Glasgow, lat. 55 56 N.

Greenwich, a town of England, county of Kent, on the banks of the Thames, anciently called *East Greenwich*. King Charles II enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the hill. This edifice was erected for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer: it was likewise furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by most English navigators. Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh. Here is Greenwich hospital for the use of English seamen incapable of service either through age or infirmity. Here also 140 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of 7 loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; 3 pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of pease; a pound and a quarter of cheese; 2 ounces of butter; 14 quarts of beer, and 5s a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of boatswains

is 2s 6d a week each, and that of their mates 1s 6d, and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives once in two years a suit of blue clothes, a hat, 3 pair of stockings, 2 pair of shoes, 5 neck-cloths, 3 shirts and 2 night-caps. This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6d every month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's Office, Tower Hill: and, therefore, a seamen, who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled and rendered unfit for the sea service, by defending any ship belonging to British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it as if he had been in the king's service. In the year 1779, a fire destroyed eight wards of this hospital, with the beautiful chapel: 5 miles E London.

Greifswalde or *Griffswaldt*, a seaport town of Swedish Pomerania, on the Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, with an university: 15 miles S E Stralsund, lat. 54 4 N.

Greitz, or *Grewitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with some stuff manufactures, on a small river which runs into the Elster. It contains about 450 houses: 12 miles S W Zwickau.

Grenada, or *Granada*, called Upper Andalusia, a province of Spain, S of New Castile, on the Mediterranean. As this country lies opposite to Africa, and the coast is much exposed to the ravages of corsairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coasts. This province is one of the most healthy and most temperate in Spain, and so fertile, as scarcely to stand in need of human industry and culture; rivers, brooks and springs, are innumerable. When in the possession of the Moors, it was one of the most populous and rich countries in the world; at present it is not so. However, generally speaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, and a great variety of excellent fruit. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains near Antequera, a great deal of excellent salt is made by the heat of the sun, which is sufficient for the evaporation of the moisture. In several places are quarries of excellent stone for building.

ing, and in some places hyacinths, and other precious stones, are found. The inhabitants of the country are the most laborious in the southern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and polished manners, and drink but little wine.

Grenada, capital of the above province, is situated at the foot of the Snowy Mountains, on the Xenil. It is divided into 4 quarters, of which, the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. In this part is the cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful dome. The second quarter is inhabited by descendants from the ancient Moors. Here are 2 palaces, one built by the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence: The other, built by a Moorish prince, from the balconies of which is said to be one of the most beautiful prospects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. The third quarter, built by the Arabians, on 2 hills, containing near 1000 houses, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the Moors. The fourth is inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almost wholly employed in the different manufactures of silk, which constitutes the principal commerce of the place. The streets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 24 parish churches, 38 convents of both sexes, 13 hospitals, an university, an amphitheatre for bullfights, a tribunal of inquisition, and about 90,000 souls. The country lying round the city, is called the Orchard of Grenada, from its fertility, and is full of pleasant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly 20 gates, 12 of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain; and, amongst the losses which they sustained in that country, are said to regret nothing but Grenada; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and supplicate Heaven to restore it to their possession: 188 miles S Madrid, lat. 37 17 N.

Grenoble, a city of France, on the Isere, not far from its conflux with the Drac; capital of Dauphiny: 27 miles S Chamberry, lat. 45 12 N.

Gretna Green, a celebrated village of Scotland, county of Dumfries: whither runners of England generally resort to be

married, as out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act: the ceremony is usually performed by a blacksmith. 8 miles N Carlisle

Grimberg, a town of Germany: 16 miles S E Treves.

Grimma, a town of Upper Saxony. It contains 3 churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels: 15 miles E S E Leipzig.

Grimmen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 14 miles S Stralsund.

Grimsey, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the Humber, 5 miles from the German sea. It was formerly a considerable seaport, but, through neglect, the harbour has been long choked up, so that no vessels of burthen can come up to the town; yet the road before it is generally considered as a good station for ships that wait for wind. It sends 2 members to parliament. The principal trade is in coals and salt: 35 miles N E Lincoln, lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Grimfel, a mountain of Switzerland, which separates the Valais from the canton of Bern. There is a road across it, and a house for travellers on the top, in which a person resides during the summer: 40 miles E Sion.

Gristed (East), a town of England, county of Sussex. It sends 2 members to parliament: 30 miles S London.

Gristwald, see *Gristwalde*.

Grižnana, a town of Istria: 9 miles E Capo d'Istria.

Grißhamn, Old and New, seaports of Sweden, in the province of Upland, between 40 and 50 miles N N E Stockholm.

Grisons, a people in alliance with the Swiss, divided into Three Leagues, which are united in one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded N by the canton of Glaris, E by the Tyrolese. The inhabitants have reciprocally engaged, not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common consent. They agree to succour each other at their own expense, guarantee each other's privileges, &c. Their government is perfectly democratic, subdivided into a great number of small democracies independent of each other in their particular police. A diet, or assembly of the Three Leagues is held yearly, composed of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of these deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice, and in some communities they are allowed to vote at the age of 14. The country is, in general, very mountainous; it contains several

several vallies, to some of which the passages are shut up during great part of the year. Towards the S lie the chief of these vallies, sunk in the Alps, which at last terminate in inaccessible glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From these glaciers the principal rivers take their source; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. Their principal object, as farmers, is the care of their sheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheese. The mountains afford good pasture, the vallies produce fruit, and the hills chefnuts. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is estimated at 150,000 souls; and of their subject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, is 100,000. These are Catholics and Protestants; of the latter there are 135 parishes. [Coxe.]

Grodno, a town of Lithuania, situated on the Niemen, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, surrounded with hills. Near it is an old castle, in which the diets formerly assembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, surrounded by a deep ditch, and communicating with the town by a bridge. The Roman Catholics have 9 churches, those of the Greek church have 2, and the Jews have a synagogue. The market place, and the principal street which leads to the castle, are paved; the other streets in general are mean and dirty, and the houses for the most part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. A medical academy was instituted here by the late king of Poland, for students in physic and surgery, at his own immediate expense; which, but for the late troubles, bid fair to become of considerable consequence to the country. In the botanic garden are 1500 exotic plants, &c. several of them American: 64 miles S S W Wilna, 140 N E Warsaw, lat. 53 28 N. [Coxe.]

Grolunde, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Weser, where a toll is paid: 9 miles S Hameln.

Groll, a town of the United Dutch States, county of Zutphen, strongly fortified, on the Slinghe, whose waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. The situation of the place, in the vicinage of Westphalia and the bishopric of Munster, is important: 19 miles E Zutphen, lat. 52 8 N.

Groningen, one of the United Dutch

States, bounded N by the German Ocean, E by East Friesland and Germany. In the States General, it holds the seventh rank.

Groningen, capital of the above state is large, rich, strong, well peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompassed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, besides many bastions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, about 3 leagues from the sea. It is watered by the river Huncs, which runs through it to the sea northward; the Dunster runs eastward from it into the river Ems. This city has often suffered from the calamities of war. The city is governed by 4 burgo-masters, and a common council of 12. An university was established here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries. Ubbo Emmius, the celebrated historiographer of Friesland, was the first rector: 81 miles W Bremen, lat. 53 11 N.

Grossa, an island in the Adriatic, 6 miles long, and 1 wide, near the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to Venice.

Grosseta, a town of Tuscany, the see of a bishop: 14 miles E S E Piombino.

Groszkaw, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialists were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade: 5 leagues S Belgrade.

Grottkau, or *Grottkau*, a town of Silesia, on the Neisse. In the year 1438, this town was destroyed by Wladislaus, king of Poland, and, in the year 1445, by William, duke of Troppan. In the year 1449, 1490, and 1591, it was destroyed by fire, and in the year 1633 and 1642 it was pillaged: 14 miles N Neisse, lat. 50 41 N.

Grove Hill, an elegant and beautiful villa, or country seat, near Camberwell, 2 miles from London, belonging to the celebrated philanthropist, Dr. LETTISON.

Groupe's Islands, two groups, or clusters, of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, extending for the space of 9 leagues. The 2 largest are separated by a strait, about 400 fathom wide, and each surrounded by a number of small ones, as it were chained together by rocks under water, and placed in all sorts of directions; they are all covered with cocoa trees. The inhabitants are well proportioned, almost naked, and painted brown, with black hair,

hair, tied in a kind of net work. These islands were probably discovered by Roggewin, lon. 142 45 to 142 54 W, lat. 17 58 to 18 6 S.

Grubenbagen, a town and castle in Lower Saxony: 7 miles S S W Einbeck, 45 S Hanover.

Grubenbagen, a principality of Lower Saxony, belonging to the electorate of Hanover. It contains some fertile land, but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The ancient *Hercynian forest*, is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The revenues are not large: Einbeck is the capital.

Grunberg, a town of the Upper Rhine, where the kings of the Merovigian race, and Charlemagne held their court: 10 miles E Gießen.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia, in Glogau, surrounded with vineyards: 12 miles N Freystadt.

Grund, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest.

Gruningen, a town of Switzerland: 12 miles S E Zurich.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Boden: 5 leagues E Halberstadt.

Grutlin, a plain of Switzerland, near the lake of the four cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the 3 first cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in the year 1307.

Gruyeres, a town of Switzerland, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this district is made the celebrated cheese of Gruyeres, which is exported to a very considerable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries: 22 miles E N E Lausanne.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Henares, containing 9 parish churches, 14 convents, several hospitals, and hardly 3000 inhabitants: 22 miles N E Madrid, lat. 40 35 N.

Guadalajara, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Valencia.

Guadaloupe, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, situated in a valley, abounding with vines, orange trees, fig trees, &c. on a river of the same name: 45 miles S W Toledo.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties into the sea, about 6 leagues N W Cadiz.

Guadarrama, a town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for its cheese: 6 leagues N W Madrid.

Guadarrama, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, about 3 leagues below Toledo.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, about 7 leagues N E Gibraltar.

Guadix, a town of Spain, province of Grenada, the see of a bishop. It contains 3 parishes, and 6 convents: 28 miles E N E Grenada.

Guabede, a district of Africa, in the country of Sejmessa, about 100 miles S of the Atlas, which contains 3 towns and some villages. The principal produce is dates.

Gualdo, a town of Ancona: 10 miles N W Nocera.

Guam, the chief of the Mariana, or Ladrones islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 leagues in circumference. The island is fertile, with several good harbours, and a great number of small fresh water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, the houses of which are built with stone, and defended by 2 forts, and a garrison of 100 men. There are several other villages, some of which contain about 130 houses, and the number of inhabitants in the whole island is estimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them exposed to the air; lon. 145 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Gardafui, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. It rises to a lofty precipice, is barren, and insufferably hot, lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N. [Beaulieu.]

Guarda, or *Guardia*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, the see of a bishop; strong by art and nature. Besides a magnificent cathedral, it contains 4 other churches, a hospital, two convents, and 2300 inhabitants: 67 miles E Coimbra, lat. 40 21. N.

Guardamar, a seaport town of Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; it exports salt: 17 miles S S W Alicant, lat. 38 7 N.

Guardia Alferez, a town of Naples: 21 miles N E Molise.

Guastalla, a town of Italy, near the Po, at the union of the rivers Crofola and Tagliata, with a small territory, to which is annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix le Chapelle, in the year 1748, to the duke of Parma: 21 miles N W Parma, and 21 S Mantua, lat. 44 43 N.

Guasto, a town of Naples, near the coast of the Adriatic: 15 miles S E Lanciano.

Gubbio, a town of Italy, containing 7 churches,

churches, and 21 convents : 33 miles S Urbino.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, on the Lubbe, near the Neiss, surrounded with walls. It contains 3 churches and an hospital; good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth : 22 miles S Francfort, on the Oder, and 70 N N E Dresden.

Guber, a kingdom in the interior part of Africa, on the banks of the Niger, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 18 15 N.

Guelderland, or *Gueldres*, a territory of the Netherlands. The town of Gueldres and its district belong to the king of Prussia; Ruremonde and its dependencies, to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Stevenswaert to the United Provinces.

Gueldres, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name. It surrendered to the French in 1794: 10 miles N E Venlo, lat. 51 26 N.

Guérande, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire : 12 leagues W Nantes, lat. 47 20 N.

Gueret, a town of France, department of the Creuse, situated between 2 mountains, at some distance from the Creuse. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance, the number is about 3000: 170 miles S Paris.

Guernsey, an island in the English Channel, about 30 miles in circumference; still governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though subject to England, the French language is universally spoken. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long lived. The soil is fertile, the corn raised is enough for the island, and cattle are bred in sufficient quantities to victual their ships. A lake, about a mile in circumference, situated in the N W part of the island, is stored with excellent carp, and sea fish of various kinds are caught in plenty. The island is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and steep. The principal drink of the richer class is wine from France; the poor drink cider, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the island. Coals are imported from England, and, through the scarcity of wood and fuel, the poor are compelled to burn seaweed. It is divided into 10 parishes, with only 8 churches. The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port

St. Pierre is the chief town, lon. 2 56 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Gucta, or *Hucta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, containing 10 parishes, 7 convents, and 3 hospitals: 43 miles E Madrid.

Gastaria, a seaport of Spain, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Orio, 3 leagues W St. Sebastian.

Guienne, lately a province of France, of which Bourdeaux was the capital.

Guierche, see *Guerche*.

Guilford, a town of England, county of Surry, on the side of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and contains 3 churches, a public grammar school, and an hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women : 30 miles S S W London.

Guillestre, a town of France, department of the Higher Alps, 3 leagues N N W Embrun.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Duero-e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former situated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, surrounded with walls, low, weak, and defended only by a single barbican, which yet exists. The New Town contains 6 churches, 4 hospitals, and 6 convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains 15 squares, 57 streets, 8 gates, 4 bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. Here is likewise a manufacture of linen, in high estimation: 10 miles S E Braga, and 27 N N E Oporto.

Guimere, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. It is of but small extent towards the coast, but considerable in land. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and slaves.

Guinea. The great region known by the name of Guinea is divided into the two large countries of Upper and Lower Guinea, of which the latter is commonly called *Congo*. These two together extend above 2500 miles along the sea coast. The most general division of Upper Guinea is into three parts, viz. the Grain Coast, or Malagueta, Guinea Proper, and Benin, which, together, extend 500 leagues from E to W. The country of Guinea Proper extends from Cape Palmas to the river Volta, about 120 leagues along the sea coast, which bounds it on the S. It has the kingdom of Benin on the E; Gago and Meda on the N; and Malagueta on the

the W. The Europeans divide it into two parts, the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast. See *Benin, Congo, &c.*

Guinea (New,) an island of the Pacific Ocean, situated to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Straits. The land is in general low, but fertile; most of the trees and plants common to the S Sea Islands are produced here; among which are the cocoa nut, plantain, and bread fruit trees. Marriage, among the inhabitants, is consummated by the parties covenanting before witnesses, and killing a cock: lon. 131 to 153 E, lat. 0 to 12 S.

[Forrest.]

Guipuscoa, a province of Spain, on the Atlantic, and the Biscay. The country is mountainous and woody, among the trees are chefnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an astonishing quantity of apple trees for cider, and other fruit trees; but these forests begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been established to manufacture the iron found in the mountains, supposed to be the best in Europe. Those places which are free from wood are well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees, than any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

Guise, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise: 14 miles E St. Quentin.

Gurjurat, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles N Lahore, lon. 72 30 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Gulf of Courland, see *Curish Haff*

Gumbinnon, a town of Prussian Lithuania, containing 2 churches, 200 houses, and 3000 inhabitants; with some manufactures of cloth: 66 miles E Königsberg.

Guntoor, a circar of Hindoostan, N of the Carnatic, extending along the coast of the Bay of Bengal about 40 miles: lately ceded to the English. The sea coast is flat, but there are several fortresses and strong towns in the interior part.

Guntz, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name, with a castle, surrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding with corn and wine: 40 miles S Vienna.

Gunzburg, a town of Swabia, at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube: 15 miles E Ulm.

Gunzenhausen, a town of Franconia, on the Altmühl: 10 miles S S E Anspach; subject to Prussia.

Curba, a town of Africa, on the E coast

of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a considerable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and cisterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been swallowed up by the sea: 21 miles S W Clybea.

Gurck, a town of Germany, duchy of Carinthia. Its principal trade is in iron: 126 miles S W Vienna.

Gurev, or *Gurief*, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caspian Sea: It is a strong fortress of Russia, which guards the frontier towards the Kirghees Tartars. Here are scarcely 100 houses, and no inhabitants, beside the garrison, and a few merchants, 172 miles E N E Astrachan, lat. 47 10 N. [Coxe.]

Gurgeit, a lake of salt water near the head of the Tigris, 15 miles long, and 4 broad. Several streams enter the lake, none issue from it. An island in the lake of the same name is covered with houses. Their water and every necessary is received from the shore. [Jackson.]

Guriel, a town of Asia, and capital of a small county, on the E coast of the Black Sea, lat. 43 10 N.

Gurtnamuckin, a river of Ireland, which hides itself in the earth several times, and after a concealed course of two miles, finds a passage below high water mark, among the rocks in Galway Bay, 8 miles S Galway.

Gustrow, a town of Lower Saxony, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade: 29 miles E Wismar.

Gutzlow, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 24 miles S Stralsund.

Guzerat, a country of Hindoostan, in the form of a peninsula, between the Arabian Sea and the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richest provinces of the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, sugar, fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September: during the other months the sky is perpetually clear and serene: an abundant night dew refreshes the plants, which during the day have been scorched by the rays of a hot sun. This province contains a great number of considerable towns, with flourishing manufactures, and in the woods abound different sorts of timber fit for building. It is chiefly possessed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worship of the Bramins. Here are also Moguls, Arabians,

ans, Persians, Armenians, and Europeans. Great part of this country was conquered by the English, under the command of general Goddard, but restored to the Mahrattas, soon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud, on a vast rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top, the height from the plain below, 200 or 300 feet almost perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by steps running up the side of the rock. This fortress was taken by colonel Popham by surprise, in the month of August, 1780. The town is situated at the foot of the mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole surrounded with a wall: 60 miles S Agra, lon. 78 28 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Gyrt, a seaport town of Sweden, province of East Gothland: 30 miles S S E Nordkioping.

Gyula, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, on an island near the river Kores, with a castle: 50 miles N N W Temeswar.

H

HAA, a small island in the N Sea, near the N coast of Scotland.

Haag, a town of Bavaria; it gives the elector a seat in the assemblies of the circle; 28 miles E Munich.

Haanoo, one of the Hapae islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1777: lon. 185 43 E, lat. 19 41 S.

Haarburg, a seaport town of Lower Saxony, on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in bleaching wax, refining sugar, manufacturing starch, ribbons, hats and stockings. They send wood for building to Holland, masts, &c. which they send by means of a canal to the Elbe, 17 barges are appropriated for this purpose, and 2 sail every day: passage boats sail from Hamburg every day, with a fixed price for passengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe: 7 miles S Hamburg, lat. 53 33 N.

Habeeba, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers, with a harbour and fresh water.

Habid, an inland tribe of rebellious Arabs, who pay no tribute to the Iman of Mecca, but plunder, when they can, the towns on the coast. [Bruce.]

Habsburg, or *Hapsburg*, a castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, advantageously situated on the right bank of the Aar, about a league above the town of Bruck.

Habur, a small island in the Red Sea, 2 leagues from the coast of Arabia: lat. 16 45 N.

Hackney, a populous village to the N E of London, and the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers: hence the origin of the name of the hackney-coaches of London.

Haquerville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 5 miles W Gisors.

Hadagia, a town of Fez, which was a long time deserted and laid waste, and has lately been re peopled by a colony of Arabs: 70 miles S S W Melilla.

Hadamar, a town of Westphalia, with a superb chateau, and a convent of Franciscans: 15 miles S W Dillenburg, lat. 50 25 N.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the river Tyne, which divides it into 2 equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland for all kinds of grain. Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which, in October 4th, 1775, rose 17 feet perpendicular, continued in this state several hours, and then gradually subsided. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town: 28 miles N W Berwick, and 14 E Edinburgh.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded N W by the Frith of Forth, N E by the German Ocean. It is in general a rich tract of corn land, with some considerable woods; and plenty of coal mines, and quarries of limestone. On the coast are several convenient harbours and fishing towns; great numbers of sheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabbits are found along the coasts. Salt is made in several places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich and pleasant. It returns one member to the British parliament.

Hadeln, a small country of Germany, near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, secured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit and cattle, with plenty of fish. It belongs to the elector of

of Hanover. The annual revenue amounts to about 10,000 rix dollars.

Hadersleben, a seaport of Denmark, on a bay of the Baltic, in Sleswick. The harbour is only fit for small vessels; 24 miles E Ripen, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 15 N.

Hadley, a town of England, county of Suffolk: 44 miles N E London.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded N by a desert, S E by the sea, W by Yemen: some parts are dry and desert; others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well watered valleys between. The principal articles of production are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the island of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains several large towns and seaports. *Hadramaut*, the capital, is 360 miles E N E Mocha.

Hadjar, or *Lachsa*, a province of Arabia, bounded N by *Arabia Deserta*, E by the Persian Gulf. The asses and camels of this country are much valued, and some thousands of the latter annually fold into Syria. In the interior parts of the country, dates form a principal branch of the food of the inhabitants. Pearl fishing on the coasts produces considerable advantage, and there is some foreign trade. *Lachsa* is the capital.

Hemus, a chain of mountains of European Turkey, which separate the country of Servia from Macedonia, and are in some parts so lofty, that it is said the Adriatic and the Black Sea may be seen at the same time.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*, a large, handsome, rich and populous city of Holland, capital of a country called *Kenmer*, situated about a league from the sea, on the river Sparen. It holds a second rank among the principal cities of Holland. The number of houses in the year 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000; there are 4 Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Arminian, and 4 Anabaptist, besides private houses or chapels for the Roman Catholics. *Haerlem* carries on considerable manufactories in linen, ribbons and tapes, and exports great quantities of beer to Friesland and other places. They have also a great trade for flowers. Mr. Dutens says he saw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for which the owner refused 10,000 florins. *Haerlem* boasts of the honor of having given birth to Laurence Coster, who, as they pretend, was the first inventor of the art of print-

ing, which happened about the year 1440: 10 miles W Amsterdam, lat. 52 22 N.

Hoggein, a mountain of Switzerland, in Schwitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aspect: from it extends a chain, which separates this canton from Uri on the N. and Glaris on the E.

Hagi, or *Haddi*, a kingdom of Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga, on the banks of the river St. John, near the coast of the Atlantic.

Hague, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated 2 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Sheveling, on the seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no Deputies to the States, it is called a village. It was supposed, in 1768, to contain 40,000 souls. The French took possession of Hague January 23, 1795. It is 10 miles N W Rotterdam, and 30 S W Amsterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Motter, in the middle of a forest. The number of inhabitants is about 3400. The surrounding land is sandy and unproductive, and the commerce is inconsiderable; the principal articles are madder and tobacco: 5 leagues N Straßburg. lat. 48 50 N.

Habras, a town of Egypt: 21 miles E Tinch.

Haifar, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the S side of a bay opposite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a castle and 2 churches, of the latter, one serves for a magazine; the other for a caravanserai: 5 miles S E Acre.

Hainan, an island in the Eastern sea, belonging to China, separated from the southern extremity of the province of Quangtung, by a narrow sea, about 8 miles over; the island is of an oval form, 50 leagues in length, and 25 in breadth. The greater part of the island is under the dominion of the emperor of China; the rest is independent, and inhabited by a free people, who have never yet been subdued. Compelled to abandon their plains

plains and fields to the Chinese, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the island, where they are sheltered from the insults of their neighbours. The natives of this island are very deformed, small of stature, and of a copper colour: both men and women wear their hair thrust through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a small straw hat, from which hang two strings that are tied under the chin. Their dress consists of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth, which reaches from their girdle to their knees: the women have a kind of robe of the same stuff, and mark their faces from the eyes to the chin with blue stripes, made with indigo. Besides mines of gold and lapez-lazuli, which enrich the island of Hainan, it produces in abundance various kinds of curious and valuable wood. Hainan, on account of its situation, riches and extent, deserves to be ranked among the most considerable islands of Asia: lat. 18 15, to 20 2 N.

Hainault (*County of*) a province of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded N by Flanders and Brabant, E by Brabant, S and W by France and Flanders. The air is good; the soil produces corn in abundance. The rich pastures feed large herds of cattle, and the sheep yield good wool. Its woods and forests supply timber for building, and fuel for burning. In it are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, slate, and other very good and serviceable stone. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Dender.

Hainburg, a town of Bavaria: 20 miles W S W Amberg.

Hainburg, or *Haimburg*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth: 8 miles W Presburg, and 20 E S E Vienna, lat. 48 6 N.

Hair, or *Hoyr*, a country of Africa, in the desert of Sahara: lon. 2 30 E, lat. 25 N.

Halai, a village on the summit of Tarenta, inhabited principally by servants from Dixan, who here keep their masters' flocks. Their complexion is dark, bordering on yellow. They shave their heads, and wear sandals. Wheat grows here. [Bruce.]

Halberstadt, a principality of Lower Saxony, S of Wolfenbittel. It is, for the most part, level. The soil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich pasturage and meadows. The grazing here also is considerable, and their large breed of sheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand, the woods are

continually lessening, and at present the want of fuel is so great, that even straw and stubble are used for it. The coal pits are of no great importance. Of game and fish the country has not a sufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any considerable business. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into 11 inspections, over which is a general superintendency. The Calvinists and Roman Catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchasing immoveable estates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures established in this country are in a thriving condition.

Halberstadt, city, is the capital of the above principality. The buildings are old-fashioned and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithstanding which, within and about the town are 16 churches: 30 miles S W Magdeburg, and 34 S S E Brunswick, lat. 51 54 N.

Haldenstein, a barony of the Grisons, near Coire, absolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins. It consists of 2 villages, and 400 inhabitants: 2 miles N Coire.

Halfpenny, a town of England, county of Salop, with a manufacture of nails: 3 miles S W Birmingham.

Halfpennyworth, a town of England, county of Suffolk, situated on a canal to Southwold, navigable for barges, which pass 3 or 4 times a week, with corn, &c. for the London markets: 32 miles N N E Ipswich, and 101 N E London.

Halfa, a town of Athara, half a mile E of the Nile. The ground is so high, that water is raised by wheels, turned by oxen, to spread over their fields. This seems to be the limits of the rains; date trees are barren. The houses are about 300; the people make coarse cotton cloth; eat river horses, crocodiles and cats: lon. 32 54 15 E, lat. 15 45 54 N. [Bruce.]

Halicz, or *Halitsch*, a town of Poland, and capital of a small country to which it gives name, in the palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom, situated on the Dniester. Since the year 1773, it has belonged to the Emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia: 58 miles S E Lemberg.

Halifax,

Halifax, a town of England, W riding of York, on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse; it stands on a barren soil, and in a mountainous country. In its township and parish there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable situations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long established in this parish. It has been calculated that 100,000 pieces of shalloons, are made in a year in this parish alone: and it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 600,000 pounds a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the *Manufacturers Hall*. It is in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for sale once a week only, 2 hours on the market day, from 10 o'clock till 12. The principal manufactures of this parish are shalloons, (of which considerable quantities are sent to Turkey, and the Levant) tammys, duros, calamancoes, everlasting, russels, figured and flowered amens, denims, says, moreens, and flags; also kerseys, halfsticks, serges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broadcloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are also erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increasing. This parish is esteemed the largest in England; it is upwards of 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, and containing more than 12,000 inhabitants. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Esco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expense of the university of Paris, and to the late archbishop Tillotson. Besides the mother church, there are 12 chapels of ease within the parish: 16 miles S W Leeds, 40 S W York, and 197 N N W London, lat. 53 43 N.

Hall, or *Halle*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Inn, with considerable saltworks. The salt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and afterwards cleansed of its impurities in saltpits; is conveyed in a fluid state, by means of wooden canals, to Inspruck, where it is boiled to a due consistence, in large iron pans. This saltwork is said to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly: 6 miles N E Inspruck, and 24 S W Kuffstein, lat. 46 19 N.

Hall, or *Halle*, an Imperial town of

Swabia. The town is surrounded with mountains, which abound in salt springs, which yield 3 ounces of salt from 16 of water: 46 miles S E Heidelberg, and 30 N E Stutgard, lat. 49 1 N.

Halla, or *Hella*, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Irak, situated on both sides the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, supposed to have been built on the site of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, which is now destroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit-trees, particularly palms, so that the town appears as if situated in a wood: 55 miles S S W Bagdad, and 236 N W Bassora.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the E coast of the N Sea. The country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oaks and birch trees. The produce of corn is not sufficient for the inhabitants, but the rivers, which are considerable, abound in fish, especially salmon.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, on the river Senne; once strongly fortified: 8 miles S S W Brussels.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Saale, and divided into 4 quarters. Here is a celebrated university. There are 3 Lutheran churches, with places of worship for Calvinists and Roman Catholics, and a synagogue for the Jews. The number of houses which pay taxes is about 1100; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 13 or 14,000. In it are 4 rich salt springs, with 96 houses, where the water from the Saale is boiled, in order to make salt: 56 miles S Magdeburg, and 22 N W Leipstick.

Hallein, a town of Bavaria, on the Salza; celebrated for salt springs, which rise in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town: 750,000 quintals of salt are made every year: 8 miles S S E Saltzburg, and 72 E N E Inspruck.

Halmstadt, a seaport town of Sweden, in Halland, situated at the mouth of the Nissa, with a salmon fishery. The fortifications are destroyed: 96 miles W N W Carlscroon, lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 38 N.

Halsfed, a town of England, county of Essex, with a considerable manufacture of baize and says, situated on a rising ground, near the river Colne: 47 miles N E London.

Halteren, a town of Germany, bishopric of Munster, on the Lippe: 20 miles S W Munster.

Halion, or *Haulton*, a town of England, county

county of Chester, on a navigable canal : 186 miles N W Loudon.

Halwan, or *Chaulan*, a town of Fez, celebrated for its baths : 10 miles S Fez.

Ham, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Somme, and defended by a strong castle, lat. 50 11 N.

Hamah, a town of Syria, on the Orontes. It is the residence of the scheik, with the title of emir. The geographer, Abulfeda, was prince of Hamah from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild asses are found in the country between this place and Aleppo : 124 miles N Damascus, and 68 S S W Aleppo.

Hamamet, a town of Tunis, Africa, on the E coast of Tunis : 30 miles S Tunis.

Hamath. There were several ancient cities of this name ; 1 in the N of the land of Canaan, [Josephus] 1 on the Orontes, between Hems and Apamea, [Abulfeda] and there was a country of this name, E of Canaan, near Palmyra [Top. Dict.]

Hambledon, a town of England, county of Hants ; 63 miles W S W London.

Hambonias, a nation 1400 miles N from the Cape of Good Hope, on the Mogatie rivers. The climate is healthy ; the country is fine. The people are of a yellow complexion, long hair, frizzled, and fashioned, like a turban. [Van Reinan.]

Hamburg, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the Old Town and the New Town ; nearly of equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide, over the canals are 84 bridges. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster ; the former a mile wide opposite the city, the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks. The Burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgomasters, of whom 1 only is a tradesman ; 4 syndics ; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen ; 4 secretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives ; so that the whole senate consists of 36 persons. The town is divided into 5 parishes ; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of the public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly.

Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade ; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany ; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. There are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city ; and there is a handsome exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and have been computed by some at 100,000, by others 180,000. None but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg ; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the 5 principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Here are more hospitals than in any other protestant city in Europe of the same size. There is one, large and sumptuous, for poor travellers, another for seamen. The neutral state of this city during the present war, has extended its commerce beyond calculation. Hamburg is 55 miles S E of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 N E of Bremen, lon. 9 55 E, lat 53 34 N.

[Bowen, Hanway.]

Hamelburg, a town of the Upper Rhine : 24 miles S Fulda.

Hamel, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, on the Weser, which here forms an island, and is furnished with a sluice for the convenience of the shipping. The river Hamel, which probably gave name to the town, here joins the Weser. In the town are about 600 houses of merchants and tradesmen, with 50 ecclesiastical and other splendid buildings. There are only 2 churches : 28 miles S W Hannover, lat. 52 10 N.

Hami, a country of Chinese Tartary, with 1 city, and a few villages, situated in the Desert of Cobi, which bounds it on the E. It is barren, and produces little else but melons, which are said to be of an exquisite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, well clothed, and live in houses. They first submitted to China about the latter end of the 17th century.

Hami Hotan, capital of the above country, not large, but full of houses and people : 1045 miles N W Peking, lat. 42 55 N.

Hamum, a town of Westphalia ; large, well

well built, and surrounded with ditches and palisades, which serve for walls. The Calvinists have an academy, with 3 professors, a Latin school, and a parish church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent : 17 miles S of Munster, lat. 51 42 N.

Hamam Leef, a town of Tunis, celebrated for its baths : 13 miles S W Tunis.

Hamme-Island, in the Baltic : 4 miles E Carlseron.

Hammer-smith, a village of Middlesex, on the N side of the Thames : 4 miles W London.

Hamouaze, a creek or bay in the English Channel ; the western branch or main stream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth Sound, and forms an harbour for the British navy : capable of containing near 100 vessels : they usually lie at anchor, in 3 tiers, in 13 to 15 fathom water.

Hampshire, a county of England, bounded on the S by the English Channel. The air is healthy, and the soil in general fertile, but various ; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of sheep in the county is estimated at 350,000. The planting of hops has of late years increased in this county. Hampshire is 150 miles in circumference, containing 1,212,000 acres. It is divided in 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, Winchester, 20 market towns, and 1062 villages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 200,000.

Hamstead, a village of Middlesex, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters : 5 miles N London.

Hampton, a village of England, county of Middlesex, near which is a royal palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey, situated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court* : 15 miles W S W London.

Hanau, a town of the Upper Rhine, on the Kinzig. Here are several churches, with manufactures of woollen, silk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here ; but the greatest article of its trade consists in timber, brought down the Maine, rough and cast iron, meal, and corn : 8 miles E Francfort on the Maine, 27 E Mentz, lat. 50 3 N.

Hanau Munzenburg, a county and principality of Germany, situated principally on the Maine, between Mentz, Fulda, and Hesse Homburg. It is esteemed one

of the most fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquisite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent forests, a rich salt mine, a copper mine, a silver mine, and a mine of cobalt.

Hanazo, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the Arabian Sea, 65 miles S from the Straits of Babel-mandel, near the town of Zeilla.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of Tchekiang, and one of the richest and largest cities of the empire, called by the Chinese *The Terristrial Paradise*, and said to contain a million of souls. The country round produces great quantities of excellent silk, and they assert, that 60,000 people are employed in the silk manufacture within the walls, without reckoning the vast numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. A garrison is kept here of 10,000 men. There are several canals cut to assist the commerce of the town, the water of which is not good for use ; but a lake of about 2 leagues in circumference supplies the inhabitants with excellent water : 600 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 20 N.

Hanover, a city of Lower Saxony, on the Leine, which divides it into 2 towns, Old and New. The Old is situated on the left side of the Leine, which, running in 2 channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an island, unites into 1 stream again, and then becomes navigable. The town itself is fortified, and contains about 1200 houses, among which are divers very large and handsome buildings. The Neustadt Hanover is situated on the right side of the Leine, opposite Old Hanover, and communicates with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and although it contains hardly 400 houses, is well built. It contains several valuable manufactures : 58 miles S E Bremen, and 140 W Berlin, lat. 52 27 N.

Hanover (Electorate of) comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. In the year 1714, the elector, George, became king of England, on the death of queen Anne, by virtue of the act of settlement. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000.

[Hanway.]

Hanover (New), an island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, about 10 leagues in length. The

The S W part situated in lon. 148 27 E, lat. 2 49 S.

Hans Towns, or Hanseatic Union, a name given to a confederacy of commercial seaports. Their first object was common defence against Pirates. In the year 1200 there were 72 cities in the list of Hans Towns. Their ships were often hired by sovereigns at war; their power finally gave umbrage to several princes, who required their cities to withdraw from the union. The cities of Germany for a while continued the confederacy, but it was finally reduced to Bremen, Lubbeck, Hamburg and Dantzick. Each of these cities now carries on a separate trade for itself. [Walker.]

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the southern part of the province of Chen-si, on the river Han, in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains and forests. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnamon: 625 miles S W Peking, lat. 32 59 N.

Harborough, a town of England, county of Leicester: here are manufactures of tammies and lastings: 14 miles S S E Leicester, and 83 N N W London.

Harburg, a town and ruined castle of the Lower Rhine, in the territory of Eichsfeld: 9 miles S E Duderstadt.

Harcourt, a town of France, department of Calvados, Normandy. Hence a late noble family in France derived their ducal title; and hence originally came the noble family of the same name in England. It is 12 miles S Caen.

Harderwyck, a seaport town of Guelderland, on the Zuyder Zee: 25 miles N E Utrecht, and 19 W Deventer, lat. 52 22 N.

Harfleur, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. The prosperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is situated on the side of a hill, on a small river near the Seine. The number of inhabitants is about 2400: 1½ leagues E Havre, lat. 49 32 N.

Harjedalen, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, incorporated with the Swedish dominions in the year 1645. It abounds in mines and woods; and consequently agriculture is not much practised here. Its pastures, however, are so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the rest in the country, abound with fish. The inhabitants subsist by grazing, hunting, and fishing; and sell a great quantity of cheese,

which is much esteemed. They maintain no soldiers in this province; and several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

Harlingen, a seaport town of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee. This place is now very well fortified, and naturally strong, the adjacent country being very easily laid under water. There have been some dykes raised here to stop the fury of the waves. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with 5 gates, 4 towards the land, and 1 towards the sea. Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reason of the sands that lie before it, vessels of great burden must either lie off at a great distance at sea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their chief trade consists in making sails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch tar, fir-trees, and deals. This city has a grammar school and 2 hospitals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, pasture, and other necessaries of life: 14 miles W Iewarden, lat. 53 11 N.

Haro, a town of Old Castile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls, in a fertile country, and contains 700 families, 3 parishes, and a convent: 32 miles N E Burgos.

Harrogate, a village of England, county of York, celebrated for its medicinal springs: 208 miles N London.

Harso, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden, lon. 17 16 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Hartland, a fishing town of England, county of Devon, in the Bristol Channel: 14 miles W Bideford.

Hartlepool, a seaport town of England, on the E coast, county of Durham, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpose of sea-bathing; and by some invalids on account of a mineral spring: 10 miles N Stockton.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland, N W of Tinmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. A canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour; and here are also large salt, copperas, and glass works.

Harvey's Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, composed of 3 or 4 small islands, united together by rocks, covered by the sea, the whole about 20 miles in circumference, discovered by captain Cook, in 1773, lon. 158 42 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, England. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to Parliament, and is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. Here the packet boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. Harwich is 42 miles E by N Chelmsford, and 72 E N E London, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Harz, a forest and mountain in Lower Saxony, being in length about 48 miles, and in breadth about 20. The air here is so cold, that the winters usually last one half of the year. The rains, snows, and fogs are also more frequent than in the levels around it: yet those who live and transact their business above ground, and not in the mines and forges arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. The forest which covers the mountain, consists $\frac{1}{3}$ of it hard wood, viz. of oak, beech, ash, aspen, alder, birch, &c. and two thirds of soft wood, among which are firs and pines. The minerals found here, are, yellow oker, vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, and zink; together with cobalt for the making of powder blue, lead, borax, iron, copper, brass, silver, and some gold. The whole Harz yields annually about 1,172,733 rix dollars, of which, to the value of 2,880, is gold, which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 silver. The inhabitants of the Harz are composed of miners, labourers in the melting houses; wood hewers, carriers, and the sovereign's officers and servants; together with ministers, school masters, artificers, handicraftsmen, and tradesmen.

Hâs, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, 40 miles N Mocha, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 14 58 N.

Hasbet, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, opposite Rosetta.

Hasli, a district of Switzerland, canton of Bern, watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams, celebrated for its cheese.

Hasselt, a town of Westphalia, on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts: 16 miles N N W Liege, lat. 50 54 N.

Hasselt, a town of Overissel, on the Vecht: 10 miles E Campen, lat. 52 36 N.

Hastings, a town of England, county

of Sussex, and the first of those called the Cinque Ports. It contains 3 parishes, but only 2 churches; the number of houses is about 600, and the inhabitants estimated at 3000. In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town, between Harold II, king of England, and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans, near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the English. William, surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after acknowledged, and crowned king of England; and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of England; 64 miles S E London, lon. 0 34 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Hatfield, a town of England, in the county of Herts, 20 miles N London.

Hatberley, a town of Devonshire, near the conflux of the Towbridge and Ock, with a considerable woollen manufacture: 28 miles W N W Exeter.

Hatten, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guiderland, on the Issel: 13 miles N Deventer.

Hattingen, a town of Westphalia: 16 miles N E Dusseldorp, lat. 51 22 N.

Hatvany, a town of Hungary: 20 miles N E Buda.

Havant, a town of Hampshire, containing about 500 houses: 66 miles S S W London.

Havash, or *Hawashib*, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea, lon. 44 55 E, lat. 19 N.

Havelberg, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood are sent from hence to Hamburg: 48 miles W N W Berlin, lat. 52 51 N.

Hauenstein, a town of Swabia, capital of the county to which it gives name, in the Austrian Brisgau: the county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into 8 communities; the town is situated near the Rhine: 13 miles N W Baden.

Haverford (West), a town of S Wales, county of Pembroke, on the river Douledy. It contains 3 parish churches within the town, and 1 in the suburbs, about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. The river is navigable for ships of burden. The country round was settled by a colony of Flenings in the time of Henry I. Their language and manners were long discernable: 32 miles W Carmarthen, and 239 W London, lat. 51 45 N. [Aiken.]

Haveril,

Harvil, a town of England : 20 miles S E Cambridge.

Harre-de-Grace (Le), a seaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the Seine. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coasts. It is sufficient to receive 30 ships, and deep enough for vessels of 60 guns. The water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ships to depart in the same tide. The cause of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which crosses the mouth of the harbour, as soon as the sea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has spent its strength. Before the revolution, it contained 2 churches, 3 convents, an hospital, town-house, an arsenal, magazines, and store-houses necessary for the construction and arming of ships. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches, filled with water, and furnished with sluices ; a regular citadel with bastions, &c. 112 miles N W Paris, lat. 49 31 N.

Harwick, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, on the Tiviot : 33 miles S S E Edinburgh.

Harwe's Bay, on the E coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand.

Harwestead, a town of England, county of Lancaster, near a lake, in a valley furrounded by hills : 38 miles N Lancaster.

Harw's Water, a lake of England, in the county of Westmoreland.

Hay, a town of S Wales, county of Brecknock, supposed to have been known to the Romans : 151 miles W N W London.

Haydenheim, a town of Swabia, Wurtemberg, celebrated for its pottery : 42 miles E Stutgard.

Hayes (The), rocks near the N E coast of the island of Guernsey, between the small islands of Harnit and Hummet.

Haz-ogbu-Bezartzich, a town of Bulgaria, commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians : 38 miles S Driftra.

Headon, or *Heydon*, a town in the county of York, formerly a place of considerable trade, situated on a river 2 miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choked up. It is a corporation and sends 2 members to parliament : 8 miles E Hull.

Hean, a town of Asia, in Tonquin, on a river, about 4 days' journey from the sea, where the French have a factory : it is the residence of a mandarin.

Hebrides, see *Western Islands*.

Hebron, now called *Elkahil*, a city of Palestine, once magnificent ; now only a village. It stands partly on a plain and partly on a mountain, giving a prospect of the fruitful, delicious valley of Mamre, planted with vineyards. The walls of a church, built by Constantine, are yet visible. Here is now a handsome church, built by St. Helena, over the spot where Abraham and Sarah are supposed to have been buried. It is now a Mosque, much respected by Christians and Mahometans. Hebron is now the capital of a district.

Hecla (Mount), a mountain of Iceland, with a volcano, which frequently sends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. The eruptions in the year 1693 and 1766 occasioned terrible devastations, some of the matter being thrown forth to the distance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly 50 laid waste by the lava. It takes up 4 hours' time to ascend. On the highest point, where Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 24 in the air, it rose to 153 when placed on the ground.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, province of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal towns of the kingdom, situated near a lake, well built and commercial. Here is a large manufacture of gunpowder : 53 miles N W Upsal, lon. 16 E, lat. 60 17 N.

Hedjas, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen.

Hedic, a small island in the Atlantic, about 5 leagues from the coast of France, chiefly inhabited by fishermen : it contains a town of the same name, and a fort called Pengarde : 2½ leagues E Belle Isle, lat. 47 23 N.

Hegau, or *Hegow*, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Bodense, or Lake of Constance.

Heidelberg, a town of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, on the S side of the Neckar, surrounded with walls in the 12th century. At present this town is but small, though well built. Here is an university, founded in the year 1386, composed of 20 professors, 4 of which are Calvinists. Heidelberg contains 3 churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants of the different persuasions, several convents, an anatomical theatre, a military hospital, upwards of 20 fountains, and 6 gates. Heidelberg

was much celebrated for a magnificent cask, called the *tun of Heidelberg*, which holds 800 hogheads. The town is commercial, and has manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with a free toleration : 44 miles S S E Mentz, and 42 S Frankfurt on the Maine, lat. 49 20 N.

Heilsa, a town of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Vistula, in the Baltic : 8 leagues N N E Dantzick, lat. 54 53 N.

Heilbronn, an imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains 3 churches, 2 convents, a seminary, a library, and public baths.

Heilgeland, an island in the N Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 9 miles in circumference, with a light-house : about 11 leagues N W from the mouth of the Elbe, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Heiligenhafen, a seaport town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Holstein, situated near the Baltic, opposite the island of Femerfi. The harbour is at some distance, eastward from the town. It belongs to Denmark, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligenstadt, a town of the Lower Rhine : 42 miles N W Erfurt, lat. 51 12 N.

Heinzenberg, a mountainous district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in the county, full of cornfields, meadows, small lakes, and forests intermixed ; situated to the S of the bishopric of Coire.

Helmstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, principality of Wolfenbittel : containing 2 faubourges, 3 churches, and an university, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. Near it is a medicinal spring : 17 miles E Wolfenbittel.

Helmont, a town of Brabant, on the Aa, with an old castle : 8 leagues S E from Bois-le-Duc.

Helmley, a town of England, county of York, near the river Rye. It is a place of considerable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen : 22 miles N York.

Helsingborg, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the coast of the Sound, opposite Helsingoer. It had formerly a strong castle, but suffered severely by wars, so that it is now a defenceless place with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across

the Sound to Denmark : 28 miles N W Lund, and 50 W Christianstadt, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Helsingfors, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the N coast of the Gulf of Finland, defended by several forts, and considered as one of the best towns in the province : 140 miles E S E Abo, lon. 24 42 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Helsingland, a province of Sweden, in Nordland. The chief articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, timber, &c. The principal town is Hudickswall.

Helsingoer, see *Elfsuore*.

Helston, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the Loe, near the sea. It is large and populous, and one of the places appointed for stamping tin, according to the ancient flannery laws. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament : 274 miles W S W London, and 11 S W Falmouth, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 50 7 N.

Helvoetsluis, a seaport town of Holland, on the S side of the island of Voorn, with a good harbour, about 12 miles from the open sea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country ; the town is small, but well defended with strong fortifications ; this is the general port for packets from England : 12 miles W Dort, and 15 S W Rotterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Hempsted, a town of England, county of Hertford : 23 miles N W London.

Hen and Chickens, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Downe : 8 miles E Newry.

Henley upon Thames, a town of England, county of Oxford, on the Thames, with a large bridge, which divides it from Berkshire. It is a place of considerable trade to London in malt, corn, flour, and wood, sent by barges down the river Thames. It was formerly a borough, and sent 2 members to parliament : 23 miles S S E Oxford, and 35 W London.

Henley in Arden, a town of England, county of Warwick : 14 miles S Birmingham.

Henneberg, a county of Franconia, N Wurzburg. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are some extensive forests and mountains, with mines of copper, silver, iron, and steel, several medicinal springs and salt works. It has 13 towns. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Hennebon,

Hennebon, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, which is navigable for vessels of a moderate size. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. 22 miles N W Vannes, lat. 47 48 N.

Henrickemont, a town of France, department of the Cher : 15 miles N N E Bourges, lat. 47 18 N.

Heppenbeim, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Meutz : 16 miles N N W Heildelberg.

Heppenbeim, a town of the Lower Rhine, on the Wies : 4 miles S W Worins.

Heraclea, a seaport town of Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Severus ; on the N coast of the sea of Marmora, the see of a Greek archbishop, though once many christian martyrs suffered here : 45 miles W S W Constantinople, lat. 40 53 N. [Thevenot.]

Herat, a town of Persia, province of Chorasan, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Caspian Sea, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old castle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit ; and roses are in such plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sargultzar*, or *City of Roses*, lon. 60 50 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, a department of France, on the Mediterranean. It takes its name from the river so called, which crosses from N to S nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

Herba, a town of Africa, in the desert of Sahara : 50 miles S E Gardia.

Herbemont, a town of Luxemburg, on a mountain near the Semoy : 20 miles W Arlon.

Herborn, a town of Westphalia, principality of Nassau, with a castle ; on the Dille. In the year 1584, a celebrated Protestant academy was founded here, now a university. The chief trade is forging and manufacturing iron : 3 miles S S E Dillenburg.

Herulaneum, an ancient city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus. In the years 1659 and 1711, upon digging in these parts something of this city was discovered. In the year 1738, fresh attempts were made, and since that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as paint-

ings, statues, bustos, furniture, utensils, &c. The situation was near where Portici now stands.

Hereford, a city of England, on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though considerably improved within a few years. It sends 2 members to parliament : 28 miles W S W Worcester, and 130 W London.

Herefordshire, a county of England, bounded W by the Welsh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contains 1 city, Hereford, 6 market towns, 176 parishes, and about 50,000 inhabitants, and 781,440 acres of cultivated land. The climate is mild, and the land generally fertile ; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. The county is in general well wooded, both in timber and coppice wood, the value of which is much increased by the cultivation of hops. Herefordshire cyder has been long a liquor highly esteemed ; of course orchards and the culture of apple trees are a matter of considerable consequence. The county sends 8 members to parliament.

Herford, or *Herwarden*, a town of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg, on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts : it contains about 800 houses, between which are large spaces and gardens, 4 Lutherans, 1 Calvinist church, 2 chapels, and a convent. On a mountain near the town stands the abbey of Herford. Since the reformation, it has become Lutheran : 10 miles E N E Ravensberg, lat. 52 11 N.

Hergrundt, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol and copper, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda, lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, an island in the Indian Ocean, 2 miles N N W of Ternate. It is not more than 2 miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzell, said to have been known to the Romans, and the first place in Switzerland which embraced Christianity. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture linen and muslins, remarkable

ble for their fineness : 7 miles S W St. Gall, and 10 N W Appenzell.

Hert, a town of Westphalia, bishopric of Liege : 20 miles N W Liege.

Hermenstadt, a free town of Transilvania, and capital of that country, fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat ; it is situated on the side of the Szeben, which soon after runs into the Aluta : 147 miles N E Belgrade, and 300 S E Vienna, lat. 46 15 N. [Jackson.]

Hermon, a lofty mountain of Palestine, whose summit is generally covered with snow. Hence it is, by the Samaritans, and Chaldee interpreters called the mountain of snow. Formerly in the summer snow was sent to Tyre. Sion and Simou are peaks or summits of Hermon.

[Dictionary of the Bible.]

Herrgrund, see *Hergrund*.

Herrnsand, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Angermania, on an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the N side of the harbour the water is deep enough for the largest vessels to come up and unload at the warehouses. *Hermosund* was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade, especially in linen. In the years 1710, 1714, and 1721, this town was burned by the Russians, but is recovered since, lon. 18 38 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Hernbut, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here, in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren (descendants of the church of the ancient United Brethren, established in Bohemia and Moravia, as early as the year 1456) settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village. They were joined by some protestants, who had been bred in other societies. They all agreed in adopting the confession of Augsburg, and lived as brethren, without quarreling about particular sentiments ; and when, after some time, the number of those admitted from other protestant churches, became greater than the number of the Moravian brethren, they took the name of Evangelical Brethren, or The Brethren's Unity of the Augsburg Confession. They considered count Zinzendorf as their bishop and father, and were, for some time called *Hernbutters*, as this place continued their principal nursery. They were afterwards extended into many different

countries ; their missionaries were introduced into America, in 1741, by count Zinzendorf, and settled at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. Their societies, which are now numerous in this country, afford the most pleasing examples of piety and virtue, of decency and good order.

Hersfeld, or *Horstfeld*, a town of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the house of Heile Cassel. It contains about 500 houses, a cheateau, a public seminary, a rich hospital, and a spring of medicinal water : lat. 50 39 N.

Hersfel, or *Herfla*, a town of Westphalia, on the Meuse, with a castle. It was sold to the king of Prussia in the year 1741 : 4 miles N Liege.

Hertford, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name. On the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames, said to be a town in the time of the ancient Britons. There were formerly 5 churches, but now only 2, with places of worship for Dissenters, and Quakers. A castle was built here in the reign of king Alfred, to stop the incursions of the Danes. It is now the seat of the marquis of Downshire. Here is a large school for the younger children belonging to Christ's Hospital in London : 21 miles N London.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 18 market towns, and 135 parishes. The air is temperate, and the land, though not naturally fertile, by proper culture, produces great quantities of corn, especially wheat and barley. Six members are returned to parliament.

Hervey's Bay, on the N E coast of New Holland, lon. 152 30 E, lat. 24 50 S.

Herve, a large town of the duchy of Limberg, which contains 800 communicants, among which are some rich merchants : 8 miles N W Limburg, 11 S E Liege.

Herzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, near the Harz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools : 14 miles S Goslar.

Herzegovina, or *St Saba*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, which gives name to a duchy ; it is fortified, and the residence of a Turkish governor, great part of the duchy belongs to the Venetians : 80 miles S W Belgrade.

Heslin, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, strongly

Strongly fortified, and almost surrounded with marshes : 165 miles N Paris.

Hefwon, a town of Egypt : 22 miles S S W Cairo.

Hefual-mai, a small island and village of Egypt, in the lake of Tennes : 25 miles N W Tineh.

Hesse, a principality in the Upper Rhine, the boundaries of which have been different at different times. The landgraviate of Hesse, considered in itself, is rather more than 80 miles in length ; the breadth is very unequal. The air is wholesome ; the soil is mountainous and woody, interspersed with pleasant valleys and plains, fertile in corn and pastures, which feed multitudes of cattle ; the sides of the hills are covered with vines ; game and fish are plentiful, so likewise are fruit and honey. Near Frankenberg is a gold mine, and some gold sand is found in the Eder. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in considerable quantities, as likewise alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, bole, pipemaker's clay, marble, and alabaster, with several salt springs, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The principal rivers are the Rhine and the Main. The annual revenue of Hesse Cassel is estimated at about 1,200,000 rix dollars. Those of Darmstadt at 600,000. The military establishment for Cassel consists of 3 regiments of foot guards, 10 regiments of infantry, a regiment of life guards, a regiment of gen'd'armes, 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 of dragoons, a corps of hussars, a corps of chasseurs, another of artillery, and 7 regiments in garrison. That of Darmstadt is composed of life guards, a regiment of foot guards, 2 squadrons of dragoons, 2 regiments of infantry, and 4 battalions of militia. Hesse is divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided into 5 districts, which take their names from the rivers. The principal town of Lower Hesse is Cassel, and Marburg is the capital of Upper Hesse.

Heukelum, a town of Holland, on the Linge : 4 miles N N E Gorcum.

Heusden, a town situated on the borders of Holland and Brabant, without being accurately defined to which it belongs. It is built in the midst of morasses, and nearly surrounded by a branch of the Meuse ; well fortified with a castle, bastions, and horn works. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over several villages, almost to Bois-le-Duc. On the 25th of July, 1680, the lightning set fire to the powder magazine, which killed many people, and did considerable dam-

age to the town. The quantity of powder blown up was 70,000 pounds, besides for e thousands of grenades : 15 miles N E Breda, and 7 S E Gorcum. It was taken by the French in 1795, lat. 51 45 N.

Hexham, a town of England, in Northumberland, near the Tyne, supposed to have been a Roman station. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, shoes, and gloves : 22 miles W Carlisle, and 284 N London.

Hydon, a borough of Yorkshire, England, near the Humber, 6 miles W Hull. There is another town of this name in Northumberland, on the Tyne, 6 miles W Hexham.

Hytisbury, a town of Wilts, England. It was at one time the residence of the empress Matilda. There is a large woollen manufacture, and it returns 2 members to parliament : 17 miles W Salisbury.

Hia-tien, a town of China, province of Pe-tscheli, said to contain nearly 80,000 inhabitants : 25 miles E Peking.

Hibrabin, or *St. Mary*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madagascar : 50 miles long, and 14 wide, lat. 16 32 S.

Hieres, a town of France, department of the Var, formerly a seaport town, where pilgrims bound for the Holy land used to embark, but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from the town. Here Maffillon was born. It is situated at the side of a hill, in a delightful country. Here is a perpetual spring. It is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of France ; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates grow in the open air. Near the town are large salt works, made partly from the waters of the sea, and partly from a salt lake, near the town. The exhalations from the lake render the air frequently malignant, but this evil has been remedied by a canal cut from the lake to the sea. The Gulf of Hieres, between the town and the island so called, is a famous and safe road for vessels, with good anchoring ground, and sufficient depth of water : 3 leagues E Toulon, and 6 S Brignolle, lat. 43 10 N.

Hieres Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them, lat. 43 2 N.

Hiero, see *Ferro*.

Herting, or *Jetting*, a seaport town of Denmark, situated at the mouth of the: Warde,

Warde, with one of the best harbours in North Jutland: 22 miles N W Ripen, lon. 8 22 E, lat 55 29 N.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, a town of England, county of Northampton, near it are the remains of a castle: 15 miles N Bedford, and 65 N London.

Highbate, a village of Middlesex: 4 miles N London.

Highbworth, a town of Wilts, England: 77 miles W London.

Hillburgchausen, a town of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality, situated on the Werra, and is the usual residence of the duke: 32 miles S Erfurt.

Hildeheim, a princely bishopric of Germany, W Wolfenbuttel. The greatest part of the diocese consists of good land, proper for tillage, producing large quantities of corn, flax, hops, and legumes; but the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, is only sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The South part is hilly, but for the most part covered with timber, oak, beech, ash, and birch, and such of the mountains as are bare of wood contain mines of iron ore. In this part, also, are some salt works. The diocese contains 12 towns and 248 villages. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics.

Hildeheim, capital of the above bishopric, is near the Innersee; it is pretty large, old fashioned, and irregular, and consists of the Old and New town, which were united in the year 1583. The magistrates, as well as the greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the rest are Roman Catholics. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns: 72 miles W Magdeburg, lat. 52 12 N.

Hillborough, a town of Ireland, county of Down: 20 miles S W Belfast.

Himalach, mountains of Asia, which separate the countries of Cachimere and Cashgar from Thibet. These mountains were known to the ancients under the name of *Imaus*, or *Himaus*.

Hims, or *Hems*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal, which communicates with the Orontes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by the ancient kings of Assyria. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in silk: 90 miles S Aleppo, and 93 N Damascus.

Hinckley, a town of Leicester, England: 99 miles N W London. The inhabitants manufacture stockings.

Hindeloopen, a seaport town of Friesland, situated on the Zuyder Zee. It is governed by 5 burgomasters and 6 schevins. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing and building small vessels. The harbour is small and the town not walled: 21 miles S S W Leuwarden, lat. 51 58 N.

Hinder, a town of England, county of Wilts, sends two members to parliament: 15 miles W Salisbury.

Hindoostan, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the mountains of Tartary and Thibet, on the E by the countries of Affam, Meckley, and Aracan, on the S by the sea, and on the W by the river Indus, or Sinde. The country of Nabudda river S, is called by the general name of *Deccan*; but the term *Hindoostan* is applied to this region, as well as to Hindoostan Proper. Hindoostan Proper, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is an extent about equal to France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Swisserland, Italy, and the Netherlands, collectively, while the Deccan and peninsula are about equal to the British islands, Spain, and European Turkey. The words Hindoostan and India are originally Persian. This country was but little known to the ancients; it was invaded, but not conquered, by Alexander the Great. In the time of Aurengzeb, the provinces which composed the Mogul empire were Delhi, Agra, Agimere, Moulton, Sind, Lahore or Punjab, Oude, Allahabad, Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, Cabul, Cachimere, Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, Candesh, Dowlatabad or Amednagur, Beder, Hydrabad or Golconda, and Visiapour, all which produced an annual revenue of about 32,000,000 sterling. At this time Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, with part of Allahabad, and part of Orissa, belong to the English, who are also in possession of the northern circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahall, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the N and S of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with the island and territory of Bombay. Oude is governed by a nabob, in alliance with Great Britain, as likewise the eastern part of Delhi. Allahabad, Malwa, Dowlatabad, part of Guzerat, Orissa, Berar, Agra, Agimere, and Visiapour, are governed by Mahratta princes, in smaller states, chiefly under the name of rajahs: Golconda, Aurnagabad, Beder, part of Berar, &c. are subject to the soubah of the Deccan. Lahore, Moulton, and the western parts of Delhi, are subject to the Sheiks. The southern parts

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Remarks.

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| Territories ceded to the British by Tipu Sultan pursuant to the Peace Treaty signed at Seringapatam 1792 | 1 |
| to the Nizam | 2 |
| to the Peshwa | 3 |



66 Longitude 60 East, from 72 London.

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parts of the peninsula are the Mysore, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Cochin, Travancore, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Canara, and a few smaller states subject to the king of Mysore. The Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, and Marawars, are British allies, so likewise are Cochin and Travancore. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honor, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain on their reputation. The English East India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers, they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders

them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow, one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal their workmanship. To this circumstance also is ascribed a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom or fashion. Their diets, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish

fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanor, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honor to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband 3 crores and 50 lacks of years, by destiny: if she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remains always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastah*, were written in the Sanskrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for 3 months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work.

Hingham, a town of Norfolk, England: 14 miles W Norwich.

Hing-boi, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, near the sea coast. The walls are of great thickness, the streets are well paved, and adorned with several triumphal arches and majestic public buildings. The country furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk: 900 miles S Peking, lat. 25 28 N.

Hinzuan, see *Joanna*, and *Comera*.

Hio, a town of Sweden, province of W Gothland, on the Wetterlake, with a good salmon fishery: 75 miles E Uddevalla.

Hiorring, a town of N Jutland, once a large place, and the see of a bishop, but in 1693, it was almost destroyed by fire: 27 miles N N W Aalborg.

Hirfebberg, a town of Silesia, next to Breslau, the most considerable trading town in Silesia, with considerable manufactures in the town and neighbouring villages. It is famous for its baths. The churches in the town, belong to the Roman Catholics, but the Lutherans, by paying 30,000 ducats as a gift to the emperor, and a loan of 100,000 florins, obtained a privilege of erecting a church and school, without the walls: 20 miles S W Jauer, and 22 S S E Buntzlau.

Hirfelborn, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 7 miles E Heidelburg.

Hirselbm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland: 12 miles N Copenhagen.

Hirzelbolmen, or *Hertzbolm*, 3 small islands of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fishermen: 4 miles N E Flaadstrand, lon. 10 24 E, lat. 57 31 N.

Hisingen, a small island near the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about 16 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 7 parishes. The town of Gotheborg was first built on this island, lon. 11 48 E, lat. 57 45 N.

Hissar, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, to which it gives name, in the country of Delhi, near the river Sursooty: 112 miles W N W Delhi, lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Hiz, a town in the Arabian Irak. In the neighbourhood is found a spring of naphthe, and bitumen. It is situated on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Euphrates: 100 miles W Bagdat, and 190 S Mosul.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, or *East Hithe*, a town of England, county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports; it was formerly a seaport, but the harbour is now quite choked

choked up. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, 28 feet long, and 6 broad, and 8 high, some very gigantic, and appear, by an inscription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle, near this place, before the Norman conquest. It sends 2 members to parliament : 7 miles S W Dover, and 63 S E London, lon. 1 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Hittoro, or *Hitteren*, an island in the Northern Ocean, near the coast of Norway, about 60 miles in circumference : lon. 9 5 E, lat. 63 32 N.

Hoi-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, situated in a marshy soil, and enclosed with a triple wall ; near a canal, which is above the level of the town, which is consequently in danger of being inundated, if great care be not constantly taken to secure the dikes : 415 miles S S E Peking, lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang, or *Yellow River*, a river of China, which rises in the mountains, situated on the N W part of China, and after a course of 100 leagues, through Tartary and China, empties itself into the Eastern Sea, lon. 121 30 E, lat. 34 5 N. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is hardly navigable ; it often overflows its banks, so that it has been found necessary to raise dikes in many places, on the sides of the river, and even round many towns in the province of Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay, or sand, at the bottom and sides.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse. This city and suburbs extend 7 miles in length ; the streets are narrow, but well paved ; the houses 2 and 3 stories high ; the population great, the commerce extensive, and the shops magnificent : 585 miles S Peking, lat. 38 28 N. [McCartney.]

Hoatshit, a country of Chinese Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire, situated to the N of Peking, about lat. 44 N, formed into two standards.

Hochberg, a marquisate of Swabia, annexed to the margraviate of Baden Durlach, situated 2 miles N E Emendingen, which is the principal town.

Hochstatt or *Hochstett*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim ; see *Blenheim* : 19 miles N W Augsburg.

Hochheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, electorate of Mentz, situated near the conflux of the Rhine and the Maine, celebrated for its excellent wine : 16 miles

W Frankfort on the Maine.

Hodal, a seaport of Sweden, province of W Gothland, on the coast of the N Sea : 45 miles N N W Uddevalla.

Hoddeston, a town of England, county of Hertford, near the Lea : 17 miles N London.

Hodida, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, with an harbour only fit for small vessels : 96 miles S W Sana, lon. 42 40 E, lat. 14 39 N.

Hodie, a small French island, in the English Channel, about 3 leagues E Bell-Isle, and 4 S E the peninsula of Quiberon. It has a town or village of the same name, and a fort : lat. 47 18 N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This is one of the richest, and most commercial cities in the province, the air is mild and healthy : there are some mines of gold, silver and copper in the neighbouring mountains ; the best tea grows in the environs, and the japanned work of this town is reckoned equal, or superior, to any other : 625 miles S Peking, lat. 29 57 N.

Heff, a town of Franconia, on the Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town. It has 3 faubourgs, 4 churches, an academy, and a woollen manufacture. In the environs, are found quarries of marble, red, and black, and grey, in the latter are sometimes found red spots like drops of blood. Hoss was formerly imperial : 46 miles N E Bamberg, lat. 50 14 N.

Hogue (*La*), a town of France, department of the Channel : 24 leagues E N E Valognes. In the year 1692, admiral Russell obtained a victory over the French, opposite this town, in which 15 French men of war were taken, burned or destroyed.

Hohenembt, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, S of the lake of Constance.

Hohenbelle, or *Hielab*, a county and principality of Franconia, W of the margraviate of Anspach. The country is composed of mountains, vallies and plains. The southern parts abound in vineyards, the northern parts are cultivated with corn ; in the vallies are excellent meadows and pasture land, which feed great numbers of an excellent kind of cattle ; on the mountains are valuable woods of oak, fir, pine, beech and birch, with plenty and variety of game. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with some Roman Catholics.

Hobenmaut, a town of Bohemia, with a small territory annexed : 14 miles E Chrudim.

Hoben-Solms, a town of the Upper Rhine, in a valley near a high mountain. The inhabitants are Calvinists, but those of the villages round about are chiefly Lutherans : 5 miles N N E Wetzlar.

Holbeck, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported : 30 miles W Copenhagen, lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire, 12 miles S by E Boston.

Holbourn, a division of the E riding of Yorkshire, which has a very rich soil, and is remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horses.

Holford, a town in Devonshire, between 2 branches of the Tamar, 43 miles E N E Exeter.

Holte-Gess, a place in Switzerland, where William Tell shot the Austrian governor, who, by his tyranny, gave birth to the republic. In memory of this event a chapel is built on the spot, near Kusnacht.

Holland, the most considerable of the United Dutch Provinces. It is a peninsula, bounded on the N and W by the German Ocean, on the E by the Zuyder Zee and the state of Utrecht, and on the S by the river Meuse and Brabant. It is divided into North and South. North Holland includes all to the N of Amsterdam. South Holland extends from the state of Zealand and Brabant to the river Ye ; the length of the whole, including the island of Texel and the islands in the Meuse, is about 90 miles, the breadth is various, from 15 to 48. It contains 29 walled towns, with many others that enjoy municipal privileges, and above 400 villages. Six large cities have seats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam and Gouda. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 800,000. The soil of the country is so soft and marshy, that but for the constant care in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation ; some part of it lies even lower than the sea, from which it is secured by dikes or dams. The meadow grounds are rich, and great numbers of milk cows are kept by the farmers, and the making of butter and cheese is one of their principal occupations ; these meadows are generally under water in the winter, and the water would continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not

found means to discharge them, by mills invented for this purpose, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are assiduous, industrious, laborious, absorbed in trade, excellent sailors, formerly good politicians ; and lovers of liberty. A free exercise of religion is allowed to all persuasions, except the Roman Catholics ; but Calvinism is the most prevailing. In the disputes on the French revolution, Holland appeared hostile to the new republic, but is said never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The stadtholder was most probably influenced by Prussia and England ; but a party more powerful than his own, were his enemies, and on the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning 1795, the stadtholder, with his family, took refuge in England. Such are the ways of Providence ! In the year 1688, a prince of Orange came to England to sit on a crown, and in the year 1795, a prince of Orange fled hither for protection. This country is still (Nov. 1801) in an unsettled state as to its government.

Holland, a district in Lincoln county, England, with the German Sea on the E, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton and Norfolk on the S, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which consist of fens, bogs and marshes, drained and intersected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholesome, but made much better in parts which are well drained ; the water is brackish, so that in many places rain water is preserved in reservoirs for family use ; and in the summer vast swarms of insects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offensive. The land, after being drained, forms good pasture and meadow land, and, if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geese are bred, and form a considerable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers as for the birds themselves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets ; there are also many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal towns are Boston, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

Holland, a town of Prussia, province of Oberland, strongly fortified : 52 miles S W Konigsberg.

Holland (New), the largest island in the world, situated in the Indian Ocean, long supposed to be part of a vast southern continent ; nearly equal in size to the habitable part of Europe, discovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Australis Incognita*. The inhabitants,

inhabitants, according to Diemen, are the most miserable people in the world; without houses, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, straight bodied, with small limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eyelids are always half closed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here so troublesome that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the assistance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's nostrils and mouth, if the lips are not shut close; so that from their infancy, being thus annoyed with those insects, they never open their eyes like other people, and consequently cannot see far, unless they hold up their heads as if they were looking at something over them. They have great bottle-noses, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; neither have they any beards. They are long visaged, and of a very unpleasant aspect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Some other navigators also visited this island, but none after the second voyage of Dampier, till the year 1770, when the E coast was visited and explored by captain Cook, who spent 4 months in examining a coast of 2000 miles in length. He took possession of this eastern coast in the name of the king of Great Britain, and gave it the name of *New South Wales*. In the year 1773, capt. Furneaux discovered it to be an island: lon. 110 30 to 153 30 E, lat. 11 to 43 S.

Holm Abby, a town of England: 27 miles N W Penrith.

Holmestrand, a town of Norway. province of Aggerhuus: 30 miles S Christiania, lon. 10 to 30 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Holmsfote, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

Holstein (Duchy of) a country of Lower Saxony. Including the lordship of Pinneberg, it is bounded N by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic, E by the Baltic. Its situation between the Baltic and the German Ocean exposes it to frequent storms, which occasion heavy expense to the land owners, in raising dikes to prevent inundations, especially in the districts bordering on the German Sea and the Elbe. These districts consist of excellent marsh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas and rape-seed, in great plen-

ty. The meadows and pastures feed great numbers of cattle, both milch kine and to be fatted for the butcher. The other parts of the country are still more fertile. Holstein is divided into 4 provinces, namely, Holstein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarsen and Wagria. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were subdued by Charlemagne, who transported 10,000 families into Brabant, Flanders and Holland. The exports of Holstein are wheat, barley, malt, starch, buck wheat, peas, beans, rape-seed, horned cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, butter, cheese, venison and fish.

Holfavorthy, or *Holfavorthly*, a town of Devon, England: 41 miles W Exeter.

Holt, a town of England, county of Norfolk: 22 miles N W Norwich.

Holt, a village in Wiltshire, famous for its mineral waters, which are resorted to for the cure of the scurvy, and scrophulous complaints. [Bowen.]

Holyhead, a seaport of N Wales, on the N W extremity of the island of Anglesey, near the Irish Sea, with a convenient harbour, whence the packets with the mail to Dublin sail regularly every day, except Tuesday; wind and weather permitting; the passage is generally performed in about 12 hours: 24½ miles N W Caernarvon, and 276 N W London, lon. 4 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Holy Island, in the German Sea, near the E coast of England, and about 8 miles S E from Berwick upon Tweed, 8 miles in circumference. It is sometimes called *Lindisfarne*. On the S coast is a convenient bay, which frequently proves a shelter to vessels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one side of the bay is a small town, defended by a fort, and on the opposite side is a castle, lon. 1 52 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Holywell, a town of N Wales, in the county of Flint, celebrated for a spring, called *Saint Winnifred's Well*, whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It issues from the foot of a hill with great impetuosity, and turns several mills, erected for working copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, winding cotton, &c. At the back of the town is a hill, in which lead ore is found: 52 miles N N W Shrewsbury.

Holzappel, a town of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, situated between the electorate of Treves and Nassau Dietz, on the borders of the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which

which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau : 4 miles N E Nassau.

Homburg, a town of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Cassel. It contains an iron forge and a glass manufacture : 20 miles S Cassel. There is another town of this name 7 miles N Frankfort on the Maine.

Homs, or *Ems*, a town of Syria, formerly called *Emissa*, and a celebrated city ; on the Orontes : 6 miles N N E Damascus.

Ho-nan, a province of China. The Chinese call it *Tong-boa*, which signifies the flower of the middle ; it contains 8 cites of the first rank, 102 of the second and third. The whole province is a plain, except towards the W, where it is mountainous : it is well watered with rivers, great and small ; the air is temperate and healthy ; it produces corn, rice, and fruit, in great abundance and variety. The Hoang crosses it from W to E.

Ho-nan, a city of China, capital of the above province, supposed formerly by the Chinese to have been the centre of the world, because it is in the centre of their empire : 360 miles S S W Peking, lat. 34 44 N.

Honfleur, a considerable seaport of France, department of Calvados, Normandy. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine ; and its principal trade is in lace. It is 8 miles N Pont l'Eveque, and 110 N W Paris, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honimoo, or *Uliasser*, one of the Molucca islands, about 3 leagues in length, and from 1 to 1½ wide. The land is fertile ; the chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves.

Honiton, a town of England, county of Devon. The principal manufacture is lace. Above 5 tons of butter are said to be sent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament : 16½ miles E Exeter, and 156 W S W London.

Hony, river, a branch of the Senegal.

Hood's Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*, discovered, by capt. Cook, in 1774 ; about 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, a city of Bengal, on the W side of a river of the same name. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the place where the duties and merchandize, brought up the western

branch of the Ganges, were collected : 20 miles N Calcutta.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the union of 2 branches of the Ganges, the Colsimbuzar and Jellinghy : the only branch of the Ganges usually navigated by ships. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hoogly and Calcutta. It empties into the Bay of Bengal, lon. 88 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Hoolaiwa, *Hoonga-bapaze*, and *Hoongatonga*, 3 of the smaller Friendly Islands : the 2 last, 9 or 10 leagues N Tongataboo.

Hoorn, a seaport of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Before the year 1390 it was only a hamlet ; in 1426, it was surrounded with walls ; in 1508, it was considerably enlarged, and the harbour, which is one of the best in the Zuyder Zee, was made in 1577. It now holds the second rank among the cities of N Holland, after Alenmaer, and its deputies hold the seventh place among the small cities at the assembly of the states. The magistracy consists of a grand bailly, 4 burgomasters, and 7 schevins, chosen annually. In the year 1557, a very dreadful storm broke down the dams, and filled the town with water, so as to threaten its total destruction : however, on the ceasing of the storm, the waters retreated, and they have since made the dams sufficient to resist so dangerous an enemy. The town is fortified, has 5 gates and some handsome buildings, churches and hospitals. The land about it is rich, producing cheese and butter, besides fattening vast herds of cattle, brought lean from the N of Europe : 11 miles E Alenmaer, lat. 52 39 N.

Hoorn, or *Horn*, a town of Westphalia, which gives name to a small county, in the bishopric of Liege : 1 league W Ru-remond.

Horb, a town of Austrian Swabia, on the Neckar, with a considerable trade in woollen goods : 28 miles S W Stuttgart.

Hor-Cacamoos, a solitary village of Abyssinia. Its name signifies, The valley of the shadow of death. They raise a little maize, but live chiefly on the Elephant, and Rhinoceros, lat. 13 1 33 N. [Bruce.]

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, W of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. At the foot of this mountain Moses struck the rock, (which still remains here) and drew water to assuage

stage the people's thirst. There are 2 or 3 fine springs, and abundance of fruit trees on the top of Horeb, but not on Sinai. At the foot of the mountain is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. Here is now the cave where Elijah hid himself, flying from Jezebel; a church is built over it of white and red marble. The cave is 5 feet long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ high. It is W of Sinai, or rather one eminence of Sinai, hence sometimes one is put for the other, see *Sinai*.

Horn, or *Hooren*, a town of Austria, celebrated for its beer, made of oats, sent by water to all the principal towns of Austria: 40 miles N W Vienna, lat. 48 35 N.

Horn, a town of Westphalia, county of Lippe, near which is a plain, called *Vinsfeld*, or *the field of Victory*, supposed to be the place where Varus perished: 6 miles S S E Detmold, lat. 51 54 N.

Hornberg, a town of the Lower Rhine: 43 miles N Cologn.

Horncastle, a town of Lincoln, England, on a navigable canal: 21 miles E Lincoln.

Hornsea, a town of England, county of York: 15 miles N Hull.

Horsens, a seaport town of Denmark, on the Baltic, in Jutland. The harbour is too shallow to admit vessels deeply laden, so that goods are brought to the town in lighters. It is a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of flannel and other woollen stuffs, and contains 2 churches: 19 miles S S W Aarhus, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horsbarn, a populous town of England, county of Sussex: 36 miles S London.

Hottentots (*Country of*), a large territory of Africa, and part of that which goes by the name of Caffraria, bounded on the N by countries unknown, on the S E, S and W by the sea. The coast is mountainous, and abounds in bays and capes. There are no considerable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different nations, or tribes of Hottentots, governed by different chiefs, who have no fixed residence, living like the Arabs, in huts or portable houses, and removing their villages, whenever the pasture becomes too bare for the subsistence of their cattle, and upon the natural or violent death of an inhabitant. The known nations are the Kochaquan, Suslaquan, Odiquan, Chirigriquan, Greater and Lesser Namaquan, Attaquan, Hessaquan, Sonquan, Duenquan, Dama-

quan, Gauros or Gouriquan, Houteniquan, Chamtover and Heiköm. They no longer compose, as formerly, one nation, uniform in their manners, customs and pursuits. The establishment of the Dutch colony was a fatal epoch, which disunited them all, and occasioned those differences by which they are at present distinguished. Among the different tribes of Hottentots, the women wear 2 or 3 coverings formed of a skin, and fastened about their bodies like an apron; the outermost, which is the largest, measuring from 7 inches to 12. This is frequently adorned with glass beads in different forms. All these coverings are well smeared with grease. The garment usually worn by the men, for covering their bodies, is a sheep skin with the wool. This is tied forwards over the breast. If the weather is not cold, they let it hang loose over their shoulders, in a careless manner, when it reaches down to the calves of their legs, leaving the lower part of their breast, stomach, and fore part of the legs and thighs bare; but in rainy and cold weather they wrap it round them; so that the fore part of the body likewise, is in some measure covered with it, as far as below the knees. That which is used by the women for the same purpose, does not differ from those used by the men in any other respect, than that the women have a peak to their karosses, which they turn up, forming with it a hood or little pouch, with the hairy side inwards. In this they carry their little children. The men in general wear no peculiar covering on their heads. Those who live nearest to the colonists, wear European hats, slouched all round, or else with one side turned up. The women frequently go bareheaded; when they cover their heads, it is with a cap in the form of a short truncated cone, without any seam, made of some animal's stomach, and is as black as soot, mixed up with fat, can make it. Over this cap they sometimes wear another ornament, consisting of an oval wreath, made of buffaloe's hide, with the brown hair outwards. Both the rims of this wreath, as well as the lower one on which it rests, as the upper one, are always smooth and even; each of them set with a row of small shells, to the number of more than 30, in such a manner, that being placed quite close to each other, their beautiful white enamel, together with their mouths, is turned outwards. Neither the ears or noses of the Hottentots are adorned with

any pendant or other ornaments. The necks of the men are bare, but those of the women are decorated with a strip of undressed leather, upon which are strung 8 or 10 shells. Another ornament in use with both sexes, is rings on their arms and legs. Most of these rings are made of thick leather straps, generally cut in a circular shape, which by being heat and held over the fire, are rendered tough enough to retain the curvature that is given them. The men wear from one to 5 or 6 of these rings on their arms, just above their wrist, but seldom any on their legs. The matrons of a higher rank, frequently have a considerable number of them both on their arms and legs, especially on the latter, so that they are covered with them from the feet up to their knees. These rings are of various thickness, viz. sometimes of that of a goose quill, and sometimes 2 or 3 times that size. Now and then they are made of pieces of leather, forming one entire ring, so that the arms and feet must be put through them, when the wearer wishes to put them on. Rings of iron and copper, but especially of brass, of the size of a goose quill, are considered as more genteel and valuable than those made of leather. They seldom wear any shoes. The Hottentots who live within the boundaries of the Dutch colonies, seldom make use of any weapons. Here and there, indeed, a man will furnish himself with a javelin, by way of defence against the wolves, this is called *bassagai*. Their habitations are as simple as their dress, and equally adapted to the wandering pastoral life they lead in those parts. In fact, they scarcely merit any other name than that of huts; though they are sufficient for the Hottentot's wants and desires: who may therefore be considered as happy men, in being able in this point likewise so easily to satisfy them. Every hut is disposed in the following manner: they are of a circular form, resembling a round beehive. The ground plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that a middle sized man can scarcely stand upright. From the situation of their fireplace, which is in the centre, the Hottentots likewise have this advantage, that when they sit or lie in a circle round the fire, the whole company equally enjoy the benefit of its warmth. The door, which is low, is the only place that lets in the daylight; and at the same time the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The frame of this arched roof is

composed of slender rods or sprays of trees. These rods being previously bent into a proper form, are laid, either whole or pieced, some parallel with each other, others crosswise; they are then strengthened by binding others round them, in a circular form, with withs. Large mats are then laid very neatly over this lattice work, so as perfectly to cover the whole. The aperture which is left for the door, is closed, whenever there is occasion for it, with a skin fitted to it, or a piece of matting. These mats are made of a piece of cane or reed. The reeds being laid parallel to each other, are fastened together with sinews, or catguts, or else some kind of packthread, such as they have had an opportunity of procuring from Europeans. The order or distribution of these huts in a clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inwards; by this means a kind of yard or court is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as taken from the cow, is put to other milk which is curdled, and is kept in a leather sack; of this the hairy side being considered cleanest, is turned inwards; so that the milk is never drank while it is sweet. Vaillant, who learned the language of these people, and lived among them, speaks of them with a degree of affection. Some authors have said that the families of the savages sleep all promiscuously together, in the same hut; and are neither acquainted with difference of age, nor that invincible horror which separates beings connected by blood. The savages, indeed, confined to what is strictly necessary, have never thought of preserving, under an apparent decency, all the torpitude of unnatural inclinations; and separate apartments for brother and sister, mother and son, are not to be found among them. But to conclude because they have only one habitation, one bed, and one mat to repose on, after the labours of the day, that they live like the brutes, would be to calumniate innocence, and offer an insult to nature. Vaillant says, he visited more than one horde of savages, and never found any where but modesty and reserve amongst both men and women. He thinks that the women of savage nations, once visited by corrupted Europeans, and too well acquainted with their perverse inclinations, prostitute themselves to all those who choose to enjoy them, and gratify their taste, from a dread of the barbarous cruelties which the whites are capable of committing.

tiag. If there be a corner of the earth where a decency of conduct and manners is still honoured, he thinks we must seek for its temple in the bosoms of the deserts. There is something peculiar in the features of the Hottentot, which, in a certain degree, separates him from the generality of mankind. His cheek bones are exceedingly prominent, so that his face, being very broad in that part, and the jaw-bones, on the contrary, extremely narrow, his visage continues still decreasing even to the point of the chin. This configuration gives him an air of lankness, which makes his head appear very much disproportioned, and too small for his full and plump body. His flat nose rises scarcely half an inch at its highest elevation, and his nostrils, which are excessively wide, often exceed in height the ridge of his nose. His mouth is large, and furnished with small teeth, well enamelled, and perfectly white: his eyes, very beautiful and open, incline a little towards the nose, like those of the Chinese: and to the sight and touch his hair has the resemblance of wool, it is very short, curls naturally, and in colour is as black as ebony. He has very little hair, yet he employs no small care to pull out by the roots part of what he has; but the natural thinness of his eyebrows saves him from this trouble in that part. Though he has no beard but upon the upper lip, below the nose, and at the extremity of the chin, he never fails to pluck it out as soon as it appears. This gives him an effeminate look, which, joined to the natural mildness of his character, destroys that commanding fierceness common to all men in a state of nature, and which has acquired them the proud title of kings. With regard to proportion of body, a Hottentot is as perfect as if cast in a mould. His gait is graceful and agile; and all his motions, which are easy, seem very different from those of the American savages, who appear only to have been sketched out by the hand of nature. The women, with more delicacy of features, exhibit the same characteristic marks in their figure: they are equally well made. Their breasts, admirably placed, have a most beautiful form, while in the bloom of youth; and their hands are small, and their feet exceedingly well shaped, though they never wear sandals. The sound of their voice is soft; and their idiom, passing through the throat, is not destitute of harmony. When they speak, they employ a great many gestures,

which give power and gracefulness to their arms. The Hottentots, naturally timid, are not enterprising. Their phlegmatic coolness, and their serious looks, give them an air of reserve, which they never lay aside, even at the most joyful moments; while, on the contrary, all other black or tawny nations give themselves up to pleasure with the liveliest joy, and without any restraint. A profound indifference to the affairs of life, inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence: the keeping of their flocks, and the care of procuring a subsistence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. They never follow hunting as sportsmen, but like people oppressed and tormented by hunger. In short, forgetting the past, and being under no uneasiness for the future, they are struck only with the present; and it is that alone engages their attention. They are, however, the best, the kindest, and the most hospitable of people. Whoever travels among them may be assured of finding food and lodging; and though they will receive presents, yet they never ask for any thing. If the traveller has a long journey to accomplish, and if they learn, from the information he requires, that there are no hopes of his soon meeting with other hordes, that which he is going to quit supplies him with provisions, as far as their circumstances will allow, and with every thing else necessary for his continuing his journey, and reaching the place of his destination. The Hottentots are represented as a miserable, poor, superstitious, ferocious, indolent, and excessively dirty people. That they besmear themselves with grease is a fact. But then it must be considered that all these savages, without exception, are excellent swimmers, and perhaps the best divers in the world, and the practice of bathing, which they use several times a day, can leave little power to ointments, or even to dust, to spoil and corrode the skin. The continual care and attention bestowed by the Gonaquas in particular, on their dress, sufficiently prove that they are fond of cleanliness: all, therefore, that can be said is, that it is ill understood; and even before we proceed so far, it might be necessary to inquire whether they are not obliged to grease themselves in this manner, either on account of the temperature of the climate, or from a want of those resources which nature has not pointed out to them. Their clothes, indeed, are only the spoils

taken from savage animals ; but they do not neglect, as some have pretended, to clean and prepare them before they employ them for making dresses. A Hottentot is neither poor nor miserable. He is not poor, because his desires never exceeding his knowledge, which is very limited, he never feels the spur of necessity. The language, notwithstanding its singularity, and the difficulty of pronouncing it, is, however, to be acquired by an European. In 1778, lieutenant Paterfon visited a Hottentot village in the Small Nimiqua Land, in the N W part of the country : it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them part of the night, with music and dancing : their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes, and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of the Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, N E of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live by hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued and exterminated, like the wild beasts whose manners they have assumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made slaves of. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which, shot from a small bow, will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked ; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward, as far as it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes and

spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by lieutenant Paterfon, in his journey to the N W, in 1779. Their huts were lustier, and thatched with grass ; and were furnished with stools made of the back bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any of it remains ; and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and putrified by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is powerful. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows. With respect to the Hottentots in general, they seem to have little religion, and their prejudices render them unwilling to receive instruction. All of them, however, like other savages, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic ; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being ; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen ; and among these they reckon cold, rain and thunder. So monstrously ignorant are they that the Boshmans, like the Galla, abuse the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. As they neither sow nor reap, the most intelligent of them cannot be convinced that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have ideas of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon ; admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly : by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wizards, to bring any mischief on those that survive them. The integrity of a Hottentot, his justice, his charity, are equalled by few people of the world. Their word is sacred, theft and adultery are punished with death. They firmly believe there is a God, the author of all things, whom they call the God of Gods ; but like many other savage nations and philosophers, they do not pay

pay him any formal worship. They say the vices of Europeans prevent their attention to christianity. Their deportment is expressive of benevolence and good nature. Their fidelity is often surprising on trying occasions. The country possessed by the Dutch is of pretty considerable extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes, camelopardilises, the gemsbok, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants, elks, hyenas, the koebo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with 3 white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions, jackals, tigers, the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses, horses, domestic horned cattle, common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the toxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about 2 inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Paterfon saw, upwards of 800 birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Paterfon, who tasted this

food, found it far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds; lon. 14 to 32 E, lat. 24 to 35 S. [Vallaint, Tachard, Holben, Sparman.]

Hou, or How, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, situated on an eminence, which seems to be artificial, and is said to have been built by the patriarch Joseph: 28 miles S Girge, lat. 26 2 N.

Houac, or Houat, a French Island, in the English Channel, near the coast of Morbihan, about 8 miles in circumference, defended by a fort: 7 miles N E Belle-Ile, lat. 47 26 N.

Hoval, or Oualo, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coast of the Atlantic, 90 miles from E to W, and 18 from N to S. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in the greatest abundance maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, the meadows feed great numbers of large and small cattle, whose flesh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds in the greatest number and variety; the forests abound with palm trees. The king of Hoval takes the title of brack or Emperor, he was formerly very powerful, but is now less so, and often in want of millet for his support; when he can shake off his indolence, he assembles his courtiers, travels with them through the villages of his kingdom, eats what provisions he finds, drives away the cattle, and exposes the owners to public sale.

Houdan, a town of France, department of the Seine and Ouse, has a manufacture of woollen stockings: 3 leagues W Montfort.

Hounslow, a town of Middlesex, England, on the great western road: 10 miles W London.

Hou-tchou, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Tche-kiang, near a large lake, called Tai. The chief place in China for making writing pencils: the silk manufacture, is likewise extensive: 587 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 52 N.

Hou-Quang, a province of China, about 480 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. This province contains 15 cities of the first rank. The greatest part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers, with great number and variety of fish and water fowl, cattle are without number. The land produces all sorts of grain and

and fruit, especially oranges, and citrons; the forests abound with trees, and the mountains with mines and medicinal plants; in the sands of the rivers and brooks, which descend from the mountains, gold is found; there are mines of iron, tin, toutenague, &c. in the fields are great number of insects which yield wax, as well as bees which produce honey. In a word, there is such a great plenty of all sorts of commodities, that it is commonly called, the Magazine of the Empire; and it is a proverb among the Chinese, That the province of Kiang-si may furnish China with a breakfast, but none but Hou-Quang can wholly maintain it. The great river Yang-tse crosses it from W to E.

Houssa, the capital of a powerful empire, in the centre of Africa. In population it ranks with London or Cairo. The government of the nation is a limited monarchy. Justice is administered according to written laws. They have an order of nobility, or hereditary officers. The merchants are honest, the women respected. The characters they use are different from the Hebrew, or Arabic. It is a great mart for Moorish traffic.

[Bruce, Discoveries in Africa]

Houssanaz, a nation 1000 miles N from the Cape of Good Hope.

Houu Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, and according to captain Cook, who saw it in the year 1774, composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers. Some cocconut trees were seen, but not abundant, lon. 154 7 W, lat. 16 46 S.

Houuden, a town of York, England: 23 miles W Hull.

Hou's (Lord) Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, one in lon. 159 4 W, lat. 31 36 S, the other, lon. 164 43 E, lat. 11 10 S.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. There were formerly upwards of 1000 citizens, but the number is now greatly reduced: 1 league N W Corvey.

Hoy, one of the Cookney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona, and the N coast of Chathamshire. It is 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a sea-mark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed by many a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes; and the person

employed in taking the young is let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In a gloomy valley in this island, is a large stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone; and is supposed to have been the habitation of a hermit, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 56 N. [Walker.]

Hoya, a county and principality of Westphalia, S of Bremen, about 32 miles in length, and 29 in breadth. In this county are some good arable lands, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buck-wheat. On the sides of the rivers are some good meadows, and on the hills, are fine pastures. The inhabitants apply themselves partly to agriculture, breeding cattle, and keeping bees, and partly to manufacturing linen, woollen, and stockings, &c. Most of the peasants are bondsmen. The whole country contains 54 parishes, all which profess the doctrines of Luther. Hoya is the capital, besides which there are 17 towns. Hoya is on the Weser: 24 miles S S E Bremen, lat. 52 49 N.

Hoyer, a town of Sleswick, with an harbour for small vessels, situated off the coast of the N Sea, celebrated for its oyster fishery: 4 miles W Tondern.

Ilratzsch, a town of Moravia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit: 30 miles S Olmutz.

Hubertsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig, with a magnificent hunting seat, remarkable for a peace made here, between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress Queen: 3 miles N E Mutschen.

Huddersfield, a town of York, England, celebrated for its woollen manufacture, which consist of narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broadcloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c. It is situated on the Calder, surrounded with barren moors: 25 miles N E Manchester.

Hudiksvall, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Helsing-land, with a good harbour surrounded on 3 sides by the sea. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade, in timber, wooden chairs, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. In the year 1670, it was destroyed by fire, and 1721 it was burned by the Russians: at present it is in a flourishing state, lon. 18 36 E, lat. 61 48 N.

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founded in the year 1354 : 27 miles N N E Saragossa, lat. 42 7 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Granada, containing 2 parishes, and 4 convents : 7 miles W N W Carthagena.

Huetta, a town of New Castile : 67 miles E Madrid.

Hulin Rocks, or *The Maids*, rocks in the N channel of the Irish Sea : 6 miles from the coast of Antrim, lon. 5 37 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Hull, a river of England, county of York, which runs into the Humber, at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a seaport of England, in York, on the N side of the Humber, at the mouth of the Hull, whence its name ; formerly defended by a strong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half moons. This was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I, in the beginning of the civil war, and stood a siege of near 6 weeks, being defended by lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the marquis of Newcastle, but compelled to raise the siege. Hull is situated low and was formerly subject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for some time been constantly increasing, so as to render it probably the 4th port for business in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous ; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has also access, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications ; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland countries. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic ; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent from hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. A new dock has lately been constructed, in which 80 ships may ride safely and conveniently. There are 2 churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-house, which is a corporation composed of a society of merchants, for the relief of aged and distressed seamen, their wives and widows. Hull is defended by 3 forts, garrisoned by soldiers. Hull sends 2 members to parliament : 97 miles E Manchester, and 173 N London, lon. 0 17 W, lat. 53 43 N.

Hulst, a town of Flanders, the capital of 4 offices, with 12 dependent villages,

situated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheldt : it is small, but ancient and very strong, by its situation among marshes, and its fortifications. It was taken by the French in 1747, and 1794 : 16 miles W Antwerp, and 16 N N E Ghent, lat. 51 15 N.

Humar, a small island of Arabia, in the Red Sea : 1 league N W Loheia.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the Ouse and Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York, which runs into the German Sea, lon. 1 15 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Hummoel, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about 6 miles long. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits ; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are beeswax and honey. It lies 5 leagues S Mindanao, lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

[Walker.]

Hundsruck, or *Hunds-Reck*, a district of the Upper Rhine, situated between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe, belonging partly to the elector of Treves, the elector Palatine, and the prince of Hesse.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains, on the E by Transylvania and Walachia, on the S by Slavonia, from which it is separated by the Drave and Servia, and on the W by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria. In a more extensive sense, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Walachia, are comprehended under the general name of Hungary. The country, towards the N, is mountainous and barren ; the air is cold, but healthv. Near the Danube the soil is level and sandy, the climate temperate, and the air is moist. Farther to the S are extensive plains, exceedingly fertile ; the climate is hot, and the air from the marshes rendered moist and unwholesome. Hot days, with cold nights and intemperance, occasion diseases, particularly what is emphatically called the Hungarian fever ; and the plague is frequently brought from Turkey. Nevertheless, the country is altogether such as to have given rise to a proverb, which imports that life can only be enjoyed in Hungary ; this proverb is exaggerated, but not altogether without foundation. The level country produces, abundantly, corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines celebrated

celebrated for their strength and goodness, legumes, hemp, asparagus, melons, saffron, tobacco, &c. The forests are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000 head. Horses, buffaloes, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine are bred, not only sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce; chamois and deer are found in the forests and mountains, and in some places bears. The rivers and ponds are well supplied with fish, and the woods with game. The sides of the mountains produce excellent wine, and within them are found gold, silver, iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, orpiment, sulphur, vitriol, marcasite, salt, salt-petre, loadstone, different kinds of marble, alabaster, precious stones, but inferior to those of the E. a metal hardly known elsewhere, called by the Hungarians, *Zinnopel*, &c. There are many mineral springs both warm and cold. The principal mountains are the Carpathian and Crapack. The chief rivers are the Danube, Drave, and Leitha. This kingdom, long wasted by war, is beginning to be populous; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. Hungarians and Slavonians are considered as the only native inhabitants. The nobility are numerous, well informed, and warlike. Their lands owe their sovereign no service. The peasant possesses nothing, he can be nothing but a farmer, and the proprietor can dismiss him at his pleasure; without being a slave, he is not better off. Anciently the peasants might change their masters; they cannot do so now; they had at one time particular tribunals, to which they might have recourse; but this privilege is no longer allowed. The doctrine of the reformation was at first preached with success; but, in 1681, the Protestants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, some of which include 100 towns, and yet their number is greatly superior to the Roman Catholics. Hungary is governed by the king and states. The states of Hungary are divided into 4 classes, to the first belong the prelates, as the archbishops, bishops, abbots, and probsts; to the second class belong the great barons, waywodes, bans, or vice-roys; to the third class belong the gentry, and to the fourth, the royal free cities. The public revenues consist of contributions, customs, mines and minerals, salt works, which belong to the crown, royal

demefnes, and escheats. These abundantly answer the expenses of the court and defence of the frontiers. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men, of which 50,000 are in pay, and a like number is furnished by the provinces. The infantry are called heyducks, and the cavalry hussars. The number of inhabitants, including Transylvania, is estimated at 8 millions. Presburg is the capital of Upper, Buda, or Lower Hungary.

Hungerford, a town of England, county of Berks, on the Kennet, which separates it from Wiltshire: 9 miles W Newburg.

Huninguen, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the Rhine. The town is small, but handsome, and regularly fortified by M Vauban: 2 miles N Bale.

Hunmanby, a town of England, county of York, about 2 miles from the sea: 209 miles N London.

Hunter's Island, an isle of the Southern Ocean, discovered in 1799 by captain Fearn. It is small, of a conical form, of considerable height, 12 leagues E Matthew's rock, lat. 22 24 S, lon. 171 50 E.

Huntingdon, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse, said formerly to have had 15 churches, all which were destroyed in Speed's time except 3. Near the town was a castle built by William the Conqueror. There are at present only 2 churches. Huntingdon, is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. The assizes for the county are held here: 15 miles N W Cambridge, 59 N London.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, bounded N by Northamptonshire, west by Northamptonshire. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market towns, 79 parishes, about 50,000 inhabitants, and 240,000 acres of land. Great part of the E and N E part of the county consists of moors and fens: along the river Ouse are some rich meadows, besides which there is a great quantity of arable land, producing excellent corn. The air is generally reckoned good, except in the fens. Four members are returned to parliament, for the town and county, 2 each. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Nen.

Huntly, a town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen: 28 miles N W Aberdeen.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindoostan, on the Himmaleh, and the borders of Thibet: 86 miles N Delhi, lon. 78 23 E, lat. 29 55 N.

Hur,

Hus, or *Huffu*, a town of Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop, on the Pruth. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks: 70 miles S W Bender, and 87 N N W Ismael, lat. 46 35 N.

Husum, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W coast of the duchy of Sleswick, formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. At one time above 40 large vessels belonged to this port, and the oyster trade was almost entirely in the hands of the inhabitants, but it is now greatly declined. The principal trade at present consists in beer, cattle, and horses: 18 miles W Sleswick, lon. 9 8 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Huttwil, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the frontier of Lucerne: 16 miles N E Bern.

Huy, a town of Westphalia, bishopric of Liege, on the Meuse, which divides it into 2 parts, the one belonging to the county of Hasbaie, the other to Condroz, of which last Huy is the capital. It suffered terribly in 1673, when the French took and burned the whole town, because the citizens had taken up arms to assist the garrison, which was very weak; they also broke down a bridge of freestone, which had been built over the Meuse in the year 1294. The Spaniards retook it in the year 1694, and restored it to the bishop at the peace of Ryfwick. In the year 1714, a new bridge was built in a superior manner: 12 miles S S W Liege, lat. 50 32 N.

Huven, or *Wcen*, a fertile island of Sweden, to which country it was granted by the treaty of Roschild, in the year 1658, situated in the Sound. It is about 8160 paces in circumference, and at a distance has the appearance of a high mountain. This island was granted by Frederick II, king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle called *Uranienburg*, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. The whole island contains but 1 parish, or village, containing about 50 houses: 5 leagues N Copenhagen, lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Hydra, a frontier between Algiers and Tunis, inhabited by Arabs, whose chief is a Marabout. They are immensely rich, paying no tribute either to Algiers or Tunis; the pretext is their living on Lion's flesh. This mode of gaining a livelihood renders them bold, undaunted hunters. [Bruce.]

Hydra, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, lat 37 15 N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province, to which it gives name, and now called *Colconda*, and at this time the capital of the Deccan, situated in a plain. It is very large, surrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and is supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants: 690 miles S Delhi, and 270 N N W Madras, lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 17 N.

Hypolite, *St.* a town of France, department of Gard, Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several mills, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult, offered by the inhabitants of this town, to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source: 12 miles S W Alais, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Hys, a town in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 miles S Bagdad.

Hytbe, see *Hithe*.

I

I BABA, capital of Maitsha, one of the largest cities in Abyssinia, with a castle and daily market. [Bruce.]

Ibrahim, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles S Chamir.

Ibrin, a town of Africa, N part Nubia, subject to the Turks.

Iborg, a town of Westphalia: 10 miles S W Osnaburgh, and 30 NE Munster, lat. 52 14 N.

Ibziga, a town of Siberia, having a garrison of 100 Russians, and 3 or 400 Cossacks. It consists of 200 exiled families, and reckons 6000 tributary Cossacks, lat. 63 N. [Beneyowski.]

Iceland, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66 N lat. For 2 months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stoney, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable

miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and seahorses' teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when a great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these 3 kingdoms. The number of inhabitants in Iceland is, according to an authentic computation, about 50,000. There are no towns, properly so called, on this island: however, the houses of the Iceland company at the 22 ports, or harbours, and of which there are 3 or 4 at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns, though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general division, consists of 4 quarters, which derive their names from the 4 cardinal points towards which they lie: this division is caused by so many ridges of mountains that separate the quarters from each other. The N quarter constitutes the diocese of Hoolum, which contains 140 churches. The other 3 quarters are included in the diocese of Skaalholt, to which belong 163 churches, lon. 10 to 25 W, lat. 63 15 to 67 15 N.

Ickworth, a town in Suffolk, England: It is 23 miles N W Ipswich, and 74 N N E London.

Icolmkill, formerly *Iona*, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the S W point of the Isle of Mull. It is only 3 miles long and 1 broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are 3 chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated seat of royalty and

learning, is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Ida, Mount, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times, as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele. Whatever may have been its former beauties, it now has not the least shadow of a landscape.

Ida, a mountain of Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, a town of Portugal, in Beira: 3 miles S W Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Ponsal, lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, and county of Goritz, with a castle. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria: 17 miles N E Goritz, and 25 N Trieste.

Ifflein, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau: 12 miles N E Mentz, lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

If, an island of France, the most eastern of the 3 before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Igi, a town of the Grisons, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library: 23 miles S W Coire, and 23 S Glarus, lat. 46 33 N.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, remarkable for a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer, on the Iglaw: 40 miles W Brinn, and 62 S E Prague, lat. 49 8 N.

Iglesias, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see: 37 miles W S W Cagliari, lat. 39 18 N.

Ihar, see *Jehor*.

Ila, see *Islay*.

Ilat, or *Jalat*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe, lon. 34 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilanz, a town of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls; being the only walled town, except the Coire, among the Grisons. Here the general diet of the 3 leagues assembles every 3d year. It is seated on the Rhine: 17 miles S W Coire.

[Coxe.]

Ilchfieri,

Ilchester, a borough in Somersetshire, England. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had 16 churches, but now only 2. It sends 2 members in parliament, and here the county goal is kept. This was the birthplace of Miss Singer, afterwards Mrs. Rowe, a fervent promoter of piety, and glory of her sex. It is seated on the level : 16 miles S Wells, and 123 W by S London [Bowen.]

Ildefonso, *St.* a village of New Castle, 5 miles N Uzeda. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V, which has very fine waterworks and gardens

Ilkerton, a village in Northumberland, 4 miles S Wooler. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment, defended by 2 high rampires of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracombe, a seaport and corporate town in Devonshire, England. It is governed by a mayor, and has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Chunnel. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire : 42 miles N N W Exeter.

Ilimsk, a town of Russia, on the Ilim, in the government of Irkutsk. In the environs of which are found the most beautiful black fables. It consists of an ostrog, and about 80 houses. It carries on a lucrative trade with China in furs : 152 miles N Irkutsk, lat. 56 35 N.

[Bencynow ki]

Ilub, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains : 15 miles N W Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 2000 inhabitants : 10 miles S E Perpignan.

Ilser, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Iluck, a strong town of Slavonia, on the Danube : 55 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ilmen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which communicates with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof, lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, England, seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 300 houses. 26 miles S W Wells.

Ilstey, East, a town in Berkshire, England, in a pleasant valley, between 2

hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep : 14 miles N W Reading, and 53 W London.

Ijst, a town of Friesland, on the Weymer : 12 miles S Lewarden.

Ijstadt, a town of Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Imbro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game : it is about 20 miles in circumference, and contains 5 villages, 2 of which are defended by castles, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Imenstadt, a town of Suabia : 20 miles E Lindau, lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Imeritia, or *Imiretta*, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian ; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Odsetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The usual fare of the Prince is gom (a species of millet, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviare. These he eats with his fingers ; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder ; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men ; nor has he any artillery ; formerly, an army of 20,000 could be raised here. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. A great number of children are purchased annually by the Turks. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses : but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their

Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

Imola, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, surrounded with walls, towers and ditches. It has 16 churches, and 17 convents: 45 miles N by E Florence.

Incaflan, a canton or district of Africa, on the Gold Coast; the country is mountainous and abounds in forests; among the trees is one the wood of which is yellow, and much esteemed in cabinet work and furniture: there is a small bay on the coast, with convenience of landing, and good anchorage.

Inchcolm, an island in the frith of Forth, county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is said, for his escape when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for 3 days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shellfish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Columba.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful little island of Scotland, S W of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It had a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

India, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coast of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary and Thibet. See *Hindoestan*.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under their several heads.

Indrapore, a Dutch settlement on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies: 160 miles N W Bencoolen.

Indre, a department of France including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indore, or *Endore*, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S Ougcin, lon. 76 5 E, lat 24 31 N.

Indus, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives Sindh or Sindhi. It is formed of about 10 principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moulton, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moulton, it proceeds in a S W direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindhy, and enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, N W of the gulf of Cutch, between lat. 23 20 and 24 40 N.

Ingelsteim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river Salva, on an eminence: 5 miles S W Mentz, lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Ingolstadt, a strong town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was bombarded by the French, but relieved by the Austrians, Sept. 11, 1796. It is seated on the Danube: 5 miles N N E Neuburg, and 45 N by W Munich, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingria, a province of the Russian empire,

pire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyfadt in 1721. The Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. They resemble the gypsies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are full of absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonies of Christianity. They carry the figures of the saints into the woods in procession, and there pay them a formal worship. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church, they are accompanied by 2 women in veils, singing. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline, though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the servants. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason, they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

Ingusei, see *Kijii*.

Inbamior, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, situated about lon. 31 20 E, lat. 17 30 S.

Inbaquea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sofala, in the possession of the Portuguese, near the sea coast: 9 leagues S W Sofala.

Inn, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N E through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N E through Bavaria, falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instdat.

Innaconda, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan in the Guntoor Circar, situate

on a hill: 46 miles N W Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing, a village in Peeblesshire, on the N side of the Tweed; near which is a medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

Innistilling, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanah, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to S of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about 6 miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river: 20 miles E Ballyshannon, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Inntbal, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

Inozesladislowe, a town of Poland, with a fort: 39 miles N E Gnesna, and 90 W Warsaw.

Inspruc, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Inthal, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N W Brixen, and 60 S Munich, lon. 11 27 E, lat. 47 20 N. [Addison.]

Instdat, see *Passau*.

Inverary, a royal borough in Argyleshire, on the N W side of Loch Syne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles N W Edinburgh.

Inveresk, a village in Edinburghshire, on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverkeithing, a borough in Fife-shire, in a beautiful bay of the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles N W Edinburgh.

Inverness, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river Ness. The harbour is safe and commodious. Seven vessels belong to it, of 400 to 500 tons; and 9 boats, manned by 6 men each. The vessels trade principally to London, carrying fish, skins, and the manufacture of the country, bringing back grocery, &c. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarse hempen cloth, bagging, sackings, &c, linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. There are 3 national or Presbyterian churches, besides 1 of Episcopalians, a place of worship for Methodists, &c. The

The number of inhabitants, in the year 1791, was 5107, besides 1823 in the parish, making in the whole 7930: 57 miles W Bamff, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Invernesshire, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded N by Ross-shire, W by the channel called the Minsh. The N part is mountainous and barren. The S part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic; but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

Inverary, a borough in Aberdeenshire, on the fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water, containing 700 inhabitants. It is 15 miles N W Aberdeen.

Irayami, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, with a celebrated idol, adored by the inhabitants.

Javartam, a town and kingdom of the island of Java, in the N E part of the island.

Isfah, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles S W Trajanopoli, and 118 W Constantinople, lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ispera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles N W the island of Scio. To the W, is another small island, called Anti-Ispera.

Isfwich, a borough and seaport in Suffolk. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, 2 hospitals, a free school, and a custom house, with a good quay. It is populous and well inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. Its manufactures of broadcloth and canvas are at an end; and its present com-

merce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 69 miles N E London, lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Irac-Arabia, or *Babylonian-Irac*, (the ancient Chaldaea) a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the W by the desert of Arabia, on the N by Curdistan and Diarbeck, on the E by Irac-Agemi and Kufistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac, or *Irac Agemi*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Ghilan and Mezanderan, on the E by Chorasan, on the S by Faristan, and on the W by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth: a part of it is composed of barren and naked mountains, or sandy plains, in which little can grow for the service of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry; the climate is hot, and it hardly ever rains and sometimes not for 6 months together: near the rivers are vast and fertile plains; elsewhere the country is barren. Musk is obtained from an animal found on Mount Taurus, which crosses the province; and in several places manna is collected of exquisite whiteness. Galbaum is collected in the mountains, a few leagues from Isfahan, and in several places they cultivate grapes, part of which are dried, and the rest made into white wine. They reckon about 40 towns or cities. Isfahan is the capital.

Isdy, a town in Cumberland, England, in a valley, at the source of the river Eilan; many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles N E Cockermouth, and 299 N N W London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Irtchen, *Jerkin*, or *Tartan*, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kal-mucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N Castigur, lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Ireland, one of the British islands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel or the Irish Sea. It is 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into counties. Ireland is estimated to contain about 21,000,000 acres; 1084 market towns, in 191 of which post offices are kept, 37 charter schools, in which 1735 youths of both sexes are maintained and taught till the age of 14; 4 provincial nurseries, in which 300 children are prepared for the public schools; 3000 Episcopal clergy, and according to the committee of the Irish Catholic Bill, 5,000,000 inhabitants. Others estimate them at about 2,000,000. In 1731, a census of the inhabitants was taken, when there was 700,453 Protestants, and 1,309,768 Catholics. There is still a majority of the latter in Ireland, who, since 1793, have enjoyed greater privileges than they did formerly. The air is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile: even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture of Ireland is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is vastly increased. In 1787, it exported above 30,000,000 yards, besides 31,000 cwt. yarn, and 101,859 barrels of beef: 50,000 bullocks have been sent in a year, from Ireland to England and Scotland. This country is well situated for foreign trade, having many secure and commodious harbours. The laws differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial

crown, inseparably annexed to that of Great Britain (on which connexion the interest of both nations essentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. In consequence of the calamitous civil commotions in this portion of the British dominions, and as an effectual preventative against their repetition, a proposition for a legislative union between the 2 kingdoms was submitted to the parliaments of England and Ireland on the same day, (Jan. 22, 1799) and in the English parliament the plan was approved, without division. In the Irish House of Lords the proposition was accepted, but rejected in the Commons by a majority of 2. The succeeding year, however, (Jan. 15, 1800) the measure was revived and approved in the Irish House of Lords without division, and in the Commons by a majority of 42. The articles of this union, which have since been voted, import, "That the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon the first day of January, 1801, and for ever after, be united into 1 kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*. That of the peers of Ireland at the time of the union, 4 spiritual Lords, by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal Peers for life, shall be the number to sit and vote, in the House of Lords: and 100 Commoners (viz. 2 for each county of Ireland, 2 for the city of Dublin, 2 for the city of Cork, and 1 for each of the 32 of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs) be the number of representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom." It is also provided by these articles "that, for the space of 20 years after the union shall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively towards the expenditure of the united kingdom in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of 15 parts for Great Britain, and 2 parts for Ireland;" this proportion at that time to be subject to revision and regulation from other considerations. That this plan will be carried into effect, there remains

mains little doubt. How far it will alleviate the calamitous condition and discontents of the poor, cannot be foreseen. Certain it is, that the state of these kingdoms, rendered such an union expedient, if not necessary. A close connexion between the 3 kingdoms, which constitute the British empire, with an impartial and equal distribution of protection and rights, fairly granted and faithfully maintained, must tend to diffuse new life into every part of the United Nation, while it will add to the prosperity, the wealth, and the power of the whole. Dublin is the capital.

Irkutsk, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk, to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the 4 provinces of Irkutsk, Nertshinsk, Yakutsk, and Okatks, and has 375,000 inhabitants.

Irkutsk, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, on the Angara, near the lake Baikal; the see of a Greek bishop, and a place of considerable commerce; the caravans which trade to China, passing through it: 240 miles E S E Kolivan, and 1248 E S E Tobolsk, lon. 106 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Iron-acton, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

Irrawaddy, a noble river of Asia, in the kingdom of Ava. It enters the ocean by a number of mouths or channels; above these, it is generally, for a great length, from 3 to 5 miles in width. Large cities, numerous towns and villages, temples, fertile fields, and passing boats in constant succession delight the eye in going up this river. [Symes.]

Irrumango, island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

Ironam, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Tanna, lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

Irtysh, a large river in Siberia, which running from the S to N E falls into the Ob, near Tobolsk. The N W shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and grey foxes, and grey

squirrels. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmon.

Irvine, a seaport town of Scotland, and royal borough, in the county of Ayr, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland: the harbour is near half a mile from the town. In the year 1790, the number of vessels which belonged to this port was 51, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons: the largest 160 tons, the smallest 33: and about 24000 chaldrons of coal are exported annually; considerable quantities of wollen goods and carpeting, muslins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewise exported from the manufacturing towns; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals from Meinel and Norway, ship-timber, and corn; the number of inhabitants of the town and parish is supposed to be upwards of 45000: 21 miles S W Glasgow, and 8 N Ayr, lat. 55 39 N.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, which rises in some mountains that form a boundary between the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, a little below the town of Irvine.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which falls into the Mersey, below Arton.

Isabella, Fort, in Austrian Flanders, on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Antwerp.

Ischia, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, about 10 miles in circumference. It appears to have been formed by a volcano. It is mountainous, but fertile in fruits, and abounds in game; the white wine is much esteemed. The air is healthy, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids, as it is but a small distance from the continent, and hardly more than 4 leagues from Naples. Ischia, the town, is on the N coast of the island, on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and communicating with the island by means of a bridge. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 50 N.

IJsselstein, a town of Utrecht, on the IJssel, 4 miles S W Utrecht.

IJenarts, a town in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N W Gratz, lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Ifenburg, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; on a river, 8 miles N by E Coblenz.

Iffer, a river of Germany which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into

into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Isere, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Ischia, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines: 12 miles W Molise, and 46 N Naples.

Isigny, a seaport of France, department of Calvados, Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N Bayeux.

Island's Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the 2 islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

Islay, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, 1 of the Hebrides, to the S W Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quick silver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the N W side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Lofset, near the sound of Islay.

Isle Adam, a town of France, department of Seine and Ouse, and late province of the Isle of France, with a castle, seated on the Ouse, 20 miles N by W Paris, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Isle dieu, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon

after evacuated, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Isle de France, see *Mauritius*.

Isle Jourdain, a town of France, department of Gers. It is seated in an island of the river Save, 8 miles N Lombez, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle Rousse, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles S W Bastia.

Isle and Vaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben, see *Eisleben*.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 9 miles W London. Near it is Lion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a large village, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the S W end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this, is a famous spring of Chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells; and also a noted place for pantomimes, &c. called Sadler's Wells. To the N of the White Conduit House Tea Gardens, are the remains of a fortification, supposed to have been a Roman camp; and on the E side of the town, is an extensive manufacture of white lead.

Islip, a town in Oxfordshire, 4 miles N Oxford. It is noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, stands a little N of the church, and is still called the King's chapel. It was entirely desecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here also are some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs.

Ismail, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honors; but they were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W Bender, lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismit, a large town of Turkey in Asia. It stands on the sea of Marmora, and makes a delightful appearance. Cypress
trees

trees are scattered over the city: it is surrounded with gardens, orchards and vineyards; to the W, they cover the country for 5 or 6 miles. [Jackson.]

Isny, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isny, 14 miles N E Lindau, and 62 S W Augsburg, lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Nice, a town of Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, Greeks, Turks and Jews; but the Jews are the most numerous. It is seated in a country fertile in corn, and excellent wine, 75 miles S E Constantinople, lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N. [Bowen, Thevenot.]

Isola, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 18 miles S E St. Severino, lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac Agemi, and thought by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 8 miles distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is 2½ miles in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has three large suburbs, called Juifa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles N E Builarah, and 1400 S E Constantinople, lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

[Olearius, Chardin.]

Iffel, or *Riffel*, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, and falls into the Zuyder Zee.

Ifoire, an ancient town of France, in

the department of Puy de Dome. At Vernet, near this town, are found a amethysts, of a colour as beautiful as those of the E, but not so hard. Ifoire is seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S Clermont, lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Iffordun, a town of France, department of Indre, with a castle, 11,000 inhabitants. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is on the Theols, 17 miles S W Bourges, and 135 S Paris.

Iff-r-Tille, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or. In its vicinity are quarries of a white stone, which is not affected by the frost. It is seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N Dijon.

Istria, (part of the ancient *Illyrium*) a kind of peninsula of Italy, lying on the N E part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N E, and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil and pasture: there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19 E lon. and 38 and 47 N lat. On the N and N E it is bounded by Switzerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and France. Its figure bears some resemblance to that of a boot; its length, from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterward, of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, viz. Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the N E are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Regio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. To the S of

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Parma, lies the republic of Genoa ; and S E of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies N E and E Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean ; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. Such were the divisions of Italy before the late war, which has wrought great changes in this part of the world : these having recently happened, and not yet settled, cannot be specified. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains : in those on the N side of the Appennines, it is more temperate ; but on the S it is very warm. The air of Campagna di Roma, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome ; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained : that of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar ; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe ; excellent silk in abundance ; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries ; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are sheltered, in winter, on the N side of the Appennines ; but on the S side, they have no need of that precaution. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are stored with game ; and the mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver ; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation ; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors ; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences,

exclusive of those of ancient times. The established religion is the Roman catholic. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itzehoe, an ancient town of lower Saxony, in Holstein, on the Stoer, 15 miles N E of Gluckstadt, and 30 N W Hamburg.

Iles, St. a seaport and borough in Cornwall, on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only, for the taking of pilechards. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 8 miles N E of Penzance.

Iles, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, considerable for cattle. It is on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 6 miles N E Huntingdon.

Ivica, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S W of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits ; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Ivinghoe, a town in Buckinghamshire, 6 miles S W Dunstable, and 32 N W London, lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Ivory Coast, a name given to a country of Africa, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas, containing several towns, which are situated at the mouths of rivers called by the same name. The interior country is but little known, the natives refusing the Europeans leave to build settlements, or even to trade amongst them, except by means of the coast negroes, and even this with the most circumspect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves, the former in the greatest plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each was ever settled. The inhabitants of this district have been more careful to defend themselves against the assaults of the slave ships than most of their countrymen. Their suspicion and jealousy are predominant qualities ; inasmuch, that, on the least noise, they will precipitate themselves heading into the sea, and swim to the canoes ; for many of them have been formerly carried off by European traders. Whatever the Gold Coast produces, is also found here in greater abundance and perfection, and, indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates seem all to be united on the Ivory Coast.

Irea, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a bishop's see, a fort, an ancient castle, and 600 inhabitants. It is seated on the Doria, between 2 hills, 20 miles N Turin, and 32 E by N Sufa, lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Ivry, a town of France, department of Eure, Normandy, on the Eure, 10 miles N by W Dreux, lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ivy Bridge, a village in Devonshire, 11 miles N E Plymouth. It is remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; having, on the N, the rude barren mountains of Dartmoor, and on the S, one of the best cultivated countries in the kingdom; while the river Arme, which runs through the village, forces its way through huge masses of granite, with great noise and impetuosity, and, when swelled with heavy rains, exhibits a very romantic appearance. A little above the bridge, is a considerable paper manufacture.

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J AALONS, a town of France, department of the Marne: 3 leagues W Chaalons.

Jab, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Wooly.

Jabaz, a town of Natolia: 20 miles N W Angura.

Jablunkau, a town of Silesia, on the river Elfa, with a fort not far from it, called Jablunka Fort, to guard the pass into Hungary: 11 miles S S E Teschen.

Jabs, or *Yabbab*, a district of the Gold Coast, situated to the E of Anta: the chief is so poor that no one will trust him; yet the soil is rich and fertile: the gold found here is adulterated.

Jacatra, a country of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, and was formerly called Jacatra.

Jacca, a city of Aragon, at the foot of the Pyrennees, on the river Aragon, with a citadel, the see of a bishop. The town is very ancient, and preserves its original name. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and at present is so of a district, which includes near 200 towns and villages: 45 miles N Saragossa, lat. 42 29 N.

Jad'da, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates: 124 miles W Bagdad, lat. 33 42 N.

Jaen, a province of Spain, S la Mancha, almost wholly surrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and silver.

Jaen, a city of Spain and capital of the above province, situated on a branch of the Guadalquivir. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some ramparts, towers, and a castle. It is tolerably large, and contains some beautiful churches and convents, and is well supplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which, in particular, issues out of a rock in a stream, sufficient to form a brook. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of silk, and the most excellent fruit: 36 miles N Grenada, lat. 37 53 N.

Jafa, a country of Arabia, north of Aden, and west of Hadramaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee. Jafa was formerly under the dominion of the imam; but about the year 1700, the inhabitants revolted, and made themselves independent. They are governed at present, by 3 sovereign princes, who have conquered also a part of the province of Hadramaut.

Jassa, a town in Palestine, near the Mediterranean, formerly a celebrated city, and called *Jespa*, frequently mentioned in the scriptures, being the port where Jonah embarked on his mission to Nineveh, and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. It is enclosed by a wall, flanked by several strong towers with some cannon. Towards the sea are 2 forts to defend the port and anchorage. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians have each of them small houses for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The money paid by the pilgrims for permission to visit the Holy Land is part of it sent to Mecca, and part to the kisser-aga of Constantinople, but the customs belong to the pacha of Gaza, in whose jurisdiction it is situated. Jassa was laid waste in the crusades, and afterwards destroyed by an earthquake. But it is somewhat recovered; the part near the sea is covered with handsome houses of stone. The town carries on considerable trade in soap, and rice. The water is excellent. The harbour is shallow. In profane history, it is said to be the place from whence Perseus delivered Andromeda: 7 leagues N W Gaza, and 11 W Jerusalem, lon. 53 E, lat. 31 45 N. [Bowen, Bonaparte.]

Jassnapatam, a town of the island of Ceylon, on a peninsula, and surrounded with

with high walls, flanked with 4 bastions, 2 fort, and other outworks. It was anciently the capital of an independent kingdom, which was divided into 4 provinces: the soil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is so populous, that they reckon 160 towns in a district of 12 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. The first European settlement was made by the Portuguese, who were driven out by the Dutch, lon. 80 12 E, lat. 9 45 N.

Jagannathpurum, or *Cuckanara*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry, celebrated for a grand Pagoda, one of the principal objects of Hindoo veneration, and forming an excellent sea mark for vessels sailing in the Bay of Bengal: it is situated a few miles to the E of Chilka lake: 27 miles E Rajamundry.

Jagerndorf, a principality of Silesia: it was originally a part of the country of Troppau. *Jagerndorf*, capital of the above principality, is situated on the Oppa, containing 2 churches and a convent: 12 miles N W Troppau.

Jago, a town of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the river Formosa: 70 miles from the sea.

Jago, St. the largest and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands. It lies 13 miles W the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoanuts, guavas, tar, apples and sugar canes. It has also some cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, lat. 15 N. [Kolbern, Roberts.]

Jagra, a kingdom of Africa, on the S of the Gambia, 50 miles from the sea. The inhabitants are a merry people, civil to strangers. When a child is born they plunge him 3 or 4 times in cold water. They do not appear originally to have had flat noses, but broad nostrils being considered as extremely beautiful, the mothers, when they wash their children's faces, press down the nose. Is it not possible, that as nature, insulted and crushed by polygamy, finally produces more females than males, that this habitual distortion of features may finally become natural and permanent? At the entrance of every village hangs a frightful image, called Mumbo Jumbo; by whom the

people swear, and the oath is irrevocable. His dress is a long, loose garment, in which a person in the dark may easily conceal himself. He is the sovereign arbiter in domestic quarrels. When complaint is made, this terrible peace maker, in the dark evening, begins his march into town, making dismal screams as he advances. Jarring families tremble. It is unknown who are the objects to be summoned. He calls for the accused. He hears the charge; he judges, he severely punishes the guilty. The poor wives are commonly the victims. His whole business, like inasory, is a profound mystery; it would be death for those initiated to reveal it to a woman. The country is rich in rice, cotton and corn.

[Moor, Park.]

Jaka, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles from the sea, with a capital of the same name, on the S side of the Senegal.

Jaka, a town and district of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Jakin, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adra, on the Slave Coast, where the English and Dutch had factories, till they were driven away by the king of Dahomy.

Jali, a town of the island of Bornco: 70 miles N Negara.

Jallonkas, a people of Africa, bordering on the Senegal. They are governed by a number of petty chiefs, independent of each other. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Jaloffi, an active, warlike people of Africa, inhabiting between the Senegal, and the Mandingo States, on the Gambia. They differ from the Mandingoes in language, complexion, and features. Their noses are not so flat, nor their lips so protuberant, as the Africans generally are. Their skin is the deepest black, yet they are considered as the most handsome negroes on this part of the continent. Divided into several clans, they are frequently at war with each other, or their neighbours. Their language is copious, and expressive. Their manners, their form of government, and superstitious resemble the Mandingoes. [Park.]

Jamama, or *Imam*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moseilama; situate on a river, which runs into the Persian Gulf: 330 miles S S W Bassora, and 420 E N E Mecca, lon. 47 14 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Jambi, the capital of a kingdom, of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, much frequented

frequented by the English and Dutch, on account of its excellent pepper. It is situated on a large river, navigable for boats : the town is large, but the air unwholesome, lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 14 S.

Jambo, or *Janbo*, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, on the coast of the Red Sea, with a good harbour: 72 miles S W Medina, lat. 24 5 N.

Jamdro, or *Polia*, a lake of Asia, in Thibet. It is of so great extent, that, according to the report of the natives, it requires 18 days to walk round it. In the Lama's map, however, the circumference is only 150 British miles. In the middle of it, there is, according to Giorgi, a continued range of hillocks and islands; or, according to the Lama's map, one large island, encircled by a lake from 3 to 8 miles wide. On the western shore of this island or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamifsa Tarcepamo*, or *The Great Regenerate*; in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama: 24 miles S Lassa.

James Island, an island of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, where the English have a fort and factory.

James town, a town of Ireland, county of Leitrim, on the river Shannon: 3 miles S Carrick.

Jamtland, a province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form. The western part of this province is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, which lie on the frontiers of Norway; and between these are deep vallies and rapid torrents. However, in some spots among the mountains, which are frequently covered with snow, one meets with fine verdure, and plenty of nutritive pastures. In these parts the inhabitants house their cattle even in summer time: and thus never fail of breeding fine cows, whose milk yields excellent butter, and yet they purchase beef and tallow from Norway. The eastern part of Jamtland is a champaign country, watered with several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. Corn, barley, rye, oats, and turnips, are among the principal productions. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron ore, resembling small stones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are also alum quarries, fine rock crystals, lead ore, 2 new-built copper works, and a place where saltpetre is refined. There are only 6

places where divine service is performed every Sunday; in some churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others only every 3d Sunday; in all the rest, the congregations assemble but 3 or 4 times in a year. There is not so much as one town in Jamtland, and only 11 parishes, in which 46 churches are erected. In all these parishes there are but 717 chimnies. The inhabitants, for the most part, subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians, whom they supply with salt pans, steel, and iron ware, and a kind of leather, dressed in a particular manner, so as entirely to keep out the water; of which they make shoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof against wet. Every peasant is obliged to contribute towards the subsistence of the soldiery; so that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expense of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horse, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

Janna, or *Jannina*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. It is a considerable town, and the see of a Greek bishop; situated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus. The province, by the Turks, is called *Janna*, from this town: 40 miles W Latisla, and 340 E Constantinople.

Janna, see *Thessaly*.

Japan, a large and powerful empire of Asia, called by the natives *Nippon*, and *Hippon*, from the largest island of which it is composed; situated on the eastern verge of Asia, consisting of three large, and a number of smaller islands. It lies about 160 leagues eastward of the coast of China and Corea. The author of the Church History of Japan, published in English, in the year 1700, computes all those islands together to contain about 600 leagues in compass, or 200 leagues in length, and so proportionable in breadth, exclusive of their various windings, and of sundry remote islands which are subject to that empire. All the coasts of this empire are surrounded with craggy, high, and inaccessible mountains, and shallow boisterous seas, and their creeks and bays are for the most part choked up with rocks, shelves, sands, and whirlpools; so that Providence seems to have excluded it from all communication with the rest of the world. The country is no less pleasant and inviting within, than its avenues are discouraging and frightful.

frightful. Its situation is such, that it would be many degrees hotter than England, were not the air refreshed by the winds which continually blow from the sea, and to which those islanders are much exposed by the height of their situation. This situation makes their winters excessively cold. The snow falls in great quantities, and is generally followed by a hard frost. The months of June and July, are called *water-months*, on account of the rains. The country is exposed to dreadful thunder, lightnings, storms, and hurricanes. The country is mountainous, and the ancients describe it as very barren; the industry of the inhabitants, however, have made it sufficiently fertile to supply their own wants, and even to furnish other countries with the finest and whitest of rice and corn, which are exported by the natives and Dutch in vast quantities. They have 5 different grains, *rice*, of the finest of which they make bread; *barley*; *wheat*, of which they chiefly make cakes for their table; *dried beans*, which they grind into meal, and boil for eating; and another sort of bean, which they boil in the same manner, or make into sweet cakes, by mixing some sugar with them. Besides the 5 sorts of grain above-mentioned, they have the Indian wheat, the millet, and several others in great abundance. Their large woods and forests, and the long ridges of mountains with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, hogs, and other useful animals. The country abounds with rivers, lakes, and springs of various kinds, so that they have plenty of sweet, as well as medicinal waters, and of fish. Japan breeds a great number of horses: though not so large as those of Europe, they are yet very beautiful, and highly valued. The forests abound with all sorts of wild beasts, of the furs of which they make considerable traffic, as well as of elephants' teeth. This noble animal is not only found in great plenty in their woods, but is likewise bred up tame in their towns and cities. But the great riches of this empire consist in the variety and fineness of their metals and minerals. Their volcanoes, and numberless hot springs, sufficiently show what prodigious quantities of sulphur lie concealed in the bowels of the earth; to say nothing of the immense loads of it which are almost every where dug up for use and exportation. Mines of gold, as well as gold-

en sand, are to be found in many of their provinces, particularly in the great island of Nippon; but the emperor lays an absolute claim to these, as well as other metals, none of which can be opened without his permission. Of gold and silver extracted from mines, he reserves 2 thirds for himself, and the rest he allows to the lord or prince in whose territory they are found. Silver mines are not so numerous; but some of them are very rich; but the most plentiful of all metals is their copper, of which they have great variety; some kinds exquisitely fine, and others very coarse and cheap. From some of it the refiners extract a considerable quantity of gold. All that is designed for exportation is cast into cylinders, about 11 or 12 inches long, and 1 inch thick: these they put into boxes, which hold 125 pounds weight, and are sold to the Dutch, who make a considerable traffic of it. Some tin they have, so very fine and white, that it looks almost like silver, and sells at a high price. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metal, which is refined and cast into bars; but their greatest art is in tempering their steel, of which they make the finest and keenest scimitars, cutlasses and other weapons, which carry an edge beyond those of any other nation in the world; but most of those are forbidden to be exported, under the severest penalties. The Japanese are so used to earthquakes, that they are scarcely alarmed at any, unless they chance to be very terrible indeed, and bury whole towns under their ruins. The religion of the Japanese is allowed by all writers to have been gross heathenism and idolatry from time immemorial. They do not seem to have even a tolerable notion of a Supreme Being; but believe the world to have existed from eternity, and that the gods they worship were men, or beings that lived on earth several thousand years, and were afterwards, for their virtue, raised to that height of power and dignity they have ever since enjoyed. All agree in observing the 5 following maxims, or precepts: not to kill, or to eat any thing that is killed; not to steal; not to defile another man's bed; not to lye; nor to drink wine. It was not long after the first discovery of this country by the Portuguese, that is, about the year 1552, that some Jesuits, sent thither from Macao, by Francis Xavier, found means to be introduced into that empire, and to recommend

commend themselves to the learned men, by their skill in the mathematics and other sciences, as well as by the many curious instruments of astronomy, navigation, and other European rarities which they produced. Their success was so great, that in a little time not only vast multitudes of people of all ranks were converted, that several of their petty kings, or maritime princes, not only encouraged the propagation of it, but some of them made open profession of Christianity. They went on with this wonderful success above 60 years, that is, till about the year 1616, during which time all their letters from thence were fraught with accounts of the conversions they made, and the great confidence they had of seeing idolatry quickly banished out of the whole empire; when all this promising sunshine was at once turned into a dismal gloom; the missionaries were suspected and accused of the most treasonable designs, and, under pretence of converting the empire, of plotting to dethrone the emperor, and bringing his dominions under the government of the Spanish monarchs. This charge was believed by the jealous emperor and all the grandees of Japan; and turned their kindness into such a detestation against those missionaries and their religion, as produced a most dreadful persecution, in the year 1622, not only against them, but against as many of their proselytes as refused to renounce it, who were all put to the most excruciating deaths. Ever since that epoch, Christianity has been entirely extirpated out of the whole empire, and held in the greatest abhorrence; nor is any person or people suffered to live there, who is suspected to profess it; nor any stranger to come amongst them that does not publicly renounce it, under the severest penalties. The government of Japan is, and has been for many centuries, altogether monarchical and despotic. As to the people, they are doubly slaves, first to their own princes, and next to their emperors, who have power of life and death over them all. Anciently, the emperors were likewise sovereign pontiffs, under the title of *dairos*; at which time, their persons and dignity were held so sacred, that not only every rebellion against them, but even every contravention to their decrees, whether in civil or religious matters, was detected as a crime against heaven itself. They were, in some measure, worshipped by all their subjects, and as-

sumed such state as if they had been partakers of a divine nature. They never set their feet upon the ground, nor suffered the sun to shine or wind to blow upon them. They never wore their clothes above one day, and never ate twice out of the same dishes. In a word, all their furniture, vessels, and utensils belonging to bed or board, were renewed every day. They never cut their hair or beard, nor paired their nails. They kept themselves as much as possible from being publicly seen, and were chiefly waited on by 12 wives, whom they married with great solemnity. The titles they assumed, and by which they were addressed, came little short of blasphemy, and the manner of approaching them favoured strongly of idolatry. Whoever appeared in their presence, were obliged to prostrate themselves flat upon the ground, and in that humble situation present their petition, answer their questions, and receive their commands. The army consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, including his garrisons, all well disciplined, and, in general, stout men. Their arms are muskets, bows and arrows, the cimeter, and dagger, are all of the best metal. The Japanese are generally very acute, and of a quick apprehension, good understanding, modest, patient, and courteous, and excelling all the Orientals in docility. They are so just in their dealings, that one may absolutely depend on their word: and, contrary to the Chinese, disdain to take advantage of those they deal with. They are commonly very ingenious at handicraft trades, and excel even the Chinese in several of their manufactures, particularly in the beauty, goodness, and variety of silks, cotton, and other stuffs, and in their japan and porcelain works; on which account they are esteemed all over the East, as well as in Europe. Their japan bears a much finer gloss, is much harder and more lasting, and more beautiful than that of China; and their porcelain is better burnt, and more finely wrought and painted: so that both articles bear a much higher price, and they would have a much greater demand for all their merchandise, notwithstanding their high price, if the emperors did not restrain their subjects so much from trading into foreign countries, or would give greater encouragement to strangers to trade amongst them; but their natural jealousy of all foreigners, and especially of Europeans, since the sad catastrophe of the Christians, has occasioned

soned severe laws and penalties to be enacted against many branches of their ancient commerce. They are allowed to trade with none but the Chinese, Coreans, the country of Jedso, and with the Dutch. The commodities exported from thence are rice, silk and cotton wrought, fine porcelain and japan work; gold and silver, though not in such quantities as formerly; copper wrought and in bars; iron, steel, and other base and artificial metals; variety of rich furs, mostly brought from the land of Jedso; tea of all sorts, and much finer and better cured than that of China; a great variety likewise of medicinal herbs, roots, woods, and gums, well preserved; to these we may add, diamonds and other precious stones, pearls of exquisite beauty, coral, great quantities and variety of fine sea shells, and ambergrise. In exchange for these commodities, the Hollanders bring them glasses of all sorts; raw and wrought silks, raw hides, hempen and wollen cloths, quicksilver, borax, antimony, spices of all kinds, of which they make immense gain, not only in Japan, but in all other parts of India. They likewise import thither some sorts of sugar, musk, camphor, siampan, brasil and other woods, china, elephants' teeth, and a great number of small wares which come from China, Thibet, and Siam; china, ginseng, and other medicinal roots, from Tartary. All these commodities are imported or exported custom free. The Dutch are strictly watched, and kept under severe restraint, from the time of their arrival to that of their sailing away. The names of the 3 principal islands are *Nippon*, or *Hippon*, situated in lon. 132 30 to 147 30 E, lat. 32 10 to 41 N; *Ximo*, the second in dignity and extent, lon. 131 to 135 20 E, lat. 31 45 to 34 55 N. The third is *Xikoko*, situated in lon. 134 24 to 136 40 E, lat. 33 20 to 35 6 N.

Japara, a seaport town of the island of Java, situated on a peninsula on the N coast: the harbour is formed by a river of the same name, and is capable of receiving a great number of ships. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and detest the Dutch: 200 miles E Batavia.

Jargeau, a town of France, department of the Loiret, containing about 1300 inhabitants: 3 miles S E Orleans.

Jarnac, a town of France, department of the Charente, with about 1400 inhabitants: 2 leagues E Cognac.

Jarnus, a town of Egypt: 13 miles N Abu Girge.

Jarghau, a town of Russia and capital of a government to which it gives name; celebrated for its manufacture of leather, called *Russian Leather*: 144 miles N N E Moscow, and 340 E S E Petersburg, lat. 57 35 N.

Jarghau, a town of Poland. It has since the year 1773, belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia: 44 miles W N W Lemberg.

Jarra, a large town in the kingdom of Ludamar in Africa. The houses are built of clay and stone intermixed.

[Park.]

Jassi, the capital town of Moldavia; supposed to have been a garrison in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel and some fortifications. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and it is the see of an archbishop. In the year 1788, it was taken by the Russians, and restored in 1790: 200 miles E Otchakov, and 370 N Constantinople, lat. 47 10 N.

Java, a large island in the Eastern Indian Sea, separated from Sumatra by a narrow sea, called *the Straits of Sunda*, 680 miles in length from E to W, and from 60 to 80 in breadth from N to S. The center of the island is mountainous, but on the coast low and marshy, which renders the air exceedingly unhealthy, especially to new comers. No Europeans have formed any establishments here except the Dutch, who have several on the coasts, the principal of which are Batavia and Bantam. The rest of the island is divided into several kingdoms, or states, which are greatly influenced by the European settlements. Little of the internal country is known. The productions are various, and valuable for commerce. Pepper grows in such quantities, that it is said the kingdom of Bantam alone can annually furnish 10,000 tons. Here are mines of gold, silver, and precious stones. Among quadrupeds may be reckoned the rhinoceros, elephants, tigers, wild boars, horses, cows, deer, apes, buffaloes, sheep, civet cats, &c. with several animals unknown in Europe; among the birds are pigeons, beautiful parroquets, peafowls of an extraordinary size, Bantam fowls, &c. In the vegetable world are a great number of flowering trees and shrubs, remarkable for the elegance and perfumery of their flowers, fruit-trees, and timber trees, whose wood is useful for building and cabinet work: cassia, or wild cinnamon, myrobolans, galangal, red sanders wood

wood, gum benzoin, tamarinds, coconuts, coffee and rice are among the productions of Java. The natives are, by themselves, said to be descended from the Chinese; but of this there can be no certainty. They are of a dark complexion, with flat faces, thin short black hair, large eyebrows and cheeks. The men are stout made, and are clothed with calico, wrapped round them 2 or 3 times, as likewise are the women from the knees to the armpits. Those who are rich have ornaments of gold, &c. Near the coast they are Mahometan, in the interior parts, Pagans, lon. 104 to 114 15 E, lat. 5 45 to 7 50 S.

Java-laud, the western point of the island of Java, lon. 104 15 E, lat. 6 18 S.

Jauer, a principality of Silesia, E Bohemia. The whole principality is mountainous. Its mountains are covered with wood. It yields likewise pit coal and mill stones. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper, which are actually worked. In this principality too is a mineral spring, with some warm baths, which are much frequented. Exclusive of 12 towns, in this principality are some villages. Some of these villages contain 200 families and upwards, and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly weavers, whose goods are bought up for exportation. The earthenware is much esteemed. The principal town is Jauer: 12 miles N Fryeburg, lat. 50 66 N.

Jean de Barre, an island in the kingdom of Senegal, about 5 leagues in circumference.

Jedburgh, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, on the river Jed, containing near 2000 inhabitants, and about 800 in the environs belonging to the parish: 25 miles S W Berwick, 34 S E Edinburgh, lat. 55 30 N.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, or *Teddo*, a seaport of Japan, and second capital of the empire: it is represented as well fortified, 9 miles long, 6 broad, containing 1,000,000 inhabitants, 3 towers, 9 stories high, are covered with plates of gold, the king's hall of audience is supported by pillars of gold. The city abounds in palaces, temples, and other public buildings, lat. 35 32 N.

Jebol, a city of Tartary. Here the emperor of China resides a part of the time. It is large and populous, but irregularly built. The houses are low, and chiefly of wood; in the neighbourhood of the imperial palace the streets are paved. There being little commerce, the

principal support of the place is the expenses of the court. [M'Cartney]

Jamarrou, a kingdom of Africa, on the S side of the Gambia, about 40 leagues from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

Jemna, a branch of the Nile, which rises in the kingdom of Spoa. [Bruce.]

Jemme, a town of Tunis, in which are found some broken statues of marble and other antiquities, particularly of an amphitheatre: it was anciently called *Tifdra*, or *Tifdraus*, and the emperor Gordianus was crowned at this town: 90 miles S Tunis.

Jemminghen, or *Jungum*, a town of Westphalia in E Friesland: 8 miles S E Emden.

Jena, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Saale, in a pleasant valley, among rising hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It is surrounded with walls, ditches, and towers; there is an university, first founded in the year 1548, and consecrated in the year 1558: 10 miles E Weimar, lat. 50 51 N.

Jeni-basur, or *Novi-basur*, a town of Bulgaria, on a branch of the river Ibar, containing about 300 houses, inhabited by Christians and Turks, anciently the capital of the Rascians: 175 miles W Nicopolis, and 83 N E Ragusa.

Jeniza, a town of Macedonia, on a lake which communicates with the Gulf of Saloniki, by means of a canal about 12 miles long. It is little better than a heap of ruins: 24 miles W N W Saloniki, and 20 E Edessa.

Jenne, a town upon a small island in the Niger. It contains a greater number of inhabitants than Sego, or any town in Bambarra. [Park.]

Jeraudo, a town of Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, cisterns, &c. 26 miles S Tunis.

Jeri-bo, the name of a circle or division of the duchy of Magdeburg, situated on the E side of the Elbe, which includes the towns of Jericho, Burg, Sandau, and a few villages.

Jericho, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine; formerly celebrated for the number of palm trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*: many palms are yet growing there, though the town is now only a square tower, surrounded with huts, or tents, of the Arabians: about 5 miles from the river Jordan, and 18 N E Jerusalem, lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

Jerim, a town of Yemen, the seat of a dola,

dola, containing about 2000 houses : 80 miles N E Mocha, lon. 44 22 E, lat. 14 17 N.

Jerredore, a large town of Turkey in Asia. It stands in an elevated situation. The houses are built of large, round logs ; the crevices are filled with clay. Here is a leather, and several copper, manufactories. [Jackson.]

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, about 4 leagues from the French coast, 12 miles long, and about 6 broad. It is divided into 12 parishes, but contains only 8 churches. The air is healthy, and the soil fertile ; though the cultivation of apple trees for cider has occasioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. It has been computed, that 24,000 hogshheads have been made here in 1 year, part of it, probably, mixed with wine for the English market. The coasts abound with excellent fish. The number of inhabitants is computed at rather less than 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms, and are formed into 2 regiments. Though subjects of England, they are governed by Norman laws, and their language is French. The civil government is entrusted to a bailiff and 12 jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. The island is surrounded with rocks, which render navigation dangerous in stormy weather, but round are good roads at divers places, with anchorage all along the N side in 10 and 11 fathoms water. Round towers, with embrasures on the top for small cannon, and loop-holes on their sides for small arms, have been built on this island at all the accessible places on the coast, since the year 1781, at which time it was surprised by a body of French, under the baron de Ruillecourt, who paid dear for their rashness, being every one killed, wounded, or made prisoners, though with the loss of some lives, particularly of major Pierfon. The entrance to these towers is by a door, so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and is to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are safely within the buildings. In many places are pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses near them for powder and ball. The poor people, from the scarcity of fuel, principally burn seaweed, called *vraic*. Druidical altars remain here on which human victims were offered. They are huge flat stones, supported by stones 4 or 5 feet high. The principal places are St. Helier and St. Aubin, lon. 2 11 W, lat 49 7 N. [Bowen]

Jerusalem, a celebrated city of Asia and capital of Palestine, supposed to have been founded by Melchisedeck, and then called *Salem* and *Solyma*. Its first buildings were erected on the lowest part of Mount Sion, that is to say, Mount Acra ; the northern mountain, and this part, was, therefore, called the Lower City. The Jebusites, a people of the land of Canaan, made themselves masters of it ; and it was still subject to them at the time the Hebrews were under the protection of Moses. These people afterwards built on the highest part of Mount Sion, that division distinguished by the name of the Upper City, and which, by its inhabitants, was called *Jebus*. They built there, likewise, a fortress, to defend themselves against the attacks of the Hebrews. When the Hebrews entered the Land of Promise, under the conduct of Joshua, in the year 2584, in the division of it, Jerusalem fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. After the death of Joshua, which happened in the year 2601, the lower city was taken and burnt by the tribe of Judah ; but not being able to make themselves masters of the upper city, to which the Jebusites had retired for shelter, the latter recovered the lower city, and restored it to its former condition. It appears, that the city of Jerusalem belonged sometimes to the tribe of Benjamin, and sometimes to the tribe of Judah ; but according to the distribution of the land of promise, made by Joshua, it certainly, as before mentioned, fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. The glory of entirely subjecting the Jebusites, however, was reserved for David, who, in the year 2988, expelled these people, seized their fortress and city, and called the latter after his own name, *The City of David*. The city then occupied 2 mountains, that is to say, Mount Sion, which formed the upper city, and Acra, which formed the lower city. In the year 3911, Simon Maccabeus fortified Jerusalem, by erecting strong and high towers on the walls. The fort at this time was in the hands of the Syro-Macedonians ; but Simon took and destroyed it, that it might never again fall into the possession of the enemy. This citadel had kept Jerusalem 26 years dependant on the king of Syria. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Maccabeus, entered upon the governorship and high-priesthood, after the death of his father, in 3919 ; and the same year Antiochus Sidetes, incensed at the losses which

he had suffered by Simon Maccabeus, declared war against Hyrcanus, and besieged Jerusalem, destroyed the walls of the city, and then retired, with all his forces. During the reign of Herod the Great, otherwise called the Ascalonite, Jerusalem received many additions and embellishments. In the year 4030, he constructed a superb royal palace, a theatre, and an amphitheatre, to celebrate various kinds of games in honor of Augustus. Herod likewise conceived a design of rebuilding the temple, or rather of enlarging that which had been erected after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and accordingly began his work, in the 18th year of his reign, and completed it in 8 years. Under the emperor Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being president of Judea for the Romans, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, at the age of 33, was condemned to death, on the false accusation of the Jews, and crucified on Mount Calvary, which was then without the walls of the city. In the year 66 of the Christian era, and the 12th of the reign of Nero, Gessius Florus, the procurator of Judea, had by his injustice and extortion reduced that rich country to a miserable condition; and adding cruelty to rapine, was the principal cause of the Hebrews attempting to throw off the Roman yoke. Being declared rebels, they began to commit every kind of iniquity. The Romans employed the severest punishments to reduce these people to obedience, but still without effect. Having attacked Cestius Gallus, the governor of Syria, they obliged him to retire; and this success inspired them with fresh hopes and courage. The flames of war being thus kindled in Judea, Nero entrusted the management of it to his general, Vespasian, who, accompanied by his son Titus, and a powerful army, arrived in Syria in the year 67 of the Christian era. Vespasian soon after being chosen emperor, sent orders to his son Titus to continue the war against the Hebrews, and set out for Rome, where he arrived amidst the acclamations of the populace, in the year 70 of the Christian era. Jerusalem at this time was torn by different contending factions, and a prey to all the miseries of a civil war within its own walls. Nothing was seen throughout the whole city but slaughter, tumult, and murder; while patriotism was made a pretence for committing every species of atrocity. In this miserable state was the

city of Jerusalem and all Judea, when on the 14th of April, in the year 70, Titus undertook the siege of the former, having encamped at the distance of 7 stadia, or a mile, from it. On the 4th of May, Titus made himself master of the first wall of Jerusalem, and caused a great part of it towards the N to be demolished. Notwithstanding this success, he offered very favourable terms to the besieged, if they would submit, but his offer was rejected. Five days after, he took the second wall, from which he was however repulsed; but in 4 days more he again got into his possession, and demolished what remained of it in the northern quarter. Having failed in his attempt to batter down the third wall, Titus made new proposals to the Hebrews, through the medium of Flavius Josephus, who had been taken prisoner, and, after receiving his liberty, had attached himself to the Romans, and was with Titus in his encampment. The greater part of the people were inclined to accept the easy conditions proposed them by Josephus, in the name of the emperor, but being opposed by some zealots, Josephus was treated with every mark of indignity and reproach. After this behaviour, there remained no more mercy for the Hebrews. Titus caused the hands of those who had voluntarily sought shelter in the Roman camp to be cut off, and sent them back to the city, and others were crucified in the sight of their countrymen. Famine, in the mean time, began to make dreadful havoc among the people. The effects of hunger were so great, that a noble lady, called Mary, devoured the flesh of her own son; this action appeared so unnatural to Titus, that he swore that he would bury the remembrance of it under the ruins of Jerusalem. In order to hasten the capture of the city, he caused all the trees which were within the distance of some miles from Jerusalem to be cut down, and employed them in his machines and military works. Having made every necessary disposition for continuing his operations with vigour, he applied his battering rams to the third wall, that is to say, the wall enclosing the fortress, and made himself master of the tower called Antonia. The Romans being desirous of getting possession of the Temple, without destroying it, were obliged to sustain a fierce conflict in it: but a soldier, instigated by some unknown motive, threw a burning torch into the northern part of it

it, where there was a great quantity of combustible materials, by which means it was set on fire. This magnificent building, therefore, was reduced to ashes, and the Hebrews, with great grief and sorrow, saw a monument destroyed which was the principal object that had animated their hopes, and awakened their courage. In short, on the 2d of September, in the year 71 of the Christian era, and the 2d of the reign of Vespasian, the city of Jerusalem fell entirely into the hands of Titus. It was then given up to be plundered by the soldiers, and most of its inhabitants were put to the sword. According to the order of Titus, the city was destroyed to its foundations; and even the ruins of the temple were demolished. Josephus says, that the number of prisoners taken during the whole time of the war was 97,000; and that the number killed in the city during the same period amounted to 1,100,000; but Tacitus, who lived in the first century, in the time of Vespasian and Titus, heard it reported, that the number of the besieged, including those of every age and sex, was only 600,000. Notwithstanding the destruction of their country, a good many Jews remained in it, and even in Jerusalem, or rather in new buildings which they erected amidst the ruins of the city; but they now paid tribute to the Romans, and were entirely subject to their laws. In the year 118, they attempted to rebel, but were soon overcome by Tinius Rufus, the Roman president in Palestine. On account of the turbulent disposition of these people, Adrian, it appears, highly incensed at their conduct, resolved the same year to level the city of Jerusalem with the ground; that is to say, those new buildings erected by the Hebrews, to destroy 3 towers left by Titus for the convenience of the Roman garrison; and to sow salt in the ground on which the place had stood. Whatever may have been the cause that induced Adrian to make this devastation, and to show so much resentment against the remains of a wretched nation, he fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, who foretold that neither in the city nor the temple should one stone be left upon another. This, therefore, may be called the final destruction of Jerusalem, which took place 47 years after that of Titus. In the year 624, the Persians came before Jerusalem, which having fallen into their hands, was sacked and plundered. Ninety thousand Christ-

ians, of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, were made slaves in this war, and sold by the Persians to the Jews: who, contrary to the laws of humanity, butchered them in a cruel manner. In the year 628, Jerusalem was restored to the emperor Heraclius, who banished all the Jews, and interdicted them from approaching within 3 miles of it. In the year 636, Jerusalem was taken by the caliph Omar; when the provinces of Syria and Palestine fell entirely into the hands of the Saracens; the city of Jerusalem was for several centuries governed by the caliphs. The government now became entirely Mahometan; and Mahometanism was the prevailing religion of the country. The Turks, after they had made themselves masters of Damascus, and subdued the whole country around, carried their arms against Jerusalem, which they likewise took, in the year 1076 of the Christian era, and of the Hegira 469. At the time when Jerusalem was under the dominion of the Turks, the Christians who resided in it were exposed to so great afflictions, that their situation was worse than when subject to the government of the Saracens. Many of the Western Christians, however, still continued to visit the holy places; but for this indulgence they were obliged to pay a very heavy tax. In the year 1093, among the many pilgrims who resorted to Jerusalem, there was a French monk, of the city of Amiens, in Picardy, named Peter, who has since been distinguished by the name of Peter the Hermit. Peter departed from Syria in the year 1095, in a merchant vessel, bound for Bari, in Apulia; and on landing there immediately went to pope Urban II, to whom he delivered letters from the patriarch and Christians of Jerusalem, requesting his assistance and support. At the same time he laid before him, in the most pathetic terms, the unhappy situation of those people; and informed him in what manner they were insulted and oppressed by the Mahometans. These letters, and the representations of Peter the Hermit, made such an impression on the pontiff's heart, that he resolved from that moment to do every thing in his power to recover the Holy Land. Peter then went to various courts, and applied to different princes, with a view of engaging them in the same design; and in every place in which he passed he preached up the crusades. The city was taken the 15th of July, 1099, the

the 3d year after the Christians had set out from Europe to recover Palestine. Eight days after the city was taken, all the Christian princes, generals, and commanders assembled and elected, for king of Jerusalem, Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorrain, who by his piety, prudence, and valour, was judged most worthy of that dignity. From the time that the city of Jerusalem remained under the power of the Western Christians, that is to say, from the 15th of July, 1099, to the end of the year 1162, Jerusalem was governed by 5 Latin kings, and the church by 8 patriarchs. On the death of the last king, Baldwin III, the affairs of the Western Christians in Syria and Palestine began greatly to decline. The kingdom of Jerusalem, considered in its whole extent, was already divided into 4 parts; that is to say, that which was properly called the kingdom of Jerusalem, the country of Edessa, the principality of Antioch, and the country of Tripoli. Jerusalem, in its modern state, called by the Turks *Cudsembariz*, and *Cudsherif*, is reduced by their oppressive tyranny, into the condition of a poor, thinly inhabited town, of about 3 miles at most in circumference; it is situated on a rocky mountain, with very steep ascents on all sides except to the N; the vallies at the bottom are deep, and at some distance environed with hills. The soil is for the most part stony, yet affords corn, wine, and olives, where cultivated; but scarce any thing except grass, heath, and other spontaneous herbs and shrubs, which are left to run up to seed, grow at a distance from the city. The houses are built of flint stones, one story high. The top is flat, and plastered, having battlements a yard high. In the day time they hide from the sun under the roof; in the night they walk, eat, and sleep on it. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 12 or 14,000. Some streets seem to be ruins, rather than dwelling houses. Within the walls large places lie desolate, covered with stones, and rubbish. Their gardens are ill managed, being surrounded with low walls of mud; they are constantly washing down, and requiring new repairs. The citizens are taylors, cooks, smiths, or shoemakers; a poor, wicked race, the scum of different nations, principally Arabs. Still the decayed town of Jerusalem will always be interesting to the believer in revelation. Here his fond, delighted imagination fixes, not only on

account of the splendored scenes recorded in the old Testament; not only because here the Son of God accomplished the work of human redemption; not only because here the spark kindled, which, like the sun, shall enlighten all nations; but here a constellation of prophecies are fulfilled. One or two we mention. Contemplating the city, its holy temple, and majestic palaces, Jesus Christ prophesied that in that generation devastation should enter; that the time should come that one stone should not be left upon another. All this came to pass as has been related. Jesus Christ also prophesied that "Jerusalem should be trodden down of the *Gentiles*;" That *Gentiles* should possess the place, not Jews. This we have seen has been literally accomplished. Adrain banished all the Jews; the place was settled by Romans, and other foreigners. Understanding the prophecy, and determining to crush the son of God, Julian exerted all his influence, and power to falsify the prediction. For this purpose, about the year 363, he wrote kindly to the Jews; invited them to their holy city, promised to rebuild their temple in magnificence: to make Jerusalem his royal residence, to join with them in worshipping the great God of the universe. He appropriated immense sums of money for the building: he actually commenced the work which he intended should give the lie to Christ, destroy the confidence of his friends, and cover his enemies with glory. As the workmen commenced their task, and had laid the foundations of the temple bare, God himself interposed, a sudden storm rose, and a dreadful earthquake tore up, and dispersed the old foundations; the work was suspended. But they resumed the business, when balls of fire burst from the ground, consumed the tools, destroyed a part of the workmen, and forced the rest to lay aside their design. The Jews are still persecuted by Mahometans, as they were banished by Romans. Jerusalem is still trodden down by the *Gentiles*. Is it possible to be an infidel?—lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 15 N. [Newton, and others.]

Jesi, a town of Ancona. The see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. It contains 3 churches and 10 convents: 23 miles N E Loretto.

Jeso, or *Jeslo*, or *Teslo*, a large island in the N Pacific Ocean, governed by a prince, tributary to the emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and sav-

age than the Japanese. They live chiefly on fish and game, lat. 42 N.

Jever, a town of Westphalia, capital of a country called Jeverland, in the N E part of E Friesland, on the W side of the mouth of the Weser, which belongs to the prince of Anhalt Zerbst: 28 miles N E Emden, lat. 53 39 N.

Jerus Rock, a mountain of Abyssinia, in the province of Samen. It is the highest of a large rugged chain of mountains.

[Bruce.]

Jibbel Sabeia, a large island in the Red Sea, to which, in time of war, the Arabs of Ras Heli send their wives and children.

[Bruce.]

Jidda, or *Judda*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the E coast of the Red Sea, in the Sheriffate of Mecca, first surrounded with walls, in the year 1514, by El Guri, sultan of Egypt, to protect it from the Portuguese: the walls are now in a state of decay. It is situated in a barren, unhealthy, sandy district, and is without water. Jidda, has been always a part of the dominions of the Sheriffe of Mecca. The Turkish sultan sends, indeed, a pacha to this city; but he is not absolute sovereign of it. The supreme authority is shared between the Sheriffe and the Turkish governor. The latter is changed every year; and accordingly refuses sometimes to obey the pacha. The revenue arising from the customs is shared between the sultan and the sheriffe; upon which account the kiaja and the visier always attend together when goods are examined. The dues of custom are fixed at 10 per cent. upon the value of the goods, estimated arbitrarily by the custom-house officers; so that they may be considered as equal in reality to 12 or 15 per cent. The English, however, are particularly favoured, even more than the subjects of the sultan: they pay only 8 per cent. and are suffered to discharge this in goods, whereas, all others must produce money. Although the trade of Jidda is so considerable, yet this city is no more than a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez, seldom proceed farther than this port; and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of these, indeed, the English carry 500,000 weight a year to India. Balm of Mecca is also brought hither from the neighbourhood of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports are greater, because both Mecca and Medina are to be

supplied from this Market. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, sugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt, without which this part of Arabia could not possibly be inhabited. All goods from Europe come also by the way of Egypt; and on the other hand, those which are brought hither from India pass generally into Egypt. Here they pretended to show the tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind. Without the gates eastward, a desert plain is filled with huts of Bedoween Arabs. They supply Jidda with milk and butter. It is much frequented by shipping. Provisions are high, and in no town of Mahometans are there so many unmarried women. The city is large, and well peopled. Christians are not allowed to settle here, on account of its vicinity to the holy city, Mecca, of which it is the port: 34 miles distant, 170 S Medina, lat. 21 28 N. [Niebuhr, Bruce, D. Herbelot, Poncet.]

Jidoon, a country or district of Asia, on the E side of the river Sinde, on the borders of Cachimere and Thibet.

Jisraï, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia.

Jillifree, a town on the N bank of the Gambia in the kingdom of Barra. The alkaid or governor of Jillifree collects the exorbitant duties, which the king levies on Europeans. In the execution of this office he is attended with a numerous train. The town is large and inhabited by Portuguese, Mandingoes, and Mahometans: these have a mosque. The English have a factory here. [Park.]

Jimmelab, a town of Africa, anciently Gemella. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c. 9 leagues S S W Constantina.

Jinbala, a small kingdom of Africa. The soil is remarkably fertile; the inhabitants are negroes, some of them very opulent. [Park.]

Jionpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, on the Goomty river. This town was once the seat of an empire. Over the Goomty is a bridge, of 16 arches; an extensive fort, now in ruins, once commanded this bridge, and the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The river sometimes rises over the bridge. In 1774, a British army of 10,000 men, passed it in boats: 30 miles N W Benares, lon. 82 55 E, lat. 25 46 N.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, celebrated for its silver mines, the best in the kingdom, discovered in the year 1516. From the year 1586 to the year 1601, these mines yielded

yielded 305,790 marks of silver: 11 miles N Elmhogen, and 52 S S E Dresden.

Joag, a frontier town of Kajaaga, containing about 2000 inhabitants. The town is surrounded by a wall; each man's possession is also walled in, making so many citadels. To the west of the town is a small river, on the banks of which a great plenty of tobacco and onions is raised. [Park.]

Joul, or *Juals*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Siu, on the sea coast, with a road and good anchorage, where the French have a factory for slaves, skins, ivory, and wax.

Joanna, or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comora islands, which see.

Jour, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, surrounded with palisades, to keep off wild beasts. The king has a house here; the English a factory. It is only a little cluster of huts, pleasantly situated on a fine Savannah, surrounded with woods. There is found here a remarkable bird, as large as a pigeon with 4 wings. The Ostrich here is strong enough to carry a man on his back, 2 miles from Gambia. [Moor.]

Joekrim, a town of France, in the Lower Rhine, on an eminence, near the Rhine: 3 leagues S E Landau.

Johan Georgenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, founded in the year 1654, by the Protestant miners, who were driven out of the little Bohemia mine town of Platten. On the corn which is raised, the inhabitants would hardly be able to subsist, even for a few days; but their cattle are good; the women weave lace, the men are miners. At first, only tin was found; but in 1662, silver was discovered. Copper ore, and cobalt is found. Emery is prepared, and other minerals found, at this place: 7 miles S Schwarzenberg.

Johnny Groat's House, the most northerly dwelling of Scotland, in the county of Caithness: 1 mile W Duncansby Head, the N E point of Great Britain.

Jobar, a town of the peninsula of Malacca, near the S coast, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. In the year 1603, this town was destroyed by the Portuguese, lat. 1 58 N.

Joigny, a town of France, department of the Yonne, surrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne: 14 miles N W Auxerre, lat. 47 59 N.

Joinville, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne: 5 leagues S E St. Dizier, lat. 48 27 N.

Jolul, an island near the W coast of E Greenland, lon. 46 50 W, lat. 60 56 N.

Jona, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi: 35 miles S Delhi.

Joncey, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire, 5 leagues and 3 quarters S W Châlons.

Jontubonda, a place of considerable trade, on the Gambia. [Park.]

Jontkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, near the Wetter Lake, containing 2 faubourgs, 3 churches, an arsenal, and a manufacture of arms, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is the seat of justice for Gothland: 156 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 14 7 E, lat. 57 48 N.

Jonquera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, the foot of the Pyrenées: 20 miles N Gerona.

Jonsac, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, 3 leagues S S E Pons.

Jonsberg, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, near the coast of the Baltic: 22 miles E Nordkioping.

Jenville, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône: two leagues and a half N Jussey.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the country of Agimere: 85 miles W S W Agimere, lon. 73 48 E, lat. 26 7 N.

Jootsima, one of the Japanese isles. It is level, well wooded, and many of their houses are handsomely built, lon. 135 20 E, lat. 37 51 N. [Peyrouse.]

Joppa, see *Jaffa*.

Jordan, a river of Palestine rising from lake Phiala in Anti Libanus. It runs underground 15 miles, then breaks out at Peneum; passes through Samachomite Lake, anciently called Meron, 6 miles long, 4 broad. Two miles after its leaving the lake, is a stone bridge of 3 arches, called "Jacob's Bridge," supposed to have been built before the days of Jacob. After separating Galilee from Tracontis, it passes through the lake Tiberias; thence, after a course of 65 miles, part of the way through a vast and most horrid desert, receiving the Carith, (on the bank of which Elijah was fed by ravens) and many other tributary streams, it empties into the Dead Sea. It is a very rapid river, generally about 4 or 5 rods wide, and 9 feet deep, and except in freshets, runs 2 yards below the brink of its channel. The waters are turbid but very wholesome. [Mariti, Shaw, Maundrell, Topog. Di&c.]

Jorijima,

Jerifima, one of the islands of Japan.

Jesupath, a long narrow valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, supposed by some enthusiasts to be the place where all mankind are to assemble at the day of judgment.

Jesslin, a town of France, department of the Morbihan : 11 leagues E L'Orient.

Jouviller, a town of France, department of the Moselle, 3 leagues W Metz.

Jura, a barren island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circuit : 12 miles S W Andros.

Joux la Ville, a town of France, department of the Yonne : 3 leagues N Avalon.

Joux (Mount), a part of Mount Jura, near the source of the Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland, and France.

Joux, a lake on Mount Jura : 4 miles W Romainmotier.

Joyeuse, a town of France, department of the Ardeche, on the Beaune ; containing about 600 inhabitants : 7 leagues S S W Privas, lat. 44 28 N.

Juanpore, a district of the province of Benares. A race of Hindoos, called Rajekoomars, reside here. It is a custom with this people to destroy their female infants, to prevent the expense of procuring them suitable matches. The custom is general, excepting that in each family 1 daughter is spared. One village also spare their female infants. There, owing to the expense of procuring husbands, old maids are numerous. This race of cruel mortals are continued by the few daughters, not destroyed, and by their intermarriages with other districts. The English have exerted themselves with some success in suppressing this horrid custom. [Shore A. R.]

Juba, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, near the Eastern Indian Sea, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese, lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Juba, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, a little to the N of the equinoctial line.

Jucendro, a town of the island of Madagascar, lat. 23 10 S.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, in a plain surrounded with lofty mountains, always covered with snow. It has a castle, a college, and 2 convents : 32 miles W N W Graz, and 84 S W Vienna, lat. 47 17 N.

Judoigne, or *Geldenacken*, a town of Brabant, on the Geete ; near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, where the children

of the dukes of Brabant were heretofore brought up on account of the excellency of the air : 12 miles S S E Louvain, and 25 W Liege.

Judsonskoi Krest, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk : 100 miles W N W Ochotik.

Juida, see *Whideb*.

Juillac, a town of France, department of the Correze : 6½ leagues W Tulle.

Julbach, a village of Upper Bavaria, with a castle : 4 miles W Branau.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, province of Oman, in a bay of the Persian Gulf : 160 miles N W Muskat, lon. 56 24 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Juliers (Duchy of), a country of Westphalia, on the Rhine and Menfe. This duchy enjoys a fruitful soil, which produces all sorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and pasture land. The breed of cattle here is considerable, and in particular it has a good breed of horses, which are partly sent to the neighbouring countries, and partly to France. Much wood also is cultivated here, and linen manufactured. Near Eschweiler is found stone coal. In this country are 26 towns, and about 11 freedoms and boroughs.

Juliers, a city and capital of the above duchy, is situated on the Ruhr. It is small but strong, and has a regular citadel. It contains a church, and a convent. Without the walls are a Calvinist and a Lutheran church. This city surrendered at discretion, to the troops of the French republic, in the month of October, 1794. The arsenal was well provided, and well furnished with 60 pieces of cannon, and 50,000 pounds of powder : 22 miles W Cologne, and 37 NE Liege, lat. 50 58 N.

Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, at Allahabad.

Junkfeilon, or *Junsalem*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the S coast of Siam, 21 leagues long, and from 3 to 7 wide. The principal town, of the same name, is situated in the N part of the island, with a harbour capable of receiving vessels only of a moderate size ; but the road has good anchorage, and affords a secure retreat for vessels surprised by storms or hurricanes : the situation is convenient for commerce. Near it is a mine of loadstone, but the pieces do not preserve their virtue above 4 or 5 months. The island is fertile in rice, fruit, &c. lon. 98 5 to 98 30 E, lat. 7 57 to 8 40 N.

Jura,

Jura, a mountain, or rather a long chain of mountains, which extend from the Rhine, near Bâle, to the Rhône, about 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more sometimes less elevated; and in different places takes different names. The rocks which form the base of the *Jura*, are mostly composed of calcareous stone, and perhaps there is not a spot in Europe, of the same extent, where are found such quantities of petrified shells, and marine plants. [Coxe.]

Jura, a department of France, of which Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, an island in the North Sea, near the W coast of Scotland, about 25 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth: chiefly mountainous or barren heath; shell-fish and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. What are called *The Paps of Jura*, are 3 lofty mountains, of a conic form, of stupendous height. Some black cattle are raised, and about 3 or 400 fold annually out of the island, and about 100 horses: the wool is remarkable for its fineness; but the sheep are small, and not numerous: goats are in greater plenty. Some wild deer are still remaining, but the number is continually growing less. The number of inhabitants is said scarcely to exceed 900, who all reside on the E side of the island: the western part being too rugged for cultivation. There are 2 good harbours on the E side of the island, but no vessels above 5 or 6 tons belonging to them. The village of *Jura* is situated about the center from N to S, on the E coast, lat. 55 58 N.

Jurea, a city of Piedmont, on the Doria Baltea, or Grand Doria, originally a Roman colony, sent thither during the sixth consulship of Marius, and the first of Valerius Flaccus, and was called *Eporedia*. It is situated partly in a plain, and partly on a hill of easy ascent: the number of inhabitants is about 6000: it is the see of a bishop: the cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo. Besides the cathedral, it has 3 other parish churches, and several religious houses. The marquissate was founded by Charlemagne. 20 miles N Turin and 53 W Milan, lat. 45 12 N.

Jurjura, a mountain of Africa, and 1 of the highest in Algiers, about 20 miles in length, full of sharp rocks, and covered with snow in winter: 60 miles S E Algiers.

Juska Krasnoiarjak, a town of Siberia on the river Jenisea. It consists of about

30 houses, inhabited by Russian exiles. There is a fort, the residence of the governor, garrisoned by 20 exiles.

[Beneyowski.]

Justingen, a town of Swabia, and capital of a lordship, purchased, in the year 1751, by the duke of Wurtemberg, for 300,000 florins. it gives a seat and voice at the diets of the empire: 32 miles S E Stutgard.

Juterbock, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Angerbach: 18 miles N E Wittenberg, lat. 52 1 N.

Jutbia, or *Odia*, or *Siam*, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Siam, and residence of the king, situated in a large island in the river Menan, some leagues from the sea. The city contains a great number of magnificent pagodas, and the royal palace is large and beautiful: the Dutch have a factory here, and a number of merchants from different countries come there to trade, lon. 102 E, lat. 14 18 N.

Jutland, a peninsula of Europe, in the kingdom of Denmark, formerly called *Cimbria*, and *Cbersenfus Cimbrica*: bounded W and N by the Northern Sea; about 200 m. in length, and 95 in breadth. It is generally divided into N Jutland, more especially called *Jutland*; and S Jutland, more generally called *The duchy of Sleswick*.

Jutland, North, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the S by Sleswick; of all the territories belonging to the crown of Denmark, it is the largest, and yields the greatest revenue. A large quantity of all sorts of grain is annually exported from hence to Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and considerable sums accrue to the inhabitants from the sale of oxen, horses, and hogs. Jutland is commonly said to be *the land of beacon and rye bread*. Here is a great plenty of sea and fresh water fish of all kinds. Jutland is every where interspersed with hills, and, on the E side, with fine woods of oak, beach, fir, &c here is also great plenty of all kind of game. The air is cold, especially towards the North Sea. The Jutlanders are of a robust, vigorous, constitution, and resolute temper; and seem to have raised themselves to a state of freedom, superior to that of the other inhabitants of Denmark. Many of the Jutland peasants have freeholds, for which they pay only a small acknowledgment to the lord of the manor, and the public taxes. Fredericia is the only place where the exercise of any religion, besides Lutheranism, is tolerated. Aalborg,

borg, Wiborg, Aarhuus, and Ripen, are the chief towns.

Jyenagur, a country or province of Hindoostan, situated to the S of the Me-wat.

Jyepour, city, capital of a territory, in Hindoostan Proper. Here is an observatory erected in 1754. In 1779, it was a place of wealth and consequence, being the principal mart for the goods brought from all parts of India. [Wendel.]

K

[N. B. Words that sometimes begin with K and sometimes with C, if not found under the former, may be sought for under the latter.]

KAA EL IBUD, a village of Arabia Felix, which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not suffered to lodge in the town of Sana, near which it is situated.

Kabas, a town of Egypt : 3 miles S E Foua.

Kibba, a large town in the kingdom of Bambarra, situated in a beautiful and highly cultivated country. Here, from the fruit of the Shea tree, is prepared vast quantities of vegetable butter, preferable to any made from cow's milk. It is whiter, firmer, of richer flavour, and keeps a whole year without salt. The tree much resembles an American oak.

[Park.]

Kabyles, a people of Barbary, who, from their language and other circumstances, seem to be the only tribe of that region, who bear any near relation to the ancient Africans. Retiring to the mountains, these clans have been less affected by innovations than those who submitted to invaders. Their huts are of hurdles, covered with mud, or of materials from adjacent ruins, or of square pieces of clay, dried in the sun. The roofs are of mud or straw, supported by reeds or branches of trees. Their principal manufacture is of Hykes, as they call woollen blankets, and webs of goat's hair for their tents. In this only women are employed. They use not the shuttle, but conduct the threads of the woof, with their fingers. The Hyke is 6 yards long and about 2 broad, a dress by day, a bed and covering by night for the Kabyle. It is a loose troublesome garment, continually requiring to be folded anew about the body. This shows the use of a *girdle* in any active employment, and the force

of many scriptures, (alluding to such a custom,) which require men to *gird* themselves. Their *burnoose* or cloak seems answerable to the *Roman Pallium*, being probably the same with our Saviour's, which was *woven without seam*; and the same as the clothes of the Israelites, in which they folded their *kneading troughs*. This is done by the Kabyles at the present day. Sometimes they wear frocks or tunicks under their Hykes. Round those also they wear girdles. When they labour they often throw off their burnouses and Hykes, wearing only their frocks. Dressed in this garment, Christ took a towel and girded himself, after he had laid aside his other garments, his Pallium and Hyke. In this tunick, which the Vulgate translates *tunica*, was Peter drest; this he girt unto him as he cast himself into the sea, John 21. The burnoose and Hyke being the proper dress of the eastern nations, they were *said to be naked*, though they retained their tunick or frock. Their girdles were doubled, the edges sewed together, and used for a purse, hence *Zoeae* in scripture is rendered *purse*. The women tinge their hair and their eyelids with the powder of lead ore, as Jesebel did. The whole kitchen furniture of these Arabs is 2 or 3 wooden bowls, a pot and kettle.

[Topographic Dict.]

Kuebao, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from the mouth. It is surrounded with a rampart and palisades, and defended with artillery and a Portuguese garrison. Here is a parish church, and a convent of Capuchins.

Kuhtan, or *Cuhtan*, a small district of Arabia, situated among mountains, about 6 days' journey N N E from Saade, governed by a sheik.

Kacketi, a territory between Dalgeslan, Irvan, and Corduel, in Georgia, Asia, subject to Persia; of which the capital is Zegan.

Kader, an island at the N W extremity of the Persian Gulf, formed between the streams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Kadse, a city of Arabia, where Moses and Aaron, by their sin, provoked God to forbid their entrance into Canaan. It is 8 leagues S Hebron. [D. B.]

Kadick, one of the Aleutian isles. It is well peopled, has little wood, plenty of sulphur, and abounds with foxes and bevers; annually wild geese and ducks resort here, lat. 54 30 N.

[Benezowiki.]

Kaduzen,

Kaffangen, a town of Germany, near Cassel.

Kaen, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the river Gambia.

Kabblan, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen : 56 miles E Loheia.

Kajaaga, a kingdom in Africa, bounded on the S E and S by Bambouk, on the W by Bondou and Fouta Torra, on the N by the Senegal. It is a land of hills and vales, which, with the windings of the Senegal, renders the region picturesque and beautiful. The climate is more healthy than on the sea shore. The inhabitants are called Serawoolics. Their complexion is jet black, their government monarchical. They are a commercial people, indefatigable in their pursuit of wealth, yet tolerably fair and just in their dealings. Considerable profits they acquire from selling cotton cloth, and salt in distant countries. When the merchant returns from a trading expedition, his friends assemble, and he displays his wealth in a few presents ; but if he has been unsuccessful, their visit is short ; they view him as a man of no understanding, to perform a long journey, and as they express it, " bring back nothing, but the hair on his head." [Park.]

Kuingerkoi, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the E coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to Russia, lon. 61 4 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Kairuan, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population ; is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary ; and is 20 miles W Sufa, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaisarieb, or *Kaisurijab*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and capital of a sangiac, situated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with snow, about a league and a half, or 2 leagues in circumference, and surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It is populous, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque, or chapel. The Greeks have a metropolitan and 1 other church, and the Armenians have 3. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It was known to the ancients, under the name of *Mazava*, and afterwards that of *Cesirea of Cappadocia* : 250 miles E S E Constantinople.

Kaiserlautern, a town of France, 20 miles N E Deux Ponts. A bloody bat-

tle was fought here in 1795 between the Germans and French.

Kalaar, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk, lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

Kalmburg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick, lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalir, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Kalish, or *Kalitz*, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, in what is called Great Poland, or Western Prussia, on the river Prosna, surrounded with morasses, walls, and towers. This town was taken by the Swedes in 1655. The Jesuits had a magnificent College in this town. The palatinate of Kalish is also called the *Palatinate of Gnesen*, from the city of that name : 57 miles N E Breslau, and 154 S Dantzick, lon. 19 7 E.

Kalta-pira, a river of Chinese Tartary, which issues from a mountain, called *Ssel-ti* or *Solki*, about 130 miles W from Teicicar, and empties itself into lake Coulou. It gives name to the nation of Tartars who possess an extensive country to the E and W of this river.

Kalka-Torgar, a country of Chinese Tartary, which contains one standard of Mongul Tartars, lat. 41 50 N.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes ; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay the devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kalmucs, a nation of Tartars inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, which lies between the Volga and the Yaick, toward the Caspian Sea. In all this immense tract there is not one house to be seen, and the inhabitants all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable ; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own particu-

Kir khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called the king of kings, who derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or to live under its protection. They are pagans.

Kulnick, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles E N E Braclaw.

Kulo, a town of Upper Hungary: on a lake: 22 miles S Tockay.

Kaluga, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, called *Kaluzhsk*, or *Governement of Kaluga*, situated on the Oeca: 390 miles S E Petersburg, and 540 E Warsaw, lat. 54 28 N.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, near the S coast of Nippon, scarcely more than a league in circumference; the coasts are so sharp that a crane is made use of to raise the freight from the boats. It is used as a state prison.

Kamalia, a small town of Manding, Africa, situated at the bottom of some rocky hills. The inhabitants collect gold in great quantities. A Mahometan priest and schoolmaster reside here. [Park.]

Kambamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a town of the same name, on the river Coanza.

Kameh, a river of Asia, which runs into the Indus, near Attock.

Kameran, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, lon. 42 25 E, lat. 15 6 N.

Kaminiec, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podolia, with a castle, built on a rock; one of the best fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smetriez, which falls into the Dniester. A Polish and an Armenian bishop, and a Castellain, reside in this city; and a court of justice and provincial diet are also held here. Here is also a college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. It surrendered to the Russian arms in 1793. The whole province is sometimes called *Kaminiec*: 100 miles W Braclaw, lat. 48 58 N, lon. 26 30 E.

Kamchatka, a peninsula of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, bounded on the N by the province of Ochotsk, on the E and S by the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the Sea of Ochotsk and the Penzinskoe Gulf: about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. Its southern extremity is Cape Lopatka, a word signifying the blade bone of a man, and is so called from its supposed

resemblance to it. The shape of the whole peninsula is not unlike that of a shoe, widening from the toe, (which we may suppose to be Cape Lopatka) toward the middle, and narrowing again toward the heel, a neck of land connecting it with the continent. A chain of high mountains stretches the whole length of the country, from N to S, dividing it nearly into 2 equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their rise, and empty themselves on each side, into the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Ochotsk. The soil is generally barren, and seems as if it could be turned to no advantage either in the way of pasturage, or other mode of cultivation. The face of the country in general is thinly covered with stunted trees, having a bottom of moss, mixed with low weak heath. The whole bears a striking resemblance to Newfoundland. In many parts of the peninsula, particularly on the banks of the Kamchatka, good grass grows in plenty, which they cut twice in the summer. It is natural to suppose, that the severity of the climate must be in due proportion to the general sterility of the soil, of which it is probably the cause. On the 15th of June, the thermometer is at about 58 and the barometer at 30. The winds blow at this season almost invariably from the eastward, the S E is more prevalent than any other. On the 24th of August, the foliage of the trees, and all other sorts of vegetation, seem to be in the utmost state of perfection. For the remainder of this month and through September, the weather is very changeable, but not severe. But at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills are again covered with new fallen snow. In computing the seasons, the spring ought certainly not to be taken into the account. From the middle of June to the middle of September, may be properly said to constitute the summer. October may be considered as an autumnal month; from thence, till the middle of June, it is perfect winter. On this peninsula are more than 20 volcanoes. Iron ore, copper, and crystal are found here. The country is said to contain numerous springs of hot water. Of the trees, the principal are the birch, the poplar, the alder (with the bark of which they stain their leather) many species of the willow, but all small, and 2 sorts of dwarfish pines or cedars. One of these grows upon the coast, creeping along the ground, and seldom exceeds 2 feet in height, of which

good beer is made. The birch is by far the most common tree ; and of this are 3 sorts. Two of them fit for timber, and differing only in the texture and colour of the bark ; the third of a dwarfish kind. Of the shrub kind, is juniper, the mountain-ash, wild rose-trees, and raspberry-bushes, the country produces great abundance ; together with a variety of berries ; blueberries, of 2 sorts, round and oval, partridgeberries, cranberries, crowberries, and blackberries. These the natives gather at proper seasons, and preserve by boiling them into a thick jam, without sugar. They make no inconsiderable part of their winter provisions, and are used as sauce to their dried and salt fish ; of which kind of food they are unquestionably excellent correctives. They likewise eat them by themselves in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. Here are in great quantities, wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon some few patches of ground, in the vallies, are excellent turnips, and turnip radishes. There are 2 plants, which, from the great use made of them, merit a particular mention. The first, called by the natives the *saranne*. The plant grows wild, and in considerable abundance : the women are employed in collecting the roots, which are of the bulbous kind, at the beginning of August, which are afterwards dried in the sun, and then laid up for use. It is used in cookery in various ways. When roasted on embers, it supplies the place of bread, better than any thing the country affords. After being baked in an oven, and pounded, it becomes an excellent substitute for flour and meal of every sort, and in this form is mixed in all their soups, and most of their other dishes. It is esteemed extremely nourishing ; has a pleasant bitter taste, and may be eaten every day without cloying. These roots are used instead of potatoes ; but lately have been used for distillation. The liquor is of the strength of brandy ; and is called by the natives *raka*. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, supplies the materials of which are made their fishing nets ; and without which they could not possibly subsist. For this purpose, they cut it down in August ; and after hanging it up in bundles in the shade, under their *belagans*, the remainder of the summer, treat it like hemp. They then spin it into thread with their fingers, and twist it round a

spindle, after which they twine several threads together, according to the different purposes for which it may be designed. Though there is little doubt but that many parts of this peninsula would admit of such cultivation as might contribute considerably to the comfort of the inhabitants, yet its real riches must always consist in the number of wild animals it produces ; and no labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their furreries. The animals, therefore, which supply these, come next to be considered ; and these are the dog, which, living, serves for a draught horse, dead, his skin is a garment ; the common fox ; the stoat, or ermine ; the sable ; the arctic fox ; the varying hare ; the mountain rat, or earless marmot ; the weasel ; the glutton, or wolverine ; the argali, or wild sheep ; rein deer ; bears ; wolves ; they have few cattle. The coast and bays of this country are frequented by almost every kind of northern sea fowl ; and amongst the rest are the sea eagles, but not, as at Oonalaska, in great numbers. The rivers inland are stored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various species : in the woods are cypres of a prodigious size : this country likewise affords woodcocks, snipes, and 2 sorts of grouse, or moor game. Swans are also said to be in great plenty. Fish may be considered as the staple article of food with which Providence hath supplied the inhabitants of this peninsula ; who, in general, must never expect to draw any considerable part of their sustenance either from grain or cattle. The present inhabitants of Kamitchatka are of 3 sorts. The natives, or Kamtehadales : the Russians and Cossacks ; and a mixture of these 2 by marriage. The true Kamtehadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninsula ; they are originally descended from the Mungaliens. Velodimir Atlatioff, a Cossack, stands for the first acknowledged discoverer of Kamitchatka. This person was sent, in the year 1697, from the fort Yakutik, to the Anadirsk ; in the quality of commissary, with instructions to call in the assistance of the Koriaks, with a view to the discovery of countries beyond their's, and to the subjecting them to a tribute. In 1699, he penetrated, with about 60 Russian soldiers, and the same number of Cossacks, into the heart of the peninsula, gained the Tigil, and from thence, levying a tribute in furs in his progress,

progress, crossed over to the river Kamtchatka, on which he built the higher Kamtchatka ostrog, called Verchnei, where he left a garrison of 16 Cossacks, and returned to Yakutsk in 1700, with an immense quantity of rare and valuable tributary furs. The Russian government established over this country is mild and equitable, considered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates from among themselves, in the way, and with the same powers, they had ever been used. By an edict of the late empress, no crime whatsoever can be punished with death. But we were informed, that in cases of murder (of which there are very few) the punishment of the knout is administered with such severity, that the offender, for the most part, dies under it. The only tribute exacted (which can be considered as little more than an acknowledgment of the Russian dominion over them) consists, in some districts, of a fox's skin, in others of a sable's, and, in the Kurile Isles of a sea otter's; but as this is much the most valuable, one skin serves to pay the tribute of several persons. The toisons collect the tribute in their respective districts. Besides the mildness of their government, the Russians have a claim to every praise for the pains they have bestowed, and which have been attended with great success, in converting them to Christianity, there remaining, at present, very few idolaters among them. The religion taught is that of the Greek church. Schools are likewise established in many of the ostrogs, where the children of both the natives and Cossacks are gratuitously instructed in the Russian language. Originally, these people believed in one God, who resided on the banks of their rivers; but having gone to establish himself elsewhere, had left the country to them, his children. They practise polygamy. The whole population about 16,000 souls. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on principally by a company of merchants, instituted by the empress. The articles of importation are principally European, but not confined to Russian manufactures; many are English and Dutch; several likewise come from Siberia, Bukharia, the Calmucs, and China. They consist of coarse woollen and linen cloths, yarn stockings, bonnets, and gloves; thin Persian silks, cot-

tons, and pieces of nankeen, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, brass coppers and pans, iron stoves, files, guns, powder and shot; hardware, such as hatchets, bills, knives, scissors, needles, looking-glasses, flour, sugar, tanned hides, boots, &c. There are 6 vessels (of 40 to 50 tons burden) employed by the empress between Ochotk and Bolcheretk; 5 of which are appropriated to the transporting of stores and provisions from Ochotk to Bolcheretk; except that once in 2 or 3 years some of them go round to Awatka, and the Kamtchatka river; the 6th is only used as a packet boat, and always kept in readiness, and properly equipped for conveying dispatches; lon. of the southern extremity 156 45 E, lat. 52 to 61 N. [King, Steller, Beneyowski.]

Kamtchatka, a river of Russia, in the peninsula of Kamtchatka, which runs into the N Pacific Ocean, 20 miles S Lower Kamtchatkoi.

Kamtchatkoi (*Niznei*, or *Lower*), a town of Russia, in the peninsula of Kamtchatka, where there are barracks and an hospital: 184 miles N N E Verchnei Kamtchatkoi, lon. 162 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Kanaga, an island between Kamtchatka and America, 200 miles in circumference. It contains a volcano on a lofty mountain, at the bottom of which are hot springs in which the natives boil their victuals. There is not a rivulet on the isle.

[Mavor.]

Karnak, a miserable village of Egypt, on the ruins of the ancient Thebes, Obelisks, colossal statues, avenues formed by sphinxes, porticoes of prodigious elevation, one of which is 172 feet in height, 200 feet broad; immense colonnades, pillars, 20, or 30 feet in circumference; magnificent edifices of brilliant colours, astonish the traveller, and absorb his powers in ecstasy.

[Sonini.]

Kandeghere, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In the year 1640, a descendant of that prince who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras: 50 miles S W Nellore, and 70 N W Madras, lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants who are composed of musfulmen and pagans, breed multitudes of cattle, and raise innumerable horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles N W Bornou.

Kanizov, a town of Poland, palatinate of Kioy, on the Dnieper; remarkable for

for an interview, in the year 1787, between the empress of Russia and the late king of Poland, on board a vessel which the empress had chosen to convey herself and train to Cherson : 56 miles E Bialacerkiew.

Kaniska, a strong town of Lower Hungary, on the Drave : 100 miles S by E Vienna.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-n. This is a city of great resort ; it is situated on the river from which it has its name, although it receives another in this place, which they call Tchangho. Near the wall of Kanchcou, and where these 2 rivers unite, there is a bridge of boats, which are fastened to one another with iron chains. One of these boats belonging to the bridge, is so contrived that they can open a passage to let the barks through. The jurisdiction of this city extends to 12 towns of the 3d order ; its soil produces a great many of the trees from which varnish distills, and this varnish is reckoned the best in China : 840 miles S Peking : 250 N by E Canton, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 184 58 E, lat. 19 42 S.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on a river, about 36 miles from the sea. The tide flows and ebbs, as far as this town, so that the Chinese barks go up to it ; the country is very fruitful. This city has within its district, 1 city of the 2d order, and 5 of the 3d. This district is bordered on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains ; there are a great number of peacocks, and several sorts of birds of prey. There is also a kind of stone like marble, which naturally represents the fall of waters from the mountains, and landscapes ; they cut it in leaves, and make tables, and other curious household goods of it. There is a kind of crayfish, like the common sort ; but when they are out of the water they petrify, without losing their natural form. The Chinese physicians use them for a remedy against fevers : 1130 miles S S W Peking, lat. 21 40 N.

Kapfvar, or *Kapuwar*, a town and castle of Hungary : 12 miles S W Altenburg.

Karek, or *Garak*, a small island in the Persian Gulf, where the Dutch have made a settlement : celebrated for its pearl fishery. All ships bound up Baf-

sarah river must call here for pilots, lat. 28 45 N.

Kargopol, a town of Russia, on the N of the Lake Latcha, lat. 61 30 N.

Kargo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which contains some mines of excellent copper.

Karikal, or *Carikal*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tanjore, on a branch of the Capvery : ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French. It contains 5 mosques, 14 pagodas, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was fortified by the French, and taken by the English, in the year 1760. In the year 1779, it was retaken : 12 miles N Negapatam, and 6 S Tranquebar.

Kartli, an island in the Mediterranean : 6 miles W Rhodes, lat. 36 25 N.

Karlby Gamla, a seaport town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, with a good harbour. The principal trade is in hemp, salt, and ship-building : 60 miles S W Cajana.

Karlovitze, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube, the see of a Greek archbishop. Remarkable for a peace concluded here, in the year 1699, between the emperor and the Turks : 37 miles N W Belgrade.

Karm, an island in the N Sea, about 12 mil.s long, and 2 wide, near the coast of Norway, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 59 17 N.

Karskoi Mare, or *Karskoi Sea*, a part of the Frozen Ocean, between the continent of Russia and Nova Zembla.

Karskoi Zaliw, or *The Gulf of Karskoi*, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, which lies to the S of Karskoi Sea, lon. 64 to 71 E, lat. 68 to 70 N.

Kasamansa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 40 miles S from the mouth of the Gambia.

Kasan, see *Kazan*.

Kaschgar, a city of Asia, which at one time gave name to little Bukharia, of which it was the capital. Since the Tartars have been in possession of the country, Kaschgar has lost much of its ancient splendor, yet at present carries on a considerable commerce with the neighbouring countries : 530 miles N E Cashemire, lat. 39 35 N.

Kasr Kioffera, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, on the coast of the Mediterranean : 5 miles N E Alexandria.

Kasson, or *Kassou*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on the banks of the river Senegal, about 450 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. In culture, and population it surpasses any other nation in that part of the continent. Four thousand

and fighting men may be assembled by the sound of the war drum. [Park.]

Katabu, a town of Yemen, in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel. 25 miles N Aden, lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

Katimborole, a town of the island of Ceylon: 36 miles S Candia.

Kato ne, a town of the island of Ceylon: 64 miles S Candia.

Katf-bun, a city in Persia of the first rank. It is a fortified place, well built, surrounded with a fertile country, and has an extensive commerce. Near the city the Sophi has a summer palace with 1000 doors and windows, lat. 33 51 N. [Hanway.]

Kau, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, where the next heir to the crown generally resides.

Kauadi, an island of Egypt, in lake Barcelos: 13 miles N E Foua.

Kauffbeuren, an imperial town of Swabia, on the Wertach. In the town court and great council, are 2 Roman Catholic members, the rest are all Lutherans: 62 miles E N E Constance, lat. 47 57 N.

Kauffungen, a town of Hesse Cassel, the capital of a bailiwick: 5 miles S E Cassel.

Kaukeban, a town of Yemen, governed by a Sheik; situated on the top of a mountain, almost inaccessible: 18 miles W Sana.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on a river which runs into the Elbe: much timber is sent hence to Prague and other places: 24 miles E S E Prague, lat. 49 55 N.

Kayn, a race of mountaineers found in the kingdom of Ava. The faces of the females are tattooed all over in lines, describing segments of circles, which gives them a hideous appearance. They believe in transmigration, have no idea of sin, expect no future rewards or punishments, and never pray to God. They burn their dead, collect and keep the ashes, 5 days, if a woman, 7 if a man. They inhabit lofty mountains, and are insuperably averse to any intercourse with the people of the plains. [Symes.]

Kayor, a kingdom of Africa, near the sea coast, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

Kayserberg, or *Kaiserberg*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine: 1 league and three quarters N W Colmar.

Kayserbeim, a princely abbey of Swabia near Donauwert, lat. 50 21 N.

Kayserwert, a town of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, on the E side of the Rhine. It was once fortified, but is now without walls: 6 miles N N W Dusseldorp, lat. 51 20 N.

Kazan, or *Kassan*, a city of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Volga. The castle and fortifications are of stone, the private buildings of wood. There is a strong garrison of 3 regiments, well supplied with artillery, and a good hospital. It is death for a Tartar to enter. The country round is fertile. Kazan is also an archbishop's see. At one end of the town is a cloth manufacture, and the cloth is used to clothe the soldiers. In the convent of Silandowo, which stands on the river Kazanka, is a school where the children of Tartars are taught the Russian and Latin languages, the principles of the Christian religion, and the elements of philosophy, to qualify them for the conversion of the nations to which they belong. In 1749, and 1752, this city was totally destroyed by fire. The Russians first made themselves masters of this important place in 1552: 400 miles E Moscow, and 660 S E Petersburg, lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 45 N.

[Olearius.]

Kazanokoe, or *Government of Kazan*, a government of Russia, bounded on the N and N E by Viatikoe, on the E by Uphimikoe, on the S by Simbirskoe, and on the W by Nizne-Corodikoe. About 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 120 broad. Kazan is the capital.

Kienduem, a noble river of Ava, a branch of the Irrawaddy. It is a mile wide at the mouth. It divides the country of Callay from Ava. [Symes.]

Keff, or *Urbis*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, defended by a citadel, and esteemed the 3d town of the country in riches and strength: 70 miles S W Tunis.

Kesreen, or *Kesteen*, a large village of Palestine, on the road from Aleppo to Jerusalem. It is remarkable for the number of pigeons kept here, the dove coots being more numerous than other buildings. It stands on the W side of the plain of Kesteen, which is of great compass, very fertile, and highly cultivated. Entering the plain 24 flourishing villages delight the eye at one view: 5 leagues from Aleppo. [Maunderell.]

Kehl, a strong fortress of Swabia, situated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Straßburg, and to that city, when an imperial

perial one, it belonged. It was strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Being ceded to the empire, at the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, the emperor conſigned it to the houſe of Baden. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is ſtill an important paſs, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; re-taken by the Auſtrians on Sept. 18 following; but the bridge not being deſtroyed, the French regained poſſeſſion of it the ſame day, lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Keiſer's River, a river of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which deſcends from Table Mountain.

Kelheim, a town in Lower Bavaria, on an iſland, formed at the conflux of the Altmühl and the Danube: 16 miles S E Dietfurth, and 46 N N E Munich, lat. 48 50 N.

Kella, a town of Abyſſinia, the firſt as you travel W from the Red Sea, whoſe buildings have conical roofs, to ſhelter the inhabitants from rain, lat. 14 24 34 N. [Bruce.]

Kellerampt, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, of which Bremgarten is the principal place.

Kellever, a large and populous town of Turkey in Europe, once a very ſtrong place, now almoſt ſurrounded by a wall. The moſques and minarets are handſome; the lower part of the town is waſhed by the ſea. The harbour is excellent. It is 30 miles W Conſtantinople. [Jackson.]

Kells, a town of Ireland, county of Meath: 32 miles N W Dublin.

Kelmebek, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles E Pergamo.

Kelfo, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburg, on the Tweed, at its conflux with the Tiviot, with a bridge acroſs the Tweed. It contains 376 houſes, and about 3550 ſouls. There are ſome manufactures of flannels, linen, ſtockings, and ſhoes: 42 miles S S E Edinburgh.

Kelvin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, which runs into the Roe, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newtown Lismavaddy.

Kelyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in the county of Merioneth.

Kem, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the White Sea, at Kemi.

Kemaoun, a country of Aſia, feudatory of Thibet, ſeparated from Hindooſtan by lofty mountains, ſituated to the N of Oude and Rohilcund.

Kemar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles S Sinob.

Kematen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles W Inſpruck.

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles N E Pruck.

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles S Wittenberg, and 15 E S E Deſſau.

Kemi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonecz, at the mouth of the river Kem, on the W of the White Sea: 192 miles N Petrovadsk, lat. 64 55 N.

Kemmaten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles S W Lintz, and 24 W Steyr.

Kempach, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles N W Schwas.

Kempen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne. It contains a college and 3 convents, with ſome linen manufactures: 17 miles N W Duſſeldorp.

Kempton, a town of the Lower Rhine: 1 mile E Bingen.

Kempton, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Ilr. Both the burghers and magiſtracy here profeſs Lutheraniſm, and in the town is a handſome pariſh church, and a grammar ſchool. It has no villages, but is poſſeſſed of lands, monies, tithes, and other incomes: 36 miles S Augſburg, and 44 S E Ulm, lat. 48 46 N.

Kempton, a princely abbey in Swabia, founded, or repaired and enriched by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the 8th century. To this abbey belong ſome towns and villages.

Kemskoi, a town of Toboſk, lat. 57 25 N.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

Ken, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 6 miles W N W from Lancaſter.

Kena, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Canoephis*. Here is a manufacture of black earthenware. The caravans aſſemble here in their journey to Koſſir. 4 miles N E Dendera, lat. 26 2 N.

Kendall, a town of England, county of Weſtmoreland, in a valley ſurrounded with hills, on the river Ken; celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarſe woollen, knit worſted ſtockings, fiſh hooks, &c. near it are the remains of a caſtle: 22 miles N Lancaſter.

Kenilworth, a town of England, county of Warwick. Near it was the castle, in which king Edward II was some time a prisoner : 5 miles N Warwick.

Kenmare River, a river or arm of the Atlantic Sea, on the coast of Ireland, which extends about 20 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, at the S W side of the county of Kerry. It affords a safe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is situated lon. 9 57 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Kenne, a considerable village on the Nile, the rendezvous of the caravans, which trade to Cosseir with the costly produce of India and Arabia. It was anciently, Coenopolis, but no longer displays its former affluence. Not a trace remains of a canal which extended from this place to the Red Sea. The riches are vanished, a wretched manufacture of earthenware remains. [Sonini.]

Kennet, a river of England, which passes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins a little below Reading.

Knock, a fort of Flanders, built at the union of the rivers Here and Yperlee, in the village of Reuninghe, about the year 1662, by Philip IV, king of Spain, but was afterwards much enlarged by the famous Vauban : 10 miles S E Nieuport.

Kennosfs, a miserable tribe, inhabiting the Nile, from Syene to the second cataract. They have hair ; their colour is dark brown, they are a small, agile, half starved people, without spirit or courage. [Brice.]

Kenpou, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Saupoo, in the kingdom of Ava.

Kensington, a village of England, in which is a royal palace, purchased by William III, of the earl of Nottingham, and greatly improved by the queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline. It bears no external marks of magnificence, though some of the apartments are grand, and furnished with a few good paintings by capital masters. Genteel families reside here by permission of the king. The gardens are upwards of 3 miles in circumference : 2 miles W London.

Kent, a county of England, bounded N by the Thames, E and S E by the English Channel, W by Surry. It is divided into 63 hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, about 200,000 inhabitants, and 893,600 acres of cultivated land. Its chief productions are horses, cattle, sheep,

hogs, venison, poultry, game, rabbits, and fish ; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares ; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and most other garden seeds ; asparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary plants ; hops, timber, underwood, iron, stone, chalk, copperas, salt, &c. &c. Its manufactures are but trifling. It sends 18 members to parliament.

Kentzingen, a town of Swabia, in the Britgau, about a mile from the E side of the Rhine : 13 miles N W Eriburg.

Keogong, the most westerly of the branches or mouths of the Ava, in Pegu, which runs into the sea, near Cape Negras.

Keppel's Bay, in the S Pacific Ocean, on the N E coast of New Holland, lon. 150 35 E, lat. 23 28 S.

Keppel's or Traitor's Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 172 33 to 175 13 W, lat. 15 53 S.

Keppel's Islands, a group near the N E coast of New Holland, before Keppel's Bay.

Kept, a village on the Nile, inhabited by Egyptians and Arabs. It was Coptos. The river here tending to the W, it was the nearest town to the Red Sea ; therefore, the trade to India and Arabia passed through this place. In the early ages of Christianity, this city was a famous resort of persecuted christians. Hence the Mahometans, in derision, called them *Copts*. [Pococke.]

Kerkelang, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. The inhabitants are Malays, and are a mild and apparently quiet people. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk, and most of them have a kind of turban round their head ; and a few have been seen with a Chinese pointed hat, lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation ; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honor of its bearing his name. The appearance of verdure upon it, when at a small distance from the shore, which was occasioned by one small plant, resembling saxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large spreading

ing tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here that could be applied to that purpose, lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

Kerkuk, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, the capital of a government, and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle: 95 miles E Mosul, and 120 S E Betlis.

Kerman, a province of Persia, bounded on the S by the Persian Gulf. The northern part is barren, and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy; towards the S the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silk. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron. Here also are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, cast their fleeces, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, capital of the above province, is 120 miles N N W Gombroon, lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of Westphalia: 10 miles E S E Juliers, lat. 50 5 N.

Kerri, a town in the Arabian Irac, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates: 50 miles N W Bassora.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded N by the river Shannon, S and W by Cork and the sea. It contains 84 parishes, about 19,400 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants. Kerry is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture, consequently, but little corn is produced: grazing is more attended to, and butter in considerable quantities is exported, as well as beef, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the county town.

Kertsch, a fortress, situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikalé, are of the greatest importance, as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.

Kerry Point, on the coast of the county of Down, in the Irish Sea, lon. 5 23 W, lat. 54 22 N.

Kervignac, a town of France department of the Morbihan: 2 leagues N E L'Orient.

Kerviker, a town of Natolia: 28 miles S W Aphiom-Kara-hissar.

Keshim, a seaport town of Arabia, and

residence of a sovereign prince, in the province of Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian Sea.

Keshlagag, a town of Persia, near the W coast of the Caspian Sea: 50 leagues N E Tauris.

Keshkebb, a town of Natolia: 20 miles N E Ekiishchr.

Kesroun, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

Kessel, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the W side of the Meuse: 7 miles N Ruremond.

Kesselsdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, where the troops of the elector of Saxony were defeated by the king of Prussia, in the year 1745: 7 miles W Dresden.

Kesteven, one of the 3 divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

Ketton, a village in Kent, 14 miles S E London. On Holwood Hill, in this parish, is Holwood House, and in its grounds are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly enclosed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is 2 miles in circumference, enclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the springhead of the river Ravensbourn. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed, surrounded by pales and trees; but it has been long neglected. This river falls into the Thames, at Deptford.

Keswick, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on the Derwent water; with considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. Near it is found that substance known by the name of *black lead*, supposed to be peculiar to this spot. The environs are picturesque, and the islands in the lake, are annually visited by great numbers of strangers: 30 miles N Kendal, and 287 N N W London.

Ketchiklen, a country of Chinese Tartary, divided into 2 standards, lat. 43 N.

Ketsi, one of the small Kurile islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lat. 48 45 N.

Kettering, a town of England, county of Northampton, containing about 650 houses. Here are considerable manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. 18 miles N N E Northampton, and 75 N London.

Keula, a town of Upper Saxony: 11 miles N Mulhausen.

Kero,

Kew, a village in Surry, 7 miles W by S London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of 7 arches to Brentford. Here is Kew House, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. The last has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New S Wales. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

Kexholm, a town of Russia, government of Viborg. The town is built on 2 islands, at the mouth of a river, on the side of lake Ladoga. The houses are of wood, but the town is well fortified, and defended with a citadel: a salmon fishery is in its neighbourhood: 68 miles N Peterburg, lat. 61 N.

Keynsham, a town of England, county of Somerset, near the Avon, on the road between Bath and Bristol: 5 miles E Bristol, and 115 W London.

Keyserstuhl, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the Rhine: 9 miles N N E Baden, lat. 47 37 N.

Khaa, see *Alcutin*.

Khauilan, a district of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 15 miles S E from Sana.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the industry of the Chinese: the city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade; its suburbs are of great extent, and there are several bridges over the canals and ditches: there is not a house where they do not breed silk-worms. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, whose streets are lined with free-stone, and in all the streets there are handsome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain; there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers on the side of the canal that lies to the W of the city, by which all the barks pass: 590 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 50 N.

Kiangari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, defended by a castle on a rock: 256 miles E S E Constantinople, lat. 39 54 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded E by the sea. Here the ancient emperors always kept their court, till they were obliged, for reasons of state, to remove nearer Tartary, and choose Peking for the place of their residence. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the

first order, and 93 of the second and third order. These cities are very populous, and of the greatest note in the empire, especially for commerce; it is the rendezvous of all the great barks, for the country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, either natural or the effect of labour, which communicate with the great river Yangtse-kiang, that crosses the province; here are few mountains, but towards the S. The silks, the japanned goods, the ink, the paper, and in general every thing that comes, as well from Nan-king as from the other cities of the province, which carry on a surprising commerce, is much more esteemed, and bears a greater price, than what is brought from the other provinces: there are many salt-works along the sea coast, and the salt they produce is distributed almost through the empire: here is also found a great quantity of marble. In short, this province is so plentiful and rich, that it pays the emperor, annually, about 32,000,000 crowns, without reckoning the dues of imports and exports, for the receipt whereof several officers are established. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-se, a town in Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo. It is represented as a fine city and fortress, with a convent so extensive as to have the appearance of another city: 25 leagues S W Lassa, lon. 90 4 E, lat. 29 58 N.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded N by Kiang-nan, E by Fokien, W by Hou-Quang. Towards the province of Quang-tong and Fokien, the country is mountainous; but intermixed with fertile vallies and well cultivated. Kiang-si is watered with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with great variety of fish, especially with salmon, trout, andurgeon. The mountains with which the province is surrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, simples, and medicinal plants. The soil produces all the necessaries of life in great plenty, and is very rich in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. They make here very fine stuffs: and their wine, which is made of rice, is reckoned delicious by the Chinese. It is, above all, famous for the fine Chinaware, which is made at Kiang-te-tching, and for the rice it produces, which is much esteemed in the empire; at Kiang-si, they load many of the imperial barks with it. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into two parts, which contains 13 cities of the first order, and 78 of the second

end and third orders. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Klauden, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in a mountainous country, with an iron-foundry, and a large manufacture of paper.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, for having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It contains 1150 houses and nearly 6000 inhabitants. It is 14 miles S E Bridgenorth, and 125 N W London, lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Kidron, a brook of Palestine, passing the E side of Jerusalem, in the valley of Jehosaphat, between the town and mount Olivet. It has no constant supply from any spring, but entirely depends on the rain, hence it is generally dry in the summer and spring. It is more commonly about 9 feet broad, but variable according to the rains; sometimes suddenly rising, and running with great impetuosity. It has a stone bridge of one arch. This stream was of vast service to the city in its populous state, receiving the common sewers, and emptying them into the Dead Sea. [Maunderel, Mariti.]

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen: near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay: 9 miles S Caermarthen, and 224 W London.

Kiel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; it belongs with the territory to the empire of Russia. Here are 800 houses, 3 churches and an university, founded in the year 1665, and a college established in the year 1768. The prosperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual resort to it, which consists of the meetings of the nobility, and persons of wealth in Holstein and Slewick, for the transferring, placing out, and redemanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourse lasts 8 days, and at the same time also is held a con-

siderable fair, which is rung in on the 12th day, and on the eve of the purification terminated, by a 2d ringing of the same bell. It was anciently one of the hanse towns, and the staple likewise for all goods exported or imported from Denmark. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade will be further augmented, when the inland navigation across the peninsula is finished. This navigation is to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonnungen. This canal was begun in 1777, and was almost finished in 1798. Kiel is 37 miles N W Lubec, and 46 N by E Hamburg, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See *Holstein*.

Kiel, a lake of Norway, in the province of Christianland: 16 miles N Christianland.

Kiena, a promontory of Switzerland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug. It is remarkable that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schwetz.

Kien, a town on the E coast of the island of Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands.

Kien-ning, or *Kien-ngbing*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. Eight towns of the 3d order are under its jurisdiction. It is a place of plentiful trade, because all commodities that are carried up and down the river pass through it: 780 miles S Peking, lat. 27 5 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. This city is situated on the borders of Fo-kien, in a fertile country. The common rice is made use of to make wine, and a red-ishi sort made use of by the richer people, for food: 630 miles S Peking, lat. 27 35 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 730 miles S Peking, lat. 27 35 N.

Kiou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the lake of Po-yang. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which go and come from the other cities of this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan, and Hou-quang. Although it is a 100 leagues distant from the sea, they take in the river which washes its walls, salmon, dolphins, and surgeon: it ebbs and flows every new and

and full moon, and its waters glide so slowly from the city to the sea, that its current is scarcely perceptible: 615 miles S Peking, lon. 151 52 E, lat. 29 53 N.

Kiew, or *Kiov*, or *Kiozw*, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper. In 1037, the great duke Jaroslaw, declared it the capital of Russia, and it continued to be the residence of the great dukes till the 12th century. It consists properly of three small towns, namely, the castle of Petsherky, with its suburbs, the old city of Kiev, and the town of Podol, that lies below the latter; which are partly enclosed with a common fortification, and in other parts have a communication by a large entrenchment, carried on as the inequality of the mountains would permit. The castle of Petsherky stands on an eminence, facing the S; and besides barracks for the garrison, magazines, officers' houses, and some churches, includes that rich and stately monastery, which was founded in the 11th century, and called Petsherky, because the monks formerly lived in a Petshera, i. e. a cavern, on the mountain where the convent now stands. In its subterraneous vaults, which resemble a labyrinth, and consist of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, supposed to be the remains of saints and martyrs. The old city of Kiev stands on an eminence, facing the N, and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with horn-works, &c. Here stands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiev in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and, excepting the university, churches, and convents, consists entirely of shops, and tradesmen's houses. It is the see of a Greek archbishop: 420 miles E Cracow, and 565 S Petersburg, lon. 32 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Kienyskoe, a government of Russia, bounded S W and N W by Poland: situated, for the most part, on the left side of the Dnieper. This government is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks, who, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland, and in 1674 became a part of Russia. The country is one continued plain, exceedingly fertile, and producing abundance of grain and pasture, honey, flax, tobacco, &c.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N by Meath, E by Dublin and Wicklow. The number of houses in this county is about 11,200, and inhabitants 56,000, the

soil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. It is well watered. The assizes for the county are held alternately at Athy, and Naas.

Kilare, a capital of the above county, is chiefly supported by frequent horle races on what is called the Curragh, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. It is a borough town, the see of a bishop: 28 miles S W Dublin, lon. 6 57 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kisha, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Nubia, in the Red Sea, with a harbour, 7 miles in circumference, safe from winds, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Kilgarrig, or *Kilgarran*, a town of Wales, county of Pembroke, on the S side of the Tivy. Near it are the ruins of a castle: 3 miles S E Cardigan.

Kilham, a town of England, county of York: 28 miles N Hull.

Kilia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Danube, near the Black Sea: 20 miles E N E Ismail.

Killenny, a county of Ireland, bounded N by Queen's county, E by Carlow and Wexford. It contains 127 parishes, about 17,570 houses, and upwards of 95,000 inhabitants: the surface is generally level, and the soil fertile in corn, equal to most other parts of Ireland.

Kilkenny, capital of the above county, on the river Nore, over which are two handsome bridges: the borough of St. Canice or Irish Town, is joined to it, and both together, form one large town. It is the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small; the houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town: considerable manufactures of blankets and coarse wollen cloths are carried on here. The number of inhabitants is about 16,000: 65 miles N E Cork, and 56 S S W Dublin, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Killbarban, a town of Scotland, 4 miles W Paisley.

Killbeggan, a borough town of Ireland, county of W Meath: 42 miles W Dublin.

Killalla, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, the see of a bishop, on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. This bay is near 6 miles from E to W, and 5 from N to S: 26 miles W Sligo, lon. 9 3 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, the see of a bishop, situated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge: 11 miles N N E Limerick.

Killarney,

Killarney, a town of Ireland, county of Kerry : 36 miles W Cork, and 50 S W Limerick, lon. 9 27 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Killarney, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. On the side of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The promontory of Murcruss, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment ; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. On this Lake is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes : the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. In the Upper Lake is a cascade of 150 feet, supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl ; which, on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoc.

Killeevan, a town of Ireland, 8 miles S W Monaghan, lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Killicrankie, a noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger : a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands ; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, coun-

ty of Down, on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated sir Hans Sloane was born in this town : 80 miles N by E Dublin.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood ; to the E or W of which is a secure passage, the inlet lying S by E, and N by W. Here is a manufacture of salt : 76 miles N by E Dublin.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay : 12 miles N W Ballythannon, lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, half a mile from Dublin. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Killiney Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Wigorn, in Luce Bay : 2 miles and a half N from the Mull of Galloway.

Killmallock, a town of Ireland, county of Limerick, about 2 centuries ago, one of the best built inland towns in the kingdom ; the walls of many large houses, of stone, and excellent workmanship, remain to this day, while the ruins of the churches and monasteries, walls and gates, denote its former splendor. It is now reduced to the situation of a miserable village : 16 miles S Limerick.

Killmore, a village of Ireland : 3 miles S W Cavan.

Killybegs, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling : 9 miles S S W Sterling.

Killybegs, a town of Ireland, on the W coast of Strangford Lough, with a safe harbour for vessels : 15 miles S S E Belfast, lon. 5 32 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, county of Ayr, and one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the county, on a small river to which it gives name, containing 5670 inhabitants : 9 miles N N E Ayr.

Kimbolton, a town of England, county of Huntingdon. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester : 63 miles N London.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of the Kimi, which here

here falls into the gulf of Bothnia : 10 miles S E Tornea.

Kin, a town of Persia, province of Se-gestan, at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the Lake Zare. The air is pure, and the soil of the environs fertile, especially in fruit : 110 leagues E Ispahan.

Kinburn, the only port the Russians possess on the Black Sea. It stands at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite to the Turkish fortress Otchakov. The Turks have attacked the fortress here by sea and land in vain : 16 miles S E Otchakov, lon. 67 22 E, lat. 46 18 N.

[Coxe.]

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, county of Perth : 9 miles W Dunfermline, and 20 S Perth.

Kincardine Oniel, a town of Aberdeen : 20 miles W Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the German Ocean. It is a level country, and the soil fruitful in corn and pasture. On its coast are several convenient harbours, and it is watered by several rivers.

Kinba, a river of Asia, which rises in the country of Thibet, passes through the Chinese province of Se-tchuen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Tang-tsi*, after which it crosses the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the sea, lat. 31 55 N.

Kindelbrucken, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Wipper : 24 miles E N E Muhlhausen, lat. 51 9 N.

Kineton, a town of England, county of Warwick. King John is said to have kept his court in a castle here : 88 miles W N W London.

King George's Islands, two islands in the Southern Ocean, discovered by Byron 1765. The shores abound with coral, pearl, and oyster shells. Doves are so tame that they followed the English into the Indian huts. Parrots, and other beautiful birds are numerous. Troublesome flies abound, but there are no venomous reptiles. The huts of the natives are meanly constructed, the men are naked, the women wear a cloth from the waist to the knees. The carved head of a rudder, which once belonged to a Dutch boat, a piece of brass, and some iron tools were found here. The water is good, the ground is almost covered with scurvy grass. There are some cocoanuts. The natives have but little idea of separate property, were friendly and ready to assist the English. The larger island is

about 9 leagues in circumference, lon. 149 15 W, lat. 14 41 S. [Byron.]

King George the third's Sound, on the S W coast of New Holland, discovered and named by Capt *George Vancouver*, Sept. 1791, has its entrance, in lat. 35 5 S, lon. 118 17 E. It furnishes a very commodious harbour, with an abundance of fine flavoured oysters. The appearance of the country round this Sound, resembles that of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, but of a better soil, than that in the immediate vicinity of Capetown. The component part of this country (even of the hills,) appeared to be of coral, in the exact form in which it lies on the bottom of the Ocean, strongly indicating that the sea once covered it. The country is well watered with springs, brooks and large streams. No inhabitants were seen ; their wretched habitations, however, were found, in the form of half a circular beehive, 3 feet high, and 4½ in diameter, slightly constructed of twigs, covered with bark. Two deserted villages of such huts were discovered. The climate and soil appeared favourable to the production of the necessaries and conveniences of life. Every where were discovered, the effects of fires, which, at some former period, had overrun this country.

[Vancouver.]

Ki-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-si, on the river, Kan ; the stream is full of rocks, and is dangerous to navigate without a pilot ; those barks which have none, provide them in this city, to guide them through these dangerous places, for there are 18 currents, which require much strength and dexterity, either going up or coming down : they call it *Che-pa-tan*. Although the country is uneven, the vallies and fields are nevertheless agreeable and fertile. They say that the mountains afford mines of gold and silver : 795 miles S Peking, lat. 27 7 N.

Kingbarn, a town of Scotland, county of Fife : 10 miles E Dunfermline.

King-li-tao, a city of Asia, and the capital of the kingdom of Corea, lon. 128 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Kingroad, a part of the river Severn, below Bristol, so called, whence the outward-bound ships, belonging to that port, take their departure.

King's County, Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N by W Meath. It contains 52 parishes, about 13,536 houses, and 74,500 inhabitants. Except the

the mountains of Slicbh-bloom, the surface is generally level, and the soil rich and well cultivated, some parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated.

King's Island, in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the W coast of Siam, about 51 miles in circumference, lon. 93 E, lat. 12 18 N.

King's Island, in Beering's Straits, lon. 168 W, lat 65 2 N.

Kingsbridge, a town of England, county of Devon, on a creek of the English Channel : 14 miles S W Dartmouth.

Kingsclere, a town of England, county of Hants : 7 miles S S E Newbury.

Kingston upon Thames, a town of Surry, England, once the residence of the Saxon kings, several of whom were crowned here. A national council was held here in 838, at which Ling Egbert was present. The lent assizes for the county are held here. It once returned members to the British parliament, but was disfranchised by the desire of the inhabitants. The wooden bridge over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London Bridge ; and the corporation have a revenue for its support : 11 miles S W London, lat 51 27 N.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river. The district of this city contains 13 towns ; it makes a good appearance, while the lakes round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleasant : it has a great trade, is well built, and populous. It is divided by a single wall into 2 parts, one belongs to the Chinese, the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists : 620 miles S S W Peking, lat. 30 28 N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si. This town, where the best makers of chinaware live, is as populous as the greatest cities of China. They compute in the town more than 1,000,000 of souls. They consume here every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1000 hogs, without mentioning other animals on which they feed. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vast space, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. King-te-tching is a league and a half long, standing on the side of a fine river, the streets are very long, and cut and cross one another at certain distances ; all the ground is used, so that the houses are too much confined, and the streets too narrow. Strangers are not permitted to lodge at

King-te-tching, they must either pass the night in their barks, or lodge with their acquaintance, who pass their word for their conduct : 655 miles S Peking, lat. 29 25 N.

King-tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. This city is surrounded with very high mountains, in which they say there are silver mines ; the country abounds with rice, and the vallies are well watered with rivers and brooks : 1240 miles S W Peking, lat. 24 30 N.

King-yen, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si. This city is built on the banks of a large river, surrounded with craggy mountains, and not far distant from those of the province of Koci-tcheou, which are almost inaccessible, and inhabited by none but a people almost savage. The vallies which are between these mountains, are full of villages and forts ; gold is found in the rivers : 1037 miles S S W Peking, lat. 25 26 N.

King-lou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city is placed in the heart of a province, and on the banks of a fine river, it was formerly of great extent, and famous for the beauty of its buildings, but the people, who are of a warlike disposition, having long resisted all the power of the Tartars who invaded China, were at length subdued, and one part of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt. There is a large bridge, on the W side. Rice grows here in great plenty, and the wine made of it is much esteemed. The inhabitants carry on a trade in large dried plumbs and hams, which are much esteemed, and sent into all the provinces of the empire. There are almost every where seen little shrubs, with a white flower, not unlike jessamin, which produce tallow, that makes very white candles, which will not stick to the hands, nor yield any bad smell when extinguished : 682 miles S S E Peking, lat. 29 16 N.

Kin-men-lo, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of China, about 8 leagues in circumference, of a triangular form, lon. 120 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, on the Leven. The principal trade is in the linen manufacture and cutlery : 18 miles N N W Edinburgh.

Kinrossshire, a county of Scotland, about 30 miles in circumference. Kinross is the capital.

Kinsale, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, at the mouth of the river Bandon which

which forms the fine harbour of Kinsale, and is navigable for large sloops near 12 miles above the town; a bar prevents large men of war coming into the basin. In this port there is a dock furnished with stores for the use of the navy. The entrance of the harbour is defended by *Charlesfort*, in which there is always a good garrison. The town, which contains at least 10,000 inhabitants; is built on the side of Compass hill, and close to the water's edge: 12 miles S Cork, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Kintam, an island in the Eastern Sea, near the coast of China, about 8 leagues in circumference, lat. 30 8 N.

Kin-ting, the capital of the island of Litou-kieon, in the China Sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be 4 leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-ting is seated in Cheonli, the S part of the island, lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chin-si. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is very strongly fortified in the Chinese manner; the country about is very fruitful; there is a kind of herb called *Kin-se*, or *golden silk* which is said to possess some medicinal virtue, and a kind of bean, which is said to be an admirable specific against any sort of poison. 450 miles S W Peking, lat. 36 6 N.

Kinge, a seaport of Denmark, on a bay, at the mouth of a river, formerly a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of valuable tapestry: 10 miles S S W Copenhagen, lon. 12 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kinsing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: 10 miles W Strömsölsån.

Kion, see *Kion*.

Kirchberg, a town of the Upper Rhine. 41 miles W Mentz, lat. 49 19 N.

Kirchberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 14 miles N W Dingelzungen, and 12 N Landshut.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt: 20 miles E Ohrenngen, and 28 W Anspach.

Kirchberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a bailiwick: 6 miles S E Dietz.

Kirchborn, a town of the Upper Rhine, containing above 400 houses: 5 miles E Marburg.

Kirchheim, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauter, sur-

rounded with walls: 16 miles S E Stuttgart.

Kirchheim, or *Kir'heim*, a town of Swabia: 18 miles S W Augsburg.

Kirizoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutik, on the borders of China, built in the year 1655, in a fertile soil, but at present in a state of decay: 112 miles S W Doroninsk.

Kirin, a country of Chinese Tartary, bounded E. by the sea, and S by Corea. This country, which is rendered extremely cold by the number of forests with which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited; it contains only 2 or 3 ill built towns, surrounded by plain mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither those criminals who are condemned to banishment by the laws. The capital is *Kirin-outab*, on the river Songarie, called also *Kirin*, which is the residence of a Tartar general, who is viceroy: 500 miles N E Peking, lat. 43 48 N.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town of Westmoreland, England, in a valley, on the Lune: 12 miles S E Kendal.

Kirby Morside, a town of York, England: 28 miles N York.

Kirby Steves, a town of Westmoreland, England, on the W side of the Eden: 24 miles N N E Kendal.

Kirkcaldy, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Fife, on the N coast of the Frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for building small vessels: 10 miles N Edinburgh.

Kirkcaldy, a seaport of Scotland, and capital of a county on the river Dee, near its mouth: 21 miles S W Dumfries, lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkcaldy, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S by Solway Frith, and the Irish Sea. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the sides of the rivers is some fertile land, and a great number of cattle and sheep are fed in the county.

Kirkham, a town of Lancaster, England: 9 miles W N W Preston.

Kirkintock, a town of Scotland, with manufactures of linen and cotton: 7 miles E N E from Glasgow.

Kirkwall, a seaport of Scotland, on the N coast of Orkney, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is washed by the sea, which forms what is called *The Road of Kirkwall*. It is near a mile in length; has only one street, which is narrow and ill paved. The number of houses is about 300. It was formerly the residence

dence of the Bishop of Orkney. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt-fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarse linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulness, corn in considerable quantity. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wines, snuff and tobacco, flour and biseuit, soap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747, and about the year 1730, the manufacture of kelp. For 13 years preceding the year 1791, the value of a ton of kelp, was nearest to 6l. and the quantity each year to the sum of 17,000 sterling. Thus, in the space of 50 years, the proprietors of these islands, where the seasons are very deceitful, and the crops can by no means be depended upon for subsisting the inhabitants, have received in addition to their estates, the enormous sum of 370,000l. sterling, lat. 58 51 N.

Kirlak, an island, of a triangular form, about 240 miles in circumference, in the Frozen Sea, lon. 123 to 128 E, lat. 71 30 to 72 15 N.

Kirjoebr, a town of Natolia, and capital of a district. It was formerly a considerable city, and called *Diocæsarea*. Salt is made in the neighbourhood : 84 miles N E Cogni, lat. 39 10 N.

Kisidomo, a town of the island of Candia : 20 miles W N W Canca.

Kisbme, an island in the Persian Gulf, about 16 leagues in circumference, with a good pearl fishery on its banks : 12 miles S Gombroon.

Kisbon, a brook or river of Palestine, rising in the vale of Jezreel, thence running to the S of mount Tabor, it passes through the plain of Esdrelon and discharges itself into the harbour of Acre on the Mediterranean.

[Topographie Dict.]

Kistac, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 in breadth, lon. 152 30 to 154 50 W, lat. 57 to 58 40 N.

Kistewar, a country of Asia, lying to the S E of Cachemire, on the banks of the river Chunaub.

Kisnich, or *Kisnisch*, a fertile island in the Gulf of Persia, situated to the W of Ormus, 50 miles long, 5 broad.

Kisnaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic : 27 miles W N W Trichinopoly.

Kissingen, a town of Franconia, in the environs of which are some medicinal and salt springs : 24 miles N Wurzburg, and 9 N W Schweinfurt, lat. 50 5 N.

Kistli, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundshia rivelets. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of 16 different districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in spring, and another in summer ; but observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths. They allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kisnab, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountain of Visiapour, about 20 miles from Sattara, and crossing almost the whole of Hindoostan from W to E, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Masulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

Kisnagberi, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. This town was attacked by the British troops, under the command of colonel Maxwell, in the latter end of October, 1789. The lower fort, including the pettah, or suburb, was gained without much difficulty ; but the garrison in the upper fort defended it with a degree of heroism bordering on despair. Immense rocks and showers of stones were hurled down into the road ; the scaling ladders were broken to pieces, and after 2 hours' vigorous assault, colonel Maxwell at length found it necessary to desist from the attempt : 54 miles S E Bangalore, and 66 W S W Arcot.

Kilzingen, a town of Franconia on the Maine. It is large and handsome. The inhabitants are Lutherans : 10 miles E S E Wurzburg, and 34 N N W Anspach, lat. 49 40 N.

Kiu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The situation of this city is agreeable; it is built near a fine river, and between 2 others that are smaller, that run into it: 687 miles S S E Peking.

Kiun, a city and seaport of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, and capital of the Island of Hainan, situated on a promontory, on the N coast. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the jurisdiction extends over 3 towns of the second class and 10 of the third, lat. 20 N.

Kiutaja, or *Cutaja*, or *Kutájab*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a sangiacate, and residence of the beglerberg of Asia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Persak. It contains several mosques, and 3 Armenian churches. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders: 136 miles S S E Constantinople, lat. 39 14 N.

Kizliar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva, built in the year 1735, as a frontier town between Russia and Persia, near the Caspian Sea, inhabited by Cossacs, who profess Christianity according to the rites of the Greek church. The environs are exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit, with plenty of game: 28 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 160 S S W Astrachan, lat. 44 50 N.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, surrounded with walls. There are some silver mines in the neighbourhood: 21 miles S Pilsen, and 61 S S W Prague.

Kleeberg, a town of the Upper Rhine: 4 miles W N W Butzbach.

Kleinern, a village of Germany, county of Waldeck, with a mineral spring: 4 miles S Waldeck.

Klettenberg, a town of Upper Saxony: 5 miles N W Nordhausen.

Klettgau, a landgraviate of Swabia, known likewise by the name of *The County of Sulz*, situated near the Rhine as it leaves the Lake of Constance.

Klin, a small island in the N Pacific Ocean, near the E coast of Kamtchatka.

Klingenthal, a town of Upper Saxony, inhabited chiefly by miners and woodmen, driven out of Bohemia on account of their religion: 12 miles E Oelsnitz.

Klundert, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It was taken by the French, in 1793, after a

gallant resistance; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after: 9 miles S E Williamstadt.

Knapdale, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knareborough, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a rugged rock, where there was a castle, and almost encompassed by the river Nid. Here is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and the water is of a very strong petrifying quality: 18 miles W by N York.

Knigh-ton, a commercial town in Radnorshire, on the Tend: 14 miles W Hereford.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

Knittlingen, a town of Germany, duchy of Wurtemberg; the birthplace of Faust, one of the first printers: 22 miles S Heidelberg.

Knocklady, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 2 miles S Ballycastle. In 1788 a stream of lava burst from this mountain; rushing down its side for 39 hours, it whelmed in fire the village of Ballyroon, only one man and his wife with 2 children escaping.

Knocktopher, a town of Kilkenny, Ireland: 15 miles N Waterford, and 10 S Kilkenny.

Knuckle Point, a cape on the N E coast of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 186 50 W, lat. 34 51 S.

Knutford, a town of England, county of Chester. Here is a silk mill, and manufacture of flag velvets: 15 miles S S W Manchester.

Knutwil, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern.

Kochendorf, a town of Franconia, insulated in Swabia, at the union of the Cocher and the Neckar: 6 miles N Heilbronn.

Kodiack, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, lon. 160 30 W, lat. 55 N.

Koci, or *Koy-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitchou. This is one of the smallest cities of China, the circuit of it being not above a league; the houses are partly of earth and partly brick. It is a place of

no trade, and has a great many forts about it : 940 miles S S W Peking, lat. 26 30 N.

Koci-tcheu, a province of China, bounded E by Hou-quang. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never submit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. The emperors have tried several times to people this province, and have sent thither Chinese colonies, and governors, with their families ; there are abundance of forts and places of war, where they keep strong garrisons. The taxes of this province are not sufficient to defray the expence of their subsistence, and the emperor is obliged to send new supplies every year. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, and mercury ; and it is from part of this province that they get copper, with which they make all the small brass money which is in the empire. Between the mountains there are very agreeable and fruitful vallies, especially near the rivers. Provisions are cheap, but not so plentiful as in other places. They make stuff of a certain herb, which resembles hemp, and is very proper for summer clothes. Cows and flags are in great plenty here, as also the best horses of China ; and multitudes of wild hens, which are esteemed excellent. Koci-yang is the capital.

Koci-tcheu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchen, seated on the banks of the great river Kincheu, and is the key to the province, where there is a custom house kept to receive the duties of the merchandises which are brought there. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are 10 towns within its jurisdiction. Although the country is mountainous, yet the industry of the husbandmen has made it very fruitful. Great quantities of muck are collected in the neighbourhood, and here are several springs, from which they procure salt. Orange and lemon trees are very common. In the northern part the mountains are very rugged and steep, and inhabited by a very barbarous people, when compared with the common Chinese : 637 miles S S W Peking, lat. 31 10 N.

Kalbra, a town of Upper Saxony : 6 miles N Franckenhauseu.

Kefel, a town of Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentia : 21 miles E Trent.

Kolberg, a town of Bavaria : 7 miles S W Weiden.

Kekoner, or *Kokhoner*, a country of Asia, situated to the W of China, and N E of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, defended from the Eluths, and governed by princes descended from a king of China. They principally inhabit about a lake, supposed to be the largest in Tartary, about 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, and situated from the 16th to the 17 degrees of lon. W from Peking ; lat. 36 40 to 37 10 N.

Kola, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated near the N Sea, on the river Kolo. At its mouth is a considerable fishery for whales, seal-dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale : 340 miles N Peterburgh, lat. 68 50 N.

Kolah, a town of Natolia : 36 miles N E Alah-Schr.

Kolar, a kingdom of Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic, N of Baria, with a capital of the same name.

Kelima, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, lon. 153 30 E, lat. 71 25 N.

Kolyvan, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berda, and was known, before the institution of this government, under the name of Berdikoi Ostrog. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potofi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and the Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kotzum, a town of Egypt, near the E coast of the Red Sea, formerly a seaport, but the sea has long since left the coast : 16 miles S Suez.

Kom, a large and populous city of Persia, near mount Elwend. Extensive ruins shew that once it was much larger. It stands on a river, which by the sudden melting of snow, has so risen as to sweep away 1000 houses at a time. Their gardens produce a great variety of excellent fruit. They have cucumbers 2 feet long, and thick as a man's arm, which they pickle in vinegar. Here is a celebrated mosque, an asylum for debtors, who are protected and supported. The country round is fertile in rice and fruit : It is 30 leagues N Isfahan, lon. 86 46 E, lat. 34 20 N. [Hanway.]

Kombregutu, a kingdom of Africa, situated

ated on the banks of the river Falem, about lon. 10 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Kamela, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, celebrated for its gardens and dove houses; it was once more considerable than it now is, as the ruins testify. The inhabitants are of bad character: 13 leagues S Ispahan.

Kamling, a town of the island of Borneo: 45 miles N Negara.

Komading, a town of the island of Borneo: 15 miles S S W Negara.

Komel, or *Cool*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, with a small but safe harbour, in the Red Sea, lon. 35 15 E, lat. 22 45 N.

Kondi, a district of Africa, in the country of Congo.

Koufah, one of the most unhealthy ports on the Red Sea. Provisions are dear, goat's flesh is the principal meat; the water very bad. It consists of about 200 miserable houses; rain sometimes falls here; milk, butter, and fish are plenty, lat. 19 7 N. [Bruce.]

Kouza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Loango.

Kongbell, or *Kongfale*, a town of Sweden, in the province of W Gothland, on the Gotha, formerly the capital of Norway, and residence of kings, but now gone to decay; 10 miles N Gotheburg.

Kongjacksa, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 13 miles S Gotheburg, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kongsvinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: 42 miles N E Christiania, lon. 12 8 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Kong-tchang, a City of China of the first rank, in the province of Chen-li, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoci, and surrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of musk: 650 miles W S W Peking, lat. 34 56 N.

Koniggratz, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, situated on the Elbe: 120 miles N Vienna, and 58 E Prague, lat. 50 5 N.

Konigsberg, the capital of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. There are 18 churches, of which 14 be-

long to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and 1 to the papists. The town is 5 miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessel anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Konigsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Konigsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles N E Elbing, 125 N Warsaw, lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N. [Coxe.]

Konigsberg, a town of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Hesse. 5 miles N Wetzlar, and 38 N N E Mentz, lat. 50 31 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg: 45 miles N E Berlin, lat. 52 48 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, principality of Coburg, on the side of a mountain, on which is an ancient castle: 20 miles S S W Coburg, lat. 50 N.

Kornberg, a town of Bohemia: 6 miles S W Falkenau.

Kornlin, a town of Swabia, Wurttemberg: 20 miles N N E Ulm.

Konigsberg, a principality of Swabia, of which there are 2 branches. They have only one vote given alternately. The lordship of Konigsberg consists only of an ancient castle, and a few hamlets. The castle is situated 8 miles N W Ravensburg.

Konigsfeld, a town and citadel of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologne: 26 miles S S E Cologne.

Konigsfelden, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, between the town of Bruck and the river Reus. Here was formerly a rich monastery, founded to commemorate the death of the emperor Albert, who was assassinated, in the year 1308, by his nephew, John, duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich, by grants from the house of Austria and other nobility.

Konigsloffen, a town of the Lower Rhine, electorate of Mentz, on the Tauber: 68 miles S E Mentz.

Konigsliet, a town of Lower Saxony, Wolfenbuttel: 12 miles N E Wolfenbuttel, and 10 E S E Brunswick.

Konigsstein, a town of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, built on a rock. Part of the county is in possession of the elector of Mentz, the other part belongs

longs to the house of Stolberg. 11 miles N W Francfort on the Maine, lat. 50 7 N.

Königsstein, a town of Upper Saxony, on the left side of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortress by the elector Augustus, and is situated on a mountain. Christian I, the son of Augustus, and his successor in the electorate, completed the fortifications, and rendered it, as was supposed, impregnable. It is accessible only in one place, and supplied with water from a spring of great depth in the mountain : 16 miles S E Dresden.

Königswinter, a town of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologne, on the E side of the Rhine, near 7 mountains, on which were formerly 7 castles: 3 miles S E Bonn, and 16 S S W Cologne.

Konismaker, a town of France, department of the Moselle, on the Moselle : 1 league and a half N N E Thionville.

Konitz, a town of Upper Saxony : 7 miles N Leutenburg.

Konos, a town of Natalia : 20 miles N E Degnizlu.

Koolikorro, a considerable town, and great market for salt, near the river Niger. The people are most grossly involved in pagan superstition. [Park.]

Kooma, a pleasant, romantic village near the Niger. It is surrounded by a high wall, and is the sole property of a Mandingo merchant. The fields yield him corn, his cattle roam in the vallies, rocky hills secure him from invasion. This sable African, with an heart of hospitality, bids the weary traveller a cordial welcome : he spreads the plenteous table before the white stranger, who would, if he dared, drag him to foreign climes in chains of slavery. [Park.]

Keorkarany, a town of Africa, fortified with a high wall. The inhabitants are Mahometans and have a mosque. [Park.]

Koshinjee, or *Pusking*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar : 80 miles S E Candahar, lon. 66 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Kopiel, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Cuban : 128 miles S W Azoph.

Kopore, a town of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland : 32 miles W Petersburg.

Koriacs, a nation of Asia, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence : the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they

maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kanatchadales. Their country takes in a vast extent, terminated to the S by Kamtschatka, and the Gulf of Peninga, to the E by the country of the Oluterians, to the N by that of the Tchoukchis, and to the W by the Tongousses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds 900 ; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. They are represented as of such a perfidious and savage disposition, that it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours. Hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, their atrocious robberies, their daily incursions on the people who surround them ; hence the respective animosities and the revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war sements in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, that delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to enoble in their eyes this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery, nor the number of their adversaries, can intimidate them : it is then they swear *to destroy the sun*. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing ; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their habitations till the most urgent necessity compels them. Their siltiness is disgusting, for there is neither door, nor venthole for the smoke. They live, like the Kamptchadales, upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except

except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Reindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison, by the name of moukhamorr. The Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtchadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of nest or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. Among their strange customs, is the probation to which a young man subjects himself when he is desirous of marrying. As soon as he has fixed his choice, he waits upon the relations of his mistress, and offers to drudge for them. The woman is immediately enveloped in a multiplicity of garments, which conceal her to such a degree, that the face itself is scarcely visible. She is not left alone for a single instant; her mother, and a number of old matrons, accompany her wherever she goes. The aim of the lover, is to touch her naked body, the only way by which he can obtain her. In the mean time, he executes, with zeal and submission, all the functions that the relations impose upon him; being, in fact, the slave of the family. In his leisure moments, at liberty to see and approach his mistress, he endeavours to merit her affection by some sly attempt to obtain a touch; but, from the number and thickness of her garments, and the resistance of her relations, it is frequently not till after the expiration of 2 or 3 years. Elate with his victory, he flies to inform the relations. The witnesses are summoned, and the young lady interrogated. Her confession is necessary, as well as some proof that she was taken by surprise, and made fruitless efforts to defend herself. The conqueror being now freed from his labours, he makes his court without restraint to his future wife, who is not perhaps sorry to find

herself delivered from her cumbersome attire. This second stage of courtship is seldom very long; the damsel, in the presence of the family, soon gives her consent, and nothing more is requisite to entitle him to all the claims of a husband. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. Their funeral rites have a striking similarity to the ancient institutions of paganism, still observed by various uncivilized people of the new hemisphere. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of reindeer, fish, brandy, in short, whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If it be a wandering Koriac, his deer conducts him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honor speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance, where the fumes of their liquor and tobacco gradually efface the remembrance of death. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible he should do an injury. The principal of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, and calamities of every kind, are his work. It is to pacify his wrath, that they sacrifice their personal interest, and have recourse to devotion. They offer to him various animals, the best fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they rendered him propitious

tious by piously getting drunk in their habitations; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korken, or *Jorjen*, a district situated on the E side of the Caspian Sea; the country is flat, and subject to inundations: the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholesome. The soil is fertile in dates, wine, cotton, silk, and corn. The town of Korken is in ruins.

Kornidyk, a small island of Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name: about 7 miles W N W from Willemstadt.

Korty, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the desert, in order to escape the pirates of the Nile.

Kofala, a rural palace of Gondar, 3 miles distant. It is 3 stories high, and stands on the side of the mountain Debra Izai. A garrison is kept here. There is the richest church in Abetha; it has gold crosses, and silver drums for processions; the altar is covered with plates of gold. [Place.]

Kofel, a town of Tyrol on the Brenta, and near the borders of the Vicentin: 21 miles E Trent.

Koff, a town of Yemen: 12 miles W N W Chanir.

Kofrom, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, situated on the Volga, and surrounded with a rampart: 168 miles N E Moscow, and 380 E S E Petersburg, lat. 57 30 N.

Kofromskoe, A government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow, bounded on the N by the government of Volgodaskoe, on the E by Viatskoe; about 210 miles from E to W, and 150 from N to S. Kofrom is the capital.

Koto, a district of Africa, on the Slave Coast, extending about 6 leagues along the Atlantic; the land is flat, and the soil sandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto* or *Perlu*.

Ketrou, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Kotta, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Malwa, on the Jesul: 100 miles S E Agimere, and 215 S Delhi, lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Kouang-sin, or *Koang-sin*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. Although this city is situated

in the midst of mountains, which, for the most part, are very high and of a great extent, the country is not less fertile or inhabited; a great many of these mountains are cultivated, and are not inferior, in their produce, to the most fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with forests, and others produce a fine crystal. They make here very good paper, and the best candles in the empire: 710 miles S Peking, lat. 28 27 N.

Kuest, or *Groen*, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Persia, governed by a sheik. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing for pearls: 76 miles S Batna.

Kou-ki, or *Kou-ki-te*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This city is situated in a vast plain, between 2 fine rivers; its district contains 2 towns. These cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the soil fruitful in all sorts of grain and fruits, especially oranges and pomegranates. The inhabitants are remarkably mild, and treat strangers with uncommon hospitality: 512 miles S Peking, lat. 34 30 N.

Kou-kou, or *Kou-kou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the residence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

Kou, or *Cofi*, a town of Egypt, on the E coast of the Nile: once a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. The houses are built of bricks, hardened by the sun: 18 miles S Dendera, and 45 N N E Asna.

Kouwar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, on the river Gambia, with a considerable traffic in slaves.

Kouvo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen, containing 12 churches: a part of the inhabitants are Germans: 40 miles N W Troki.

Kozdan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar, lon. 67 35 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Kraanenbergh, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. Its name, which signifies Crane-hill, is derived from the number of cranes that used to assemble round the castle, when the adjacent plain was a morass. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 35 miles E Munich.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save : 18 miles N W Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor, and Troppaw, lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Kraushirn, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm : 110 miles S E Warsaw, lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Krausowitz, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe : 87 miles S E Dresden.

Krasnobrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz, in the midst of a forest, where John Sobieski, afterward king of Poland, defeated the Tartars : 28 miles W Belz.

Krasnoiarst, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Enisei, built in the year 1618 : surrounded with pallisades, small towers, and some batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horses, and furs. It contains about 350 houses : 340 miles E N E Kolivan, lon. 97 20 E, lat. 56 N.

Krautbrin, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt : 8 miles E N E Meckmulil.

Kreith, a corporate town in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E Carnarvon, lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

Krempen, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is 5 miles N Gluckstadt, and 30 N W Hamburg, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Krems, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles W Vienna, lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kreuzenach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It was once an imperial city, and is seated on the Rhine : 20 miles S W Mentz.

Krumlau, a town of Germany, in Moravia : 50 miles S W Olmutz, lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Krieko, a branch of the Senegal. Rising E of Kangee, it descends with a rapid, noisy current, till it arrives at the hill of Jappa; thence it winds gently through the lovely plains of Kooniakary, after which, receiving a branch from the N it is lost in the Senegal near the falls of Felow [Park.]

Krutfwitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesk, memorable for being the birthplace of Piatek, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elect-

ed king of Poland in the year 842 : 28 miles W Brzesk.

Krylow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, on the Dniester : 46 miles S S E Czerkasy, lat. 48 50 N.

Kuara, a mountainous, unhealthy province of Abyssinia. On the E part next to Senaar is a settlement of black Pagans, who live by hunting and plundering the Arabs, lat. 12 N. [Bruce.]

Kubber-ke-meab, an edifice of free stone, erected in a mountainous district, near the sea coast of Algiers ; about 100 feet in height, and 90 diameter at the base : 7 miles E Teleffad.

Kubbe Chejar, a town of Yemen : 44 miles N Chamir.

Kulebsa, a strong town of Asia, in the country of the Lefguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki, (Franks, a name common in the E to all Europeans) and relate, that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were cast away upon the coast ; but others say, that the Greeks and the Genoese carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caspian, and were acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen, to establish manufactures. The subsequent invasion of the Arabs, Turks, and Moguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return ; so that they continued here, and formed a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good firearms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence small copper cannon, of 3 pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their vallies, they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens ; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in

in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumstances, and are a quiet inoffensive people, but high spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. They elect yearly 12 magistrates, to whom they pay unlimited obedience: and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In 1725, their magistrates acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute, lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N. [Brooks.]

Kuffab, a town on the W side of the Euphrates, S Bagdad, on the confines of Arabia Deserta, once a populous and celebrated city, now a heap of ruins.

Kuffein, a strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated on the Inn: 46 miles S by E Munich, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Kuiatzkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Dzonmurin, built in the year 1728, for the purpose of carrying on a traffic between the Russians and Chinese, according to the treaty made in the year 1727. It consists of 2 parts; 1 inhabited by the people of each country: 44 miles N Irkutsk, lon. 106 20 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kulali, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea, lon. 41 20 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Kumbo, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near its mouth.

Kumi, a group of 8 islands in the Indian Ocean. The people are friendly, wear cotton, sail in canoes made of a single tree. The western of these isles is in lon. 120 56 E, lat. 24 33 N. [Peyrouse.]

Kunerfsdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg; where the king of Prussia was defeated by the Russians, in the year 1759: 2½ miles E N E Francfort on the Oder.

Kur, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, passes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c. and runs into the Caspian Sea: 70 miles S S W Baku.

Kurgan, a river of Asia, which rises in Chorasam, and runs into the Caspian Sea, to the W of Astarabat.

Kurgos, a large island in the Nile, on which are several villages.

Kurile Islands, a chain of islands 22 in number, in the N Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Japan, discovered by the

Russians in the year 1713, and valuable principally for the furs, particularly of the sea otter, which are found there. The bodies of the inhabitants are hairy. They are hospitable, humane, and docile. But 4 of the islands are inhabited, containing 1400 inhabitants, who are annually visited by a minister of the Greek church from Kamtschatka. These islands extend from lat 42 to 51 N. [Peyrouse.]

Kurifonda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 60 miles N N E Tocat.

Kurisk, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Sem: 240 miles S Moscow, lon. 37 30 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Kurskoi, a government of Russia, bounded on the N by the government of Orel, on the E by the government of Voronez, on the S by Voronez and Charkov, and on the W by Tchernigov; about 112 miles from N to S, and generally 100 E to W.

Kusma, a town of Yemen, inhabited by free Arabs: 50 miles E Hodaida.

Kuffnacht, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, near which is a chapel, erected on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor: 10 miles W Schwitz, and 6 N E Lucerne.

Ku-ying, a town of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Although this city is surrounded with mountains, the soil about them is fruitful. The inhabitants are very industrious, and cultivate every inch of ground: 1097 miles S S W Peking, lat. 25 34 N.

Kutejar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, where the English had a factory, on the side of the Gambia, destroyed by a flood, in the year 1725.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna-Hora*, a town of Bohemia, in Czaaslau, celebrated for its silver mines, which were formerly very abundant, discovered in the year 1237, by a monk: 4 miles N W Czaaslau.

Kuttore, a name given to the tract of country between the N E part of Cabul, and the N W of Cachemire. The Mahometans call it *Casferistan*, or the *Land of Infidels*. The name of Kuttore is probably taken from a fortress so called: 100 miles N E Cabul, lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Kuynder, or *Fort Kuynder*, a seaport town and fortress of Friesland, situated on the W side of the river of the same name, at its entrance into the Zuyder Zee: 23 miles S Lwarden, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Koznetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, at the conflux of the Kondoma and the Tom, built in the year 1618, on a place which was a general resort of Tartars, and peopled with colonies from Tomsk, and some other towns. It contains about 300 houses; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron: 188 miles E S E Kolivan, and 320 S S W Friseik, lat. 53 40 N.

Kyam, or *Blue River*, the most considerable river in China, which rises in Thibet, about lat. 34 50 N; and after a course of 1200 miles through China, falls into the sea E Nankein in lat. 32 N, dividing this empire into N and S divisions; and so deep that the Chinese say, "The sea has no bounds, the Kyam no bottom." It is about half a league wide at its mouth, rapid in its course, and its passage dangerous. It is full of productive islands, and subject to desolating inundations.

[Topog. Dict.]

Kyburg, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, formerly a county.

Kyneton, a town of England, county of Hereford: 20 miles W N W Hereford.

Kyato, a lake of Russia, in Olonetz, about 48 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth, lon. 30 E, lat. 65 40 N.

Kytzlieb, or *Kytzbull*, a town of Tyrol: 13 miles E S E Kufstein, and 45 N & Innsbruck.

L

LAAB, a town of Austria, on the river Taya: 26 miles N Vienna, lat. 48 39 N.

Laaland, or *Laland*, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt, about 30 miles in length, and 12 in its mean breadth, and reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. This island produces plenty of all sorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat, and excellent pease. It is also famous for a kind of red fruit, called manna, which resembles sweet almonds in taste, and grows on a long slender stem. The country lies low, and the air is very unhealthy. Of all the inhabitants of this island the clergy are the best provided for, according to their rank. The nobility are numerous, and many of them have fine seats, and considerable estates. This island, like Falster, has a particular governor, but in spiritual affairs both are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Funen.

Naskow is the capital, lon. 11 2 to 11 48 E, lat. 54 43 to 55 2 N.

Laas, or *Lofib*, a town of Carniola: 23 miles E N E Trieste, lat. 45 57 N.

Labdessa, a formidable tribe in the desert of Sahara. They are a tall, stout, handsome and vigorous people. Their hair is bristled; their nails, which they use in battle, are long as claws. Large hanging ears, and long beards, give them a ferocious appearance.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

Laccative Islands, a group of small islands in the Indian Sea; the nearest about 120 miles from the coast of Malabar, lon. 71 15 to 73 30 E, lat. 10 to 12 40 N.

Laichen, a town of Schweitz, on the S side of the lake of Zurich. Near it are some mineral springs, and in the environs are round crystals and petrifications: 8 miles W Utznach.

Lachsa, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N by the territories of the wandering Arabs, in the neighbourhood of Bassora, on the E by the Persian Gulf. It is also denominated *Hadsjar*, and sometimes *Babrein*. It affords no great variety of productions. Its asses and camels are esteemed to be of an excellent breed, and of the latter, some thousands are annually sold into Syria. In the interior parts of this province, the inhabitants live much upon dates: upon the coasts, pearl fishing is followed with advantage; and there is a considerable trade in foreign commodities. This country was once a province of the Ottoman empire. The Arabs have long since, however, shaken off the Ottoman yoke. The province of Lachsa belongs in sovereignty at present to the sheik of the Arabian tribe of Beni Khaled, one of the most powerful in Arabia. They are so far spread through the Desert, as often to harass the caravans passing between Bagdad and Kaleb. The greater part of Lachsa is inhabited by Bedouins, and other petty tribes; but these all acknowledge the dominions of the sheik of Beni Khaled.

Ladenburg, a town of Westphalia, on the Neckar: 9 miles S S E Osnabruck.

Ladenburg, a town of the Lower Rhine: 6 miles E Mannheim.

Ladikieb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, anciently Laodicea: 60 miles W Cogni.

Ladoga (*Nov.*) a town of Russia, on the S coast of the lake Ladoga: 56 miles E Petersburg, lat. 60 2 N.

Ladofski, or *Ladoga*, a lake of Russia,

100 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, situated between the governments of Viborg, Petersburg, and Archangel, the S W extremity lies about 30 miles E from Petersburg. It is full of dangerous quicksands. A canal, 67 miles in length, cut by Peter the Great, connects this lake with Neva river, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladrones, see *Mariano Island*.

Laer, a city of Persia, capital of a province of the same name. It stands in a sandy country, rendered barren by the heat of the climate. The castle is of stone, built on the summit of a rock. The avenues to the city, being arched with palm, citron and orange trees, have a beautiful appearance, lat. 29 40 N.

[Chardin, Le Bruyn.]

Lagens, a town of the island of Flores, 1 of the Azores, containing near 1400 inhabitants.

Lagbi, a town of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, on the coast of the Red Sea : 30 leagues E S E Aden.

Lagi, or *Labadji*, a town of Arabia, situated in a fertile plain : 5 leagues from Aden.

Lagny, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. It contains 3 parish churches : 5 leagues E N E Paris.

Lago Negro, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines, near a lake of the same name : 12 miles N E Policastro.

Logoa, a town of the island of May, one of the Cape Verd Islands.

Lagoon Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, of an oval form, with a lagoon in the middle, which occupies much the larger part of it ; the border of land which circumscribes the lagoon, is in many places, very low and narrow, particularly on the S side, where it consists principally of a beach or reef of rocks : it has the same appearance also in 3 places on the N side ; so that, the firm land being disjointed, the whole looks like many islands covered with wood. Within a mile no bottom is found, with 130 fathom of line, nor does there appear to be any anchorage about it. The whole is covered with trees of different verdure, among which are cocoanuts and palm trees, lon. 139 28 W, lat. 18 47 S. [Cook.]

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarves, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regularly fortified, but defended by several forts. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the residence of the vice-

roy of Algarves, and contains 2 parish churches, 4 convents, and about 4600 inhabitants : 32 leagues S Lisbon, lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 3 N.

Lages, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, with a considerable bar at its mouth, in the Atlantic, which joined to the roughness of the sea, prevents its navigation.

Lagesta, an island in the Adriatic, 12 miles long and 4 wide, lat. 43 5 N.

Laguna, or *St. Christobal de la Laguna*, a town of the island of Teneriffe, and capital of the island : situated on a small eminence ; and every day refreshed with a breeze of wind. It is well supplied with water, and contains 2 parish churches, several convents, and an hospital : the streets are large and handsome : it takes its name from a lake a little to the E of the town, lon. 16 28 W, lat. 28 28 N.

Lagunes of Venice, the marishes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together, make a bishop's see. Furano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

Labu, a river of Germany, which rises in the N E part of the principality of Siegen, and runs into the Rhine, near Lohnstein.

Labelm, or *Labom*, a seaport of Sweden, province of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga, near the sea, with a good salmon fishery : this town was fortified by the Danes, and ceded to Sweden by the peace of Bromsebro : 12 miles S S E Halmstad, lon. 12 58 E, lat. 56 29 N.

Labore, or *Panjab*, a country in the N W part of Hindostan, bounded N by Cachemire, E by the mountains of Thibet, and W by the Indus ; near 300 miles in length from E to W, and about 100 miles from N to S. It is one of the richest of the empire, abounding in rice, corn, and fruit of every kind. It is watered by the Indus, and Behat. Between these rivers are some salt springs, where they manufacture excellent salt. This country is often called *Panjab*, which signifies Five Waters, or Five Rivers. It is now in the possession of the Seiks.

Labore, a city and capital of the above country, situated on the Rauver. It is ancient, and of great extent, forming, with its faulxhous, a circumference of 7 miles : surrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. It has 12 gates. Labore was

once

once the residence of the Mogul kings ; but at present, since the Seiks have established themselves in the country, and made it their capital, it has lost much of its former splendor, and many of the inhabitants, having retired from the place, the fauxbourgs are almost totally ruined. The Jesuits at one time enjoyed a free exercise of their religion : here are manufactures of cotton, carpets, &c : 420 miles E Candahar, and 280 N W Delhi, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 31 1 N

Lahr, or *Lohr*, a town of the Upper Rhine, capital of a lordship, on the river Schutter : 18 miles S S E Strasburg, lat. 48 21 N.

Laino, a town of Naples : 19 miles W N W Cassano.

Lancy, a town of the duchy of Savoy : 3 miles E Chambéry.

Lai-tcheou, or *Tai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chanong, built on a promontory, bounded on one side by the Yellow Sea, where it has a good harbour, and on the other by mountains : 255 miles S E Peking, lat. 37 9 N.

Lalang, an island near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca, lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

Lamalmou, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia. Though at a distance the summit appears pointed ; yet there is on its top a spacious plain of good pasturage. Many streams flow from it in different directions : it seems to be the fount of Abyssinian rivers. [Bruce.]

Lambale, a town of France, department of the N Coast. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady, who was massacred at Paris, in September 1792, for her inviolable attachment to her unhappy mistress, the queen of France. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, and is 37 miles N W Rennes, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Lambesc, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone : 9 miles N Aix.

Lambese, a town of Africa, in Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Esculapius, &c, 45 miles S Constantina.

Lambeth, a village in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the

3 bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and home made wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, the see of a bishop, on a plain, near the Duero, surrounded with mountains. It contains 2 cathedral churches, an hospital, 4 convents, and about 4500 inhabitants. In this town the state assembled to confirm the election of Alphonso Henriques, first king of Portugal ; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine : 12 leagues E Porto, lat. 41 7 N.

Lamoudouna, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara, S of the country of Tripoli, about 7 days' journey of the caravan.

Lamlash, or *Holy Island*, an island situated before the Bay of Lamlash, Scotland, about 2 miles long, and half a mile wide ; the whole is a vast mountain, in great part covered with heath ; they raise a little corn, and a few potatoes.

Lamlash, a village of Scotland, on the E coast of the island of Arran, on a bay to which it gives name, which forms a safe harbour with depth of water for the largest ships, lat. 55 33 N. [Pennant.]

Lamo, an island and kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The inhabitants are pagans ; the king and his subordinate officers are Mahometans. This island is subj. & to the Portuguese, lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 S.

Lampacan, a small island in the eastern Indian Sea, a little to the S of the island of Junkesilon.

Lampedusa, an island in the Mediterranean, not inhabited, but pleasant and fertile. On it is a building, divided into a church and a mosque, which the Catholics visit as well as the Mahometans. Near the church is a magazine, well provided, where vessels may find necessities, for which they deposit the value, if money, in a chest, if goods, in the church. On certain days, some Sicilian monks come to collect the deposits, and bring other stores. The profits are applied to the hospital at Trapani. The island is about 4 leagues in circumference, with a good port, well supplied with fresh water, and an excellent

lent fishery on the coast : 21 leagues W Malta, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Lampoon, a town and bay on the S coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Straits of Sunda.

Lampfaki, or *Lapsak*, a town of Natolia, celebrated for its wine : 40 miles W Artaki.

Lan, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chen-ti, on the river Hoang. The chief trade is in hides, brought from Tartary, woollen stuffs, and coarse stuffs made of cow's hair : 655 miles W S W Peking, lat. 36 6 N.

Lanagla, a town of the island of Forteventura, on the E coast.

Lancabui, or *Ladoo*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, a little to the N of the town of Acheen, in the island of Sumatra.

Lancashire, a county of England, bounded E by Yorkshire, W by the Irish Sea. A ridge of mountains separates it from Yorkshire, and continuing its course through some other counties, has been called *The backbone of England* : this mountain screens the county from the easterly winds and the attendant evils, and is thought to cause a greater quantity of rain than in the more interior parts of the kingdom ; but does not seem to make the climate the less wholesome. Coal lies in immense beds towards the southern and middle part ; many rivers, intersect the country, which with the springs, have had no small effect upon the agriculture of this district. The northern and N E districts produce limestone in abundance ; marble is found towards the S. This county also produces stone of various denominations. Great quantities are exported. Lancaster is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 62 parishes, and 26 market towns. The number of houses is estimated at 40,000, and the inhabitants 240,000.

Lancaster, capital of the above county, is situated on the river Loyne, or Lune, which forms a harbour for vessels of moderate size : the town carries on a considerable foreign trade, and many ships are constructed in the docks. Agricola is said to have formed a station here, which was afterwards improved into a castle : and surrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garrison there. This castle is now made use of as a county prison. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the W Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, wollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail cloth is the chief man-

ufacture of the town. The number of houses is about 1160, which are supposed to contain 1600, families : 66 miles S Carlisle, and 235 N N W London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Lancrerotta, one of the Canary islands, about 10 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. It is parted by a ridge of mountains, which afford nothing but pasture for cattle, though the vallies are fruitful, but sandy, and thin in the soil. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. One great branch of the trade of Lancrerotta consists in dried goats' flesh, which the inhabitants sell in great quantities to the neighbouring islands, under the name of tusineta. In the year 1730, a volcano broke out in this island. Lancrerotta, the principal town contains about 100 houses. It has several havens and roads ; but there is one at the N E end, where ships may come in from the northward, and lie land-locked from all winds in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. The E point of the island is in lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital ; it is the see of an archbishop, 85 miles E N E Rome, and 84 N Naples.

Landa, a kingdom of the island of Borneo.

Landau, a town of France department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Queich, which runs into the Rhine, containing 4 churches, and about 4000 inhabitants. As it is almost commanded, on every side, by eminences which surround it, M. Vauban exerted all his skill in rendering it strong. In the year 1793, it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success : 9 miles S Neustadt, 270 E Paris, lat. 49 13 N.

Landau, a town of the Upper Rhine : 12 miles N Waldeck, lat. 51 12 N.

Landau, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar : 8 miles E Dingelsingen, lat. 48 32 N.

Landek, a small town of Silesia 3 German miles from Glatz, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Landek, a town of Prussian Pomerelia : 64 miles S W Dantzick.

Landen, a town of Brabant on the river Becke, where bloody battles were fought, 29th of July, 1693, and 18th March, 1793 ; the former between the army of the allies, under the command of William III, king of England, and the elector of Bavaria ; and the French, under the duke of Luxemburg, with an army of 80,000 men, while the allies had but about half that

that number. The French ultimately gained the victory, which cost them 15,000 killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. In the battle of 1793, between the French and Austrians, the former were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands: 16 miles S E Louvain and 17 W S W Liege, lat. 52 41 N.

Landerneau, a town of France, department of the Finistère: 20 miles N E Brest, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Landeron, a town of Neuchâtel, at the S W extremity of the lake of Bienné. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 7 miles N E Neuchâtel.

Landes, a department of France, bounded N by the department of the Gironde, S by the Lower Pyrennées; W by the sea. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*: it is, in general, a sandy, unfruitful country, except towards the S E, where is some good land, and several towns. Mont de Marsan is the capital.

Landjhat, a town of Sicily, on the Bober. In 1639, it was pillaged and demolished with so much barbarity, that only two persons remained there. It now enjoys a flourishing linen trade: 18 miles W S W Schweidnitz, and 18 S S W Jauer.

Landrecy, a town of France, department of the N. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is seated on the Sambre: 18 miles S W Maubeuge, and 100 N by E Paris, lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Landberg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg, on the Warta. It contains 3 churches, a royal magazine, and several manufactures of stuff and cloth, with a considerable trade in wool: 20 miles E Custrin, and 64 E Berlin, lat. 52 42 N.

Landskrona, a seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the province of Skone, on an island near the Sound. It is a staple town, with a good harbour. New fortifications are erecting here, the object of which is to command the whole coast of Skonen, along the Sound. The old fortifications are furnished with a garrison of 2 or 300 men, and 74 pieces of cannon. The harbour lies between the continent and a small island, and is 20 feet deep; a new citadel is to be erected: 21 miles N W Lund, and 12 S Helsingborg, lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 50 N.

Landstern, a fortress of Poland: 24 miles S Cracow.

Land's End, the western extremity of

England, county of Cornwall: 10 miles S W Penzance, lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 7 N.

Land's End, a cape of England, on the N E coast of the island of Shetlands: 4 miles N W from Shetlands.

Landshut, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the river Iser, the capital of a government to which it gives name. It is an open, well built town, and contains two electoral palaces and a college, with a church in it, the steeple of which is reckoned the highest in Germany; a parish church and 6 convents: 36 miles S E Ingolstadt, and 32 N E Munich, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Landstrass, or *Landstrost*, a town of Germany, duchy of Carniola, on an island in the river Gurck: 57 miles E Trieste.

Lanel, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Galam, on the S side of the Senegal.

Lanenczan, a town of France, department of the Higer Pyrennées: 5 leagues S E Tarbe.

Lanepart, a town of France, department of the Gers: 3½ leagues S S W Condom.

Lanerk, a town of Scotland, which gives name to the county, on the N E side of the Clyde; near it are some celebrated falls, in that river, which, especially in rainy seasons, form a tremendous appearance. Here the brave Wallace first meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and slew the governor, who was a man of rank. In the neighbourhood are some of the greatest cotton manufactures of Scotland: 19 miles S E Glasgow, lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 43 N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded E by Peeblesshire, S by Dumfriesshire. The river Clyde, descending from the southern part of this county, divides it into two equal parts, the one called *the Shire of Lanerk*, and the other *the Barony of Glasgow*; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture, and the other level, and proper for corn. The Frith of Clyde is joined to the Frith of Forth by a canal, for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of lapis lazuli. The chief towns are Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanerk.

Lansborough, a town of Ireland, county of Longford, on the Shannon. It is a borough: 7 miles S W Longford.

Langanico, or *Sunri*, anciently *Olympia*, a town of Enropean Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a small river called *Carlon*, the ancient *Alpheus*. - This was once a city

a city of great note, near which, on the Olympian plain, were celebrated the games so called, which were first instituted by Pelops, in honor of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus and Hercules. They were held every 5th year, with great solemnity, amidst a vast number of spectators, and lasted for 5 days. From these spectacles, the computation of time in Greece, by Olympiads, took its rise. In this city, also, was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 ells high, which was reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world. Near it was also a famous grove, dedicated to the same god. It is dwindled, at present, into an inconsiderable place : 32 miles S S E Chiavenna, and 60 S W Corinth.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the great Belt, between the islands of Laaland and Funen; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. This island is fertile. In the 13th century, it belonged to one of the princes of the blood royal, and was called a principality. It is now only a county, but one of the best in the kingdom, and under the same governor as Funen. Rudkiobing is the only town, lon. 10 40 to 11 E, lat. 54 45 to 55 13 N.

Langen Salza, a town of Upper Saxony, and capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs of the town are pleasant, and the manufactures are flourishing. Here are about 900 houses, 2 churches, a college, and a castle : 14 miles W Erfurt, and 8 N Gotha, lat. 50 54 N.

Langenau, a town of Prussia, province of Oberland. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings : 8 miles N Birchofswerder.

Langenthal, a town of Switzerland, county of Berne, well situated for commerce with France and Germany ; for the convenience of which here are held 3 fairs, at which are annually sold from 10,000 to 11,000 pieces of linen, 8000 of which are whitened ; these linens are exported to Spain, Portugal, America, &c. Great quantities of cheese likewise are sold here, besides cattle, horses, grain, and many other articles, both of agriculture and manufacture. Near it are some medicinal springs : 18 miles N E Berne, and 10 E, Soleure.

Langbes (Les) a small county of Piedmont, between Alba and Ceva, comprehending 58 small imperial fiefs, ceded to the king of Sardinia by the emperor, in

the year 1735, but still to be held as fiefs of Germany. The most considerable are Gorseigno and Caretto.

Langiene, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Laos, of which it is, by some, called the capital. It has a magnificent royal palace, seated on a small river : 140 miles S E Ava, lon. 101 25 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Langoe, a small island near the coast of Norway, celebrated for its marble quarries : 16 miles S Christiania.

Langport, a town of England, county of Somerset, on the Parret, which is navigable for large barges : 12 miles E Taunton.

Langres, an ancient city of France, department of the Upper Marne, on a mountain. It is reckoned the highest town in France ; the prospect from the towers of the principal church, is inexpressibly fine. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place : 35 miles N E Dijon, and 34 S E Paris, lat. 47 51 N.

Languedoc, a late province of France, divided into Upper and Lower, on the Mediterranean. The land is in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine, and watered by the Rhône, the Garonne, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Gardon. There were, in this province, 3 archbishops, and 2 bishoprics. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments, the Ardeche, Lozere, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Lanjan, or *Lanjang*, a city of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Laos, or at least the southern division, to which it gives name, and is the usual residence of the king ; on the W side of the river Mecon, and, on the land side, defended by ditches and high walls. The king's palace is said to be of vast extent, and appears like a city, from its size, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houses of the grandees, and persons of condition, are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented ; but those of the inferior people are mere huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick or stone, lon. 102 44 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Lannoy, a town of France, department of the N. A party of the French were defeated at this place, by the Duke of York, in the year 1794 : 2 leagues E N E Lille.

Lan-tan, a river of Asia, which rises in the N part of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Tibet, crosses the province from N to S, where it changes its name to Kou-long, enters the kingdom of Laos, where it takes the name of Mecon, and afterwards runs into the Eastern Indian Sea.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura : 11 miles N W Turin.

Laodicea, now called Eski Hissar, once a famous city of Asia Minor. Here are still to be seen the remains of its former grandeur. It is now only a heap of ruins, utterly forsaken of men, a den for wolves, jackalls, dragons, vipers, and other noxious beasts. For their lukewarm spirit in religion God threatened "To spue them out of his mouth," to destroy them. The threatening has long been executed. [Newton.]

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aisne. It is on a mountain, and contains about 8000 inhabitants : 77 miles N E Paris, lat. 49 34 N.

Laos, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the E by Tong-king, on the S by Cambuja, and on the W by Siam and Ava. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, covered with forests. The country is generally flat, and has scarcely any hills or mountains, but those which encompass it on all sides, and which serve as barriers against the potent kingdoms with which it is enclosed. From these mountains descend many rivulets, which form one large river, the Mecon, that crosses the whole region, from N to S. The climate of this country is more temperate than that of Tong-king, and more healthful. The soil is generally very good, being rendered fruitful by a number of canals cut from the great river Mecon, which serves both to water the lands on each side, and carry off the streams, made either by the torrents descending from the hills, or the great rains which fall at stated times. The principal drugs found here are Benjamin and Lak. As the forests are of great extent, and the plains enamelled with a variety of flowers, they yield abundance of honey, wax, and cotton. Here are also several mines of iron, lead, and tin. Gold and silver likewise are found ; but the inhabitants collect those metals out of the river. The inhabitants are well-shaped and robust, and of an olive colour. They are good natured, affable,

courteous, and obliging. They are of great integrity ; never breaking their promise or their trust. This character they are zealous to acquire ; and the rather, as they are subject to covet what belongs to others. When they see any thing which pleases their fancy, they seldom cease importuning the owner till they obtain it, in whole or in part. In case of a refusal, they never offer to take it by force. It is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The Laos are not of a warlike disposition, nor expert in the use of fire-arms. If enemies make an inroad upon them, the way to get rid of them, is by poisoning their rivers. It was thus that the king of Tong-king was obliged to retreat, after having lost a great number of his army, with which, about the year 1650, he proposed to annex this monarchy to his own. The Lanjans are very slothful, and averse to business. They apply themselves to nothing but agriculture and fishing. They neglect all arts and sciences. They are much addicted to women ; but their belief in witchcraft and magic is still more pernicious, especially as it prevails among people of rank. They have a notion, that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine, enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beast will become more robust, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit, the governors sometimes, though but rarely, employ desperate fellows, who for 25 or 30 crowns, will go into the forests to hunt men ; and the first they meet with, they open his belly and stomach, while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head, to convince the more savage purchaser he has not deceived him. In case the assassin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himself, his wife, or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim. The Laos would be an almost faultless people, and free from reproach, could this horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country. The food of the Laos consists of rice, fish, divers kinds of legumes, and the flesh of buffaloes. They seldom eat veal or poultry. The Laos wear gowns close to their bodies. They go with their feet bare, and the head commonly uncovered. Their hair is clipped round, and short, excepting one lock on the temples, which is left to grow and run through holes made in the ears for that

that purpose. The Laos approve of having only one wife ; and say that a man ought not to marry any more : but they make their female slaves subject to their pleasure, maintaining great numbers of them, according to their quality, as well for the sake of indulging their passions as for grandeur. Their marriages are performed in this manner : they choose out the oldest married couple they can find, who have lived in perfect agreement together, and promise before them to follow their example till death. But they often separate and marry others. When any of their relations die, they make a feast, which lasts a month ; and celebrate the funeral with great magnificence. The corpse is put in a coffin, daubed over with a kind of bitumen. They employ great part of their time in repeating certain hymns, adapted to the occasion ; by means of which the soul, as they say, is taught the way to heaven, to the end it might not stay in those unknown regions. After this ceremony the relations think no more of the deceased, nor ever name him : because, according to the doctrine of the transmigration, which is received in this country, they believe the soul is gone to the place destined for it, and consequently belongs no longer to them. The language of the Laos or Lanjans, as well as their character, are much the same with those of the Siamese ; who, they say, have had the art of writing, and their sacred language, from them : but they cannot pronounce the letters L and R. They write on the leaves of trees, like the Pegnians and Malabars ; but matters relating to civil affairs are inscribed on a sort of coarse paper, with earthen pins. The religion of the Lanjans, and probably of all the Laos, is nearly the same with that which prevails in all the countries comprised in the Farther Peninsula of the Indies. They lived a long time in form of a republic, and observed the laws of nature, rather than those of the Chinese, their neighbours, which they, in part, followed, before they had kings, and were subject to their empire. The worship of images was formerly unknown to them. The open sky was their temple ; and they adored one being, whom they esteemed above all things under the name of commander. Presently after the disciples of Shaka arrived in this kingdom, the Lanjans saw themselves surrounded with temples consecrated to idols, and priests named talapoy,

destined to their service. The king of Laos is an absolute independent prince, and acknowledges no superior, either in temporal or spiritual affairs. The property of lands lies wholly in him, who disposes at pleasure of the effects belonging to his subjects ; nor can any family in the kingdom inherit or possess any thing left them by will.

Lapbae, a town on the N coast of the island of Timor, in the Eastern Indian Sea, inhabited by Portuguese or descendants of Portuguese, situated at the bottom of a bay, and containing a church, and about 60 houses : the inhabitants are of a copper colour, with black hair ; some trade is carried on with Batavia ; some Chinese junks and vessels from Goa visit this port, which is only safe from March to August ; at all other times, frequent hurricanes render the harbour unsafe.

Lapitha, an extensive village of Cyprus, the garden of the island. [Mariti.]

Lapland, a country, situated in the northern part of Europe, belonging to Sweden, bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by the Russian government of Archangel, formerly a part of Lapland, on the S by Sweden and Bethunia, and on the W by Norway ; according to the most moderate computation 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. This country is very thinly peopled in proportion to its extent, which must be imputed to the many inconveniences arising from the climate, soil, &c. This country, at first sight, makes but an uncouth and disagreeable appearance, being full of rocks and mountains, fens and morasses, barren heaths, and sandy deserts. Besides these inconveniences, the long and severe winters, the cold dark and tedious winter nights, together with the vast depth of snow that covers this desolate region, seem sufficient to deter every living creature from fixing his abode here. The heat of summer generates such swarms of gnats and flies, as darken the sky, and obscure the light of the sun. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, nature has bestowed on this dreary region several conveniences, which reconcile the inhabitants to their native country. Corn will grow in Lapland ; and there are more dry than swampy spots, amidst its rocks and sandy plains ; nor is it without loose and clayey soils. When the summer heats are set in, the earth is here sooner purified, and the moisture exhaled, than in other places ; so that grass

and

and vegetables spring up, and the land is tilled, where, a few weeks before, winter appeared with all its horrors. Grass will grow in most parts of the country, if it be duly cultivated. Lapland abounds in variety of beasts, birds, and fishes. The furs and skins of bears, wolves, beavers, otters, martens, elks, wild and tame rein-deers, lynxes, ermines, hares, squirrels; black red and white foxes, &c. bring a great deal of money into the country. The pearls found in the Lapland rivers are remarkably valuable; and swans, geese, and sea-fowl, unknown in other countries, are found here; especially in the southern parts of Lapland. In the vallies and along the banks of lakes and rivers, pine, fir, birch, juniper, willow, asp, elder, and other trees are observed to thrive; and a moderate plenty of wholesome vegetables, berries, flowers, grass, and other herbs, are produced in this country. The woods of pine-trees, which grow here, are more serviceable than orchards; that beneficial tree, besides several other uses to which it is applied, being an essential part of the food of the inhabitants: for a labouring man, who feeds on bread made of the pounded bark of the pine-tree, preserves himself in health and vigour, without feeling his strength in the least impaired by it. The mountains are of a prodigious height and extent in this country, and it appears on trial that they are rich in ores and fossils, such as rock-crystals, purple amethysts, topazes, loadstones, quicksilver, native cinnabar, &c. The Lapps were originally one people with the Finns. The Laplanders are a surprising instance, that a whole people can subsist contentedly without ploughing, sowing, or planting, without spinning or weaving, brewing or baking; and without houses or farms. They employ themselves in feeding of herds, which is the most innocent, and ancient occupation in the world; and as their lot is cast in a country where winter engrosses the greatest part of the year, and consequently renders it impossible for them to provide a sufficient quantity of hay or fodder for great herds of cattle, to last the whole year, the bountiful Creator has bestowed on them a species of animals, that require little or no trouble to provide for. This is the rein-deer, which of all tame animals requires the least attendance, and procures the greatest profit and advantage to its owners. These creatures provide for themselves, feeding in summer on leaves, moss, and

grass, of which they meet with as much as suffices even among the mountains; and in winter they live on a sort of moss, which grows in every part of Lapland. They come at this moss by scraping away the snow with their feet; these animals easily find the spot where it is to be found by unerring instinct. During a journey of several days with a rein-deer, the only trouble a traveller is at, is either to turn them loose or tie them to a tree, where the quantity of food they eat at a time does not exceed a handful. They have no occasion to house the rein-deer, as they always lie out in the open air without any inconveniency; and when there is no danger from beasts of prey, they turn them loose into the woods; but when they are under any apprehension of danger from that quarter, the rein-deer are watched by the Lapland herdsmen. In winter the Laplander makes use of the rein-deer in travelling. Its flesh either fresh or dried, is his chief food; and his clothing, from head to foot, consists of this animal's skin. He also exchanges some of his rein-deer for summer clothes and a tent, which serves instead of a house. The rein-deer also supplies his owner with a bed; and both winter and summer, with good milk and excellent cheese. Of the intestines and tendons, he makes thread and cordage; and the bones and horns the superstitious Laplander offers to his idols. In a word, the rein-deer is every thing to a Laplander, so that by the loss of these useful animals he is entirely ruined. In summer they buy their salt from the Norwegians; and in the winter time they purchase it of the burghers. Tobacco is not very rare among them; but is sold at a high price. None of the women have any hand in dressing the victuals; that being the office of the master of the house, assisted by his servants. They never omit saying grace before and after meat, nor to shake one another by the hand before they rise from the table. Their drink is chiefly water. Marriages among the Laplanders depend wholly on the pleasure of the parents, who pay no manner of regard to the disposition of their children. They seem to disapprove of marriages among relations, and even intimate friends; and polygamy has never obtained among them either in ancient or modern times. The Laplanders are generally of a brown and swarthy complexion, which seems the necessary consequence of their sordid way of living, and being

so much in the smoke and exposing themselves in all weathers. They are of a middling stature. The change of dress is unknown among them. Though the inhabitants of all the Swedish Lapmarks profess the Christian religion; yet in many parts such gross ignorance and errors prevail, as have but very little tincture of Christianity; the only sign of it consisting in their being baptized, and calling themselves by the name of Christians. What renders them extremely tenacious of their Pagan rites and customs, is the high idea they entertain of their ancestors, looking upon whatever they did as reasonable, just, and commendable. As to their mythology, they term the Supreme God and Sovereign of all things, and of good spirits, *Jubnel*; and the prince or chief of the evil spirits they call *Perkmel*. But as they attribute to an evil spirit, an equality of power with God, it is no wonder that, like other Pagans, they should endeavour to obtain the favour of this evil being, and render him propitious, that he may not hurt or annoy them. *Thor* or *Ajike* they look upon as a kind of God that is both a good and an evil being at the same time. Besides these and some other deities, they likewise have a great many demi-gods. As for images, they make them both of wood and stone; but they pay the greatest reverence to the latter sort. They generally bring the horns and bones of their rein-deer to the altar of offerings. When the Laplanders come within sight of the place where the idol stands, they uncover themselves, make bows, and creep on their hands and feet to the stones, where they make their offerings. It is not uncommon among them, sometimes to mingle several Christian rites, with their magical superstitious practices. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their rightful sovereign; though some of them pay tribute to Denmark and Russia, as at certain times of the year, they pitch their tents, &c. within the dominions of those crowns. However, they conform to the Swedish laws, attend the celebration of divine service in Swedish churches, and apply to the Swedish courts of judicature all over Lapland. Lapland is divided into 7 provinces or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whose neighbourhood they lie, viz. *Jamtland*, *Asele*, *Umea*, *Pitea*, *Lulea*, *Tornea*, and *Kiemi*. There are

neither towns, nor any fixed or measured miles in any of the Lapmarks.

Lar, or *Laar*, a town of Persia, and capital of the province of Laristan, situated between mountains in a sandy soil: the houses are low, and each accompanied with a garden; it contains some bazars, several mosques, a castle on a rock, and a palace, where the governor resides. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a manufacture of silk; and the Dutch have a factory here: in the environs are plantations of oranges, tamarinds, and dates; and not far from the city, at the foot of a mountain, is found the substance called *Asfumy*: 33 leagues S S E Schiras and 40 W Ormus, lon. 53 45 E. lat. 27 20 N.

Laracha, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in the possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them, lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Laredo, a seaport of Spain, province of Piseay, with a good harbour, in a gulf to which it gives name: 20 miles E Santander, lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Lorek, a small island in the Persian Gulf: the soil is bad, and the water brackish. The Dutch attempted to settle a factory here, but were prevented by the Persians: 4 leagues S S E Gambron.

Larino, a town of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the see of a bishop, on the confines of Molise. 25 miles N E Molise.

Larissa, a town, capital of Thessaly, on the Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Christians, Turks, and Jews, the former have an archbishop and several churches. The Turks have several mosques. The situation is pleasant, on a rising ground. The Turks call it *Genisabar*, or *Jeng-is-bar*: 308 miles W S W Constantinople, and 220 S W Adrianople, lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 45 N.

Laristan, a province of Persia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the descendants of Kosiros, king of Persia; bounded S by the Persian Gulf, W by Farsistan. The air is unwholesome, and varies often from extreme heat to sudden cold; good water is scarce. That in general found in the country is said to breed worms in the legs and thighs of those who drink it. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in canals. Lar is the capital.

Larnie, a seaport on the S coast of the island

island of Cyprus; the see of a Greek bishop, and the residence of several European consuls. The Turks have a mosque, and the Greeks 3 churches. In Larnie, or rather in the whole island of Cyprus, there are people belonging to six European nations; French, English, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Ragusans, each have their respective consul, except the Tuscans; these are under the protection of the English consul, who is honored even with the title of vice consul of Tuscany. There are here also Imperialists, Danes, Swiss, Dutch and Genoese; but as all these have long ceased to carry on commerce by themselves, they entrust their commissions to correspondents, whom they have amongst the other nations established in this island: the houses are one story high; some for their richness and grandeur may be considered palaces. Churches, mosques, and other public buildings are of stone. The town is pleasant, the country round not very fertile: 10 leagues S W Famagosta.

[Mariti.]

Larrybundar, a seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is 5 or 6 leagues from the sea, it consists of 100 mud houses, with a large stone fort, and 4 or 5 cannon.

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, a seaport of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated at the conflux of 2 rivers near the sea. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron works are reckoned some of the most valuable in Norway. 55 miles S S W Christiania, lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

Lasnebourgh, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The fun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town by the mountain during 2 months of the year: 20 miles N N W Sufa.

Lassa, a city of Asia, and capital of Great Thibet, in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, called *Tonter*; major Rennel says, much confusion arises from the application of so many different names to this capital of Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet:

220 miles N E Patna, lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Lastres, a seaport town and cape of Spain, on the N coast of Asturia: 30 miles N E Oviedo, lat. 43 33 N.

Latakia, a seaport of Asia in Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it *Laodicea*, the name of his mother; situated at the base, and on the southern side of a small peninsula, which projects half a league into the sea. Anciently it was a place of great magnificence, afterwards it was reduced, and near the end of the last century revived again. Its port, like all the others on this coast, is a sort of basin, environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain 25 or 30 vessels, but the Turks have suffered it so to be choaked up, as scarcely to admit 4. Ships of above 400 tons cannot ride there, and hardly a year passes that one is not stranded in the entrance; notwithstanding this, Latakia carries on a very great commerce, consisting chiefly of tobacco, of which upwards of 20 cargoes are annually sent to Damietta; rice is received in return, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oils and cottons: 50 miles S Antioch, and 80 S W Aleppo, lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N. [Shaw, Maundrell.]

Lavagna, a seaport of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the same name: 14 miles W N W Brugnato.

Laval, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, containing 18 or 20,000 souls. Here are several manufactures of linen in the town and environs, which form a very considerable commerce: lon. 0 14 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Laval, a town of France, department of the Lozerre: 3 leagues N W Langogne.

Lavamund, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave, the see of a bishop, 24 miles E Clagenfurt, and 40 W Marburg, lat. 46 46 N.

Lavaur, a town of France, department of the Tarn, 6 leagues N E Toulouse, lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Laubach, a town of the Upper Rhine: 40 miles N E Mentz, lat. 50 22 N.

Lauban, or *Luban*, a town of Lusatia, on the river Quicks, surrounded by a wall and some bastions. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth and linen: 62 miles E Dresden, and 72 N N E Prague.

Lauder, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick, on the Leader. In the reign of James

James III, the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the ministers, 1 of whom, from a mason, had been created earl of Mar, being summoned by the king to meet at Lauder, to consult on the means of repelling an invasion, before they proceeded to business, seized the earl of Mar, and his associates, and hung them over a bridge in the sight of the king and his army: 24 miles W Berwick, and 19 S E Edinburgh.

Lauenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, on the right coast of the Elbe. Here is a toll on the Elbe: 30 miles S E Hamburg, and 48 S S W Lubeck.

Lavenham, or *Lambour*, a town of England, county of Suffolk. The principal trade is making wollen yarn: 63 miles N N E London.

Lauenstein, or *Lauenstein*, a town of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. Near it is a copper mine: 14 miles N W Lichtenberg.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria: 11 miles N N W Salzburg, and 26 N E Kuffstein, lat. 47 54 N.

Lauffen, a village and castle of Switzerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, canton of Zurich, near the Rhine, where is a celebrated cataract: 2½ miles below Schaffhausen.

Lauffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, formerly Imperial: 16 miles N Stutgard, and 4 S Heilbron, lat. 49 1 N.

Lauffenburg, one of the four forest towns of Austrian Swabia, the head place of an ancient county, and a fortified town, situated on both sides of the river Rhine, over which is a bridge. At this place is a fall in the river Rhine: 26 miles W Schaffhausen, and 18 E Bâle, lat. 47 36 N.

Laugbi (*Le*), a sic of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain.

Laviano, a town of Naples: 27 miles E Salerno.

Lavigen, a town of Norway: 24 miles N Drontheim.

Lauringen, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube: 22 miles N E Ulm, lat. 48 34 N.

Laughton, a town of Wilts, England, 16 miles N N W Salisbury.

Launceston, or *Dunbeved*, a town of Cornwall, England, where the winter assizes are held. Anciently surrounded with walls. It sends 2 members to parliament. 41 miles W Exeter.

Launoy, a town of France, department

of Ardennes: 3 leagues and a half S S W Mezieres.

Lavonia, a town of Naples: 8 miles W S W Rosano.

Lavora, a province of Naples, bounded W by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 where broadest. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently, it was called *Campania*, and, in the middle ages, *The Castellany of Capua*. The population in 1789 was computed at 1,210,989 souls; these with 400,000 in Naples, give 878 inhabitants to every Neapolitan square mile. The soil is remarkably fertile, and well cultivated. The produce is corn, hemp, flax, and clover. The last is sown about Christmas, is twice cut, and ploughed up by the last of May. Vines, mulberry, and other fruit trees are common. Naples is the capital. [Scott.]

Laupen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, the principal place of a bailiwick. It was once imperial. It is situated at the conflux of the Saanen and Sense: 5 miles S W Bern.

Laur, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Saal, 3 miles N Munnerstadt, in the bishopric of Wurzburg.

Laurence Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, &c. have been lately established: 7 miles Bervie.

Lausanne, a town of Switzerland, canton of Berne about half a league from the Lake of Geneva. It is the largest town in the country of Vaud, and is pretty well built, on a very uneven tract of land, formed by 3 small hills, and contains 7000 inhabitants. It was once a republic, but is now subject to Berne, whose Bailiff governs, being appointed by the Senate, once in 3 years. In one street the inhabitants have the liberty of acquitting or condemning one of their own body in affairs of life and death. Each man has a vote. Houses sell better here than in any part of the town. Its laws were reduced to a regular code in 1368, under the title of *placitum generale*, or the general will. Pierre Viret introduced a reformation in the year 1536, which extended through the whole country of Vaud. It became celebrated for the council held here in 1448, in which Felix V resigned the pontificate, in order to give peace to the church. An academy was established here in 1537, and a college in the year 1540. The air is very pure

pure and healthy ; there is plenty of excellent water. In a word, every necessity of life is here found in the greatest abundance, 41 miles S W Berne, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 33 N. [Moor, Addison, Bowen.]

Laot, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, in the Straits of Macassar, near the S E coast of the island of Borneo, lon. 116 15 E, lat. 2 45 S.

Lauter, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterbourg, defended with lines, which were forced by the Austrians in October, 1793.

Lauterberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron : 14 miles S Goslar.

Lauterbrunn, a valley in the canton of Berne, of about 5 leagues in circumference, celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery ; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcareous stone and granite, and mines of iron and lead : it takes its name from a village : 6 miles S Interlaken.

Lauterburg, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, taken by the Austrians in October, 1793 ; 4 leagues and an half S Landau, and 9 and a half N N E Strasburg, lat. 49 N.

Lautern, a town of the Lower Rhine. Here are a castle, and three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, each one. It gives name to a duchy. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in December, 1793. In May, 1794, the republican troops were surprised in their entrenchments near this town, and defeated with considerable loss, by the Austrians, under marshal Mollendorf, 24 miles N W Landau, and 17 E N E Deux Ponts, lat. 49 25 N.

Lawa, a town of the island of Borneo, on a river of the same name, lon. 110 24 E, lat. 0 40 N.

Lower Kirk, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, 15 miles S E George Town.

Luxem, a river of the United Netherlands, which separates Groningen from West Friesland, and runs into the sea, 10 miles E from Dockum.

Luxey Bay, about the center of the E coast of the Isle of Man, in the Irish sea ; a safe shelter from westerly winds, in from 7 to 10 fathoms water : the cape at the southern extremity is called *Luxey Point*.

Laybach, a town of Carniola, on a navigable river, of the same name ; 28 miles N E Trieste.

Lazaretto, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the N coast of the island of Candy, used by the Venetians for the purpose of a lazaretto, but now deserted. It is not far from Canoa.

Lea, a river of England, which falls into the Thames, a little below London.

Leamster, or *Lechlade*, a town of Gloucester, England, on the Thames : a canal from the Severn joins the Thames, near this town : 29 miles E S E Gloucester, and 77 W London.

Lea-hills, a village in Lanerkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure, excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leao-tong (*Gulf of*), or *Yellow Sea*, a large gulf of the Chinese Sea, between the peninsula of Corea and China ; about 400 miles from N to S, and from 100 to 250 E to W, lat. 34 45, to 41 N.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the gulf of Lea-tong ; and enclosed on the E, N and W by a palisade, constructed of stakes 7 feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. Chen-yang is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surry, England. Here is a bridge of many arches over the river Mole, 18 miles S S W of London.

Leathfwater, called also *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere water*, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it skirts for the space of 4 miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

Leavonia, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt, lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Lebeda, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean,

terranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli, lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrisa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated formerly on a branch of the Gaudalquiver, which being now choked up, the town is 2 leagues from the river. It has a castle, which marks some appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained some of the best oil in Spain : 20 miles S Seville.

Lebus, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg, on the Oder, being 1200 paces in length, though formerly much larger, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, with three churches. This town has been frequently sacked. It lies low, among hills, so that it cannot be seen at one view, and makes but a mean appearance, 5 miles N Frankfurt on the Oder, and 7 S S W Custrin.

Leccello, a town of Genoa : 23 miles N E Genoa.

Lecce, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, the see of a bishop. The wool produced in the environs of this place was formerly much celebrated ; the country yields abundance of almonds and olives. It contains besides the cathedral, three parish churches, and several convents. It is the residence of the governor, 192 miles E Naples, lat. 40 38 N.

Lecci, a town of Corsica, 5 miles N Porto Vecchio.

Lecce, a town of Milan, on the lake Homo, 14 miles E N E Como.

Lech, a river which rises in the Tyrol, on the frontiers of the Grisons, and runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Donawert.

Leffoure, a town of France, department of the Gers, on a mountain, accessible only on one side, near the Gers. It is defended by art as well as nature. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor, and see of a bishop. The number of inhabitants is about 4000. 5 leagues and a half N Auch, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town of Hereford, England, on a canal, navigable from Gloucester to Hereford ; 16 miles N W Gloucester, and 123 W London.

Ledda, a village of Palestine.

Leeds, a town of England, county of York, on the river Aire, and on the great canal, which is navigable from Liverpool. Leeds has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the country. It contains a Presbyterian

meeting-house, called the New Chapel, which is the stateliest, if not the oldest, of that denomination in the N of England ; and in the town and its suburbs several other churches, and an infirmary. It is noted for some medicinal springs. Its increase of building, in the year 1786, was near 400 houses. The manufacture and trade of Leeds are principally in cloth, the market for which is not, perhaps, to be equalled in the world. At about 6 o'clock in the summer, and about 7 in the winter, the market bell rings ; upon which, in a few minutes, without hurry, noise, or the least disorder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as close to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor standing behind his own piece. As soon as the bell has ceased ringing, the factors and buyers of all sorts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occasions direct. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whisper, in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated ; one asks, the other bids, and they agree or disagree in a moment. In a little more than an hour all the business is done, 10 or 20,000l. worth of cloth, and sometimes more, are bought and sold with a whisper only ; the laws of the market here being more strictly observed than at any place in England. On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable, at the expense of several private merchants, without calling in the assistance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull. Other trade has become very considerable since the opening of the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals from Wakefield and Leeds ; near both which places they have inexhaustible stores. These are carried quite down into the Ouse, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Ouse meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the sea, 24 miles S W York, and 192 W London.

Leegetton, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the E coast of the island of Borneo, lon. 118 20 E, lat. 3 30 N.

Leek, a town of Stafford, England, in the neighbourhood of coal mines : 36 miles S Manchester.

Leerdam, a town of Holland, on the river Linghe ; which gave title of count

to the noble house of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Nassau: 11 miles S Utrecht, and 26 S Amsterdam, lat. 51 55 N.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of Westphalia, 4 miles N Liege.

Leeuw, a town of Brabant, on the river Geete, in the midst of a morass; it was formerly a place to which the sovereigns of the country sent those they banished, 20 miles W N W Liege, and 25 E Brussels.

Lesli, a town of Natolia. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek bishop resides, 16 miles S E Isnik.

Legbi, a town of Yemen. 56 miles E N E Aden.

Leghorn, a city and seaport of Tuscany, handsome, but not large, and built in the modern taste, so regular that both gates are seen from the market place. Intersected with many canals, it is called *New Venice*. The canals cut in several parts about the town have rendered the marshes fit for culture, and, in some measure, dissipated the noxious effluvia, though the air cannot still be deemed perfectly healthy. Fresh water is so scarce that it must be brought from Pisa. The city, besides its good fortifications, has two small forts towards the sea, and a citadel on the land side. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 50,000, among whom are upwards of 15,000 Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the city, have a handsome synagogue, and schools; and, though subject to very heavy imposts, are in a thriving condition, the greatest part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. The generality of the Greeks and Armenians settled here acknowledge the pope's supremacy, and each have their peculiar church. The free Turks and the Turkish slaves have a mosque, but the Protestants are not permitted the public exercise of their religion, the English excepted, who, by being of all foreign nations, the best customers to Leghorn, are allowed to have a chaplain. Other Protestants make use of chaplains of ships. Prostitutes live in a particular quarter, consisting of several streets. The trade of Leghorn is very considerable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port. The harbour is divided into the outward and inward; the latter serves only for the 4 or 5 galleys, kept by the duke; which are sometimes sent to sea against the Corsairs, under the command of a knight of St. Stephen. The outward harbour is formed by a mole, or

dam, 600 common paces in length, well paved, and with a partition wall in the middle, by which, at any time, the shipping are sheltered from the wind on one side. This mole serves also for a promenade. The harbour is too shallow for large ships, which, on this account, lie out of the mole, moored to pillars and large iron rings; but, by this means, are in some respects safer than in the harbour itself. The road, for a mile or two seaward, is very good, though with no security against winds, or corsairs. The light-house, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lantern, stands on a single rock, in the sea; and not far from it, on the main land, is the lazaretto, where quarantine is performed by persons and goods coming from places suspected of infection. Leghorn is a bishop's see, with an inquisition, but has power only over Roman Catholics, and in no other cases than those of religion: In June 27, 1796, this city was taken by the French: 47 miles W S W Florence, and 140 N N W Rome, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Lehsten, a town of Upper Saxony, celebrated for quarries of slate: 17 miles N E Coburg.

Leicester, an ancient town of England, capital of the county to which it gives name, on the Soar. It is large, well built, and populous, containing 5 churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worship. The market abounds with every species of good living, and is, for an inland town, remarkably well supplied with fish. A parliament was held at Leicester in the reign of Henry V, when the first law was made for burning heretics. This town derives great advantages from its manufactures, particularly of stockings. A navigable canal is lately made from Leicester to Loughborough. Leicester sends two members to parliament: 27 miles N N E Coventry, and 98 N N W London.

Leicestershire, a county of England, bounded S by Northamptonshire. It is divided into 64 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 parishes. It is a county of agriculture rather than manufacture; though in the article of stockings the latter is considerable. The breed of large black draught horses and horned cattle, as well as of sheep, has been long celebrated. The more beautiful the form the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can show the high estimation their breed of sheep is held in, clearer,

clearer, than the high prices they have fetched lately at different sales. In the year 1793, 130 ewes, the property of one person, were sold, at an average, for 25 guineas each; and at another sale, one bull and 4 cows were sold for 331l. 5s. 6d. Four members are returned to parliament.

Leighlin, a decayed borough town of Ireland, county of Carlow, the see of a bishop, 9 miles N E Kilkenny.

Leighton, desert, a town of Bedford, England, on the Ouzel, 41 miles N W London.

Leiningen, or *Linange*, a county of the Upper Rhine, almost surrounded by the palatinate, and bordering on the bishoprics of Worms and Spire. The soil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine: in the forest is plenty of game, with mines of copper and iron, and quarries of stone.

Leiningen, a town in the above county, 11 miles S W Worms, and 30 S Mentz, lat. 49 30 N.

Leinster, the eastern province of Ireland, which contains 12 counties, and includes 992 parishes, one archbishopric, and 3 bishoprics. It is, in general, well cultivated, and enjoys a good air and soil, and is the most populous, containing the capital and the seat of the government.

Leipsick, a strong city in the electorate of Saxony, with a castle, and a famous university. It carries on a great trade, and has 3 great fairs every year, which are celebrated throughout all Germany, and last a fortnight each. The inhabitants are about 40,000. They have 6 Lutheran churches, one for the Calvinists, one for the Catholics. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Various sorts of manufactures are carried on in this town, gold, silver, silk, wool, and linen yarn, being worked here, in all manner of stuffs, velvets, stockings, cloths, and linen. Here are houses for dyeing silk, making tapestry and linen, and printing cotton. In Leipsick are computed about 20 bookellers, 50 French and Italian mercantile and trading people, 150 wholesale dealers, above 250 retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The circle contains 33 towns, and upwards of 1000 villages. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Plyffe, the Elster, and the Barde, 40 miles N W Dresden, lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

[Hanway.]

Leith, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on

the frith of Forth, 2 miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, having 12,600 inhabitants, and being situate on both sides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade, are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope walks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle glass, window glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufacture, a soap work, and some iron forges. There are 3 churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen, lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Leitmeritz, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, well built and populous; the see of a bishop. The circle to which it belongs, of the same name, is so fertile and fine a country, as to have been called the Bohemian paradise; exclusive of which, it is supplied, by means of the river Elbe, with the products of the rest of the provinces of the kingdom, and of other countries. The wines called *Pachalsky*, is particularly famous, and the warm mineral waters of Toplitz are very wholesome. We also find here tin and precious stones. In this circle are reckoned 89 seigniories, estates, and seats: 28 miles N N W Prague, and 34 S S E Dresden, lat. 50 25 N.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, province Connaught, bounded on the north by the bay of Donegal. The northern parts are mountainous but furnish food for a great number of young cattle; the southern parts are level, and the soil fertile. The linen manufacture increases population, and the lands are in general well cultivated. Some considerable iron works have lately been established at Arigna. This county abounds with lakes and small rivers. Carrick is the county town.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap.

Near

Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy, 8 miles W Dublin.

Lel's Pattan, a city of Hindoostan, containing about 24,000 houses.

[Shore. A. R.]

Lemberg, or *Lespold*, a town of Poland, capital of Galicia, and united to Austria. It is a large and opulent city, fortified in the Polish manner, that is, only with timber; and lies low, on the banks of the river Pelteu, which soon after joins the Bag, being surrounded with hills and mountains which command the town. It is the see of a Polish archbishop, and likewise of a Russian and Armenian bishop. It carries on a considerable trade, and has 2 castles, one within, and another without its walls. The latter stands on a high hill, and the Carmelite monastery, which is fortified, may serve for a citadel to this castle. Here is a magnificent cathedral, several other churches, and a gymnasium, or seminary, an arsenal, a public granary, and two Jewish schools: 72 miles S S E Chelm, 156 E Cracow, and 300 S S E Konigsberg, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Leugo, a town of Westphalia, on a small river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its respective magistrates: 17 miles S S W Minden, lat. 52 6 N.

Lemlem, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Senegoland: 500 miles E S E from Tombut.

Lemme (The), a seaport of Friesland, situated near the Zuyder Zee: 20 miles S Lewarden, lat. 52 52 N.

Lemnitz, a town, near Newstadt.

Lemnos, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, now called *Stalimene*, situate near the strait of Gallipoli. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which, not a trace remains; and what historians relate of it serves only to excite, but not to gratify curiosity. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoſetes, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the grand signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it; and yet a

chymist can discover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. Its capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop, lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lempta, a desert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that pass from Constantinople and other towns towards Nubia, lon. 9 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Lena, a river of Russia, which rises lat. 50 20 N, in the government of Irkutsk, and runs into the Frozen Ocean, lat. 73 N.

Lenewicz, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate, now united to Prussia. It is surrounded with a wall and a moat, and is defended by a castle, which stands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial synods of the clergy, are held in this town: 60 miles W S W Warsaw, lon. 19 36 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Lenham, a town of Kent, England: 9 miles E Maidstone, and 48 E London.

Lennepe, a town of Westphalia. The magistrates and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans: 20 miles E S E Dusseldorf, lat. 51 11 N.

Lens, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais: it was formerly fortified, but is now open: two leagues and a half N W Douay, and 24 and a quarter N Paris.

Lentini, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Neto, on a river of the same name, about 5 miles from the sea; very considerable, before 1693, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake: 13 miles S S W Catania, lat. 37 18 N.

Lentzburg, an extensive bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country.

Leuzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau: it has a considerable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c. 16 miles W Zurich, and 35 N E Berne.

Leobf. buz, a town of Silesia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Jagerndorf: 27 miles W N W Ratibon.

Leochel, a town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen: 6 miles N N W Kincardine Oniel.

Leominster, a town of Hereford, England. It sends 2 members to Parliament. The principal trade is corn, wool, gloves, leather, hats, &c. 26 miles W Worcester.

Leon,

Leon, a province of Spain, bounded N by Asturia, W by Portugal and Galicia : it is usually called the kingdom of Leon, and was united to Castile, in the beginning of the 11th century. The soil is in general fertile, produces all the necessaries of life ; and the wine is tolerably good.

Leon, a city of Spain, and capital of the above province, at the conflux of two rivers, whose united stream runs into the Esla, 10 miles to the S of the town : the see of a bishop. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than at present. It now contains 8 parish churches, 13 convents, 4 hospitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is handsome, and abounds in relics. In it are seen the tombs of 37 kings, and one emperor. Leon was the first place of importance which was taken from the Moors : 150 miles N W Madrid, lat. 42 36 N.

Leon, an island on the coast of Spain, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent by a very narrow strait. The form is irregular, the length about 10 miles, the city of Cadiz is built at its N W extremity, lat. 36 27 N.

Leopoldstadt, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag. It is fortified : 56 miles E Vienna.

Lepanto, a seaport of European Turkey, province of Livadia. It is situated in *The Gulf of Corinth*, now *The Gulf of Lepanto*. It is fortified, and defended with a castle, built on an eminence. Being ceded by the emperor to the Venetians, it was fortified by them, and, in the year 1475, stood a siege of 4 months against the Turks, who lost 30,000 men : 364 miles W S W Constantinople, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 38 37 N.

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It produces a kind of figs, lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S. [Bougainville.]

Leriz, or *Leirie*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal ; and is 30 miles S Coimbra, and 60 N Lisbon, lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Lerici, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Lerida, a town of Catalonia, on the Segre ; the see of a bishop. In this town are a court of inquisition, an university, 6 parishes, 11 convents, and an hospital : 62 miles E Saragoissa, and 68 W Barcelona, lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 29 N.

Lerins, a name given to 2 small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, about 2 leagues S Antibes.

Lerwick, a seaport of Scotland, and chief place of the island of Shetland, on the E coast : and the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fishery carried on by the inhabitants of Shetland, is that of ling and tusk. They are generally caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, set at the distance of 10, and sometimes 12 leagues from all land, by 6 oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burthen. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets, particularly those of Spain and Italy, is, at an average, 800 tons from all the islands, lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 13 N.

Lefvot, see *Matelin*.

Lefvar, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees. It contains about 6000 inhabitants : 1 league N W Pau.

Lefina, an island in the Adriatic, 48 miles long, and 8 wide, anciently called *Pharoi* ; it was once a republic, afterwards subject to Larenta, whence it came under the dominion of particular lords, who ceded it to Venice, in the year 1424. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the island. The high parts are in general rocky and barren ; others are fertile, and feed a great number of sheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, saffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheese, and salt. Salt fish is the principal article of commerce : Lefina is the capital. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of a Venetian governor. It is surrounded with walls, and has a large and secure harbour, but little frequented : 20 miles S Spalatro, lat. 43 33 N.

Lefina, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata ; the see of a bishop. In the year 1627, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake : 86 miles N N E Naples.

Lefnora, a town of Poland, palatinate of Volhynia : 18 miles S Lucko.

Lefparre, a town of France, department of the Gironde : 11 miles N N W Bordeaux.

Lefines, a town of Hainault, on the Dender, celebrated for its linen manufacture : 13 miles S E Oudenarde, and 23 W S W Brussels.

Lefne, an island of Denmark, in the Scaggerac : 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, lon. 10 48 E, lat. 57 17 N.

Lefnitibi,

Lewithiel, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the Fowey, which was formerly navigable, so far for vessels of considerable burden, but the river is now choked up, and the trade of the town, which was once flourishing, is now in a state of decay. Near it are the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament: 31 miles E N E Truro, lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lefsbetom, or *Odiseh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of Mingrelia: the residence of the Dadian or chief, and see of a Greek archbishop.

Lettere, a town of Naples, the see of a bishop: 12 miles W N W Salerno.

Levant, properly signifies the quarter where the sun rises, but is generally applied to the coasts of Asia, along the Mediterranean, and especially Asiatic Turkey, from Alexandria, in Egypt, to the Black Sea, including the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Archipelago. The Levant Sea means the E part of the Mediterranean.

Levant, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, lon. 7 28 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Levantine Valley, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard, and the lake Maggiore. It is divided into 2 parts by the river Tesino; and is 8 leagues long, but the breadth inconsiderable. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. The houses are entirely of wood, and have externally the appearance of Swiss cottages, but a neglect of cleanliness proves the vicinity and greater similarity to the Italians. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri; and Ossogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few houses.

Levanto, a town of Genoa, on the coast of the Mediterranean: 6 miles S Brugnello.

Levanzo, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Sicily, about 3 leagues W Trapani, lat. 38 4 N.

Leubus, a town of Silesia, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated cistercian abbey, 8 miles S S E Steinau.

Leucadia, or *St. Maura*, an island in the Mediterranean, 48 miles in circumference, lat. 39 4 N.

Leucate, a town of France, department of the Aude. Its fortifications have been demolished. It is situated on the N

side of a large lake, 17 miles S Narbonne.

Leucate, a lake of France, in the department of Aude, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean, by 2 streams.

Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a landgraviate, to which it gives name: 36 miles E Nuremberg, and 39 N Ratibon, lat. 49 32 N.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs into the bay of Largo, near the town of Leven.

Leven, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, on the N coast of the Frith of Forth, in Largo Bay, 13 miles N N E Leith.

Leven, Loch, a beautiful lake in Kinrosshire, 12 miles in circumference, of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. Here the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell; but she escaped in 1568, by the assistance of the brother of the governor of the castle. Another island named St. Serf's Isle, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish priests: it was afterwards the seat of a priory, of which some remains are to be seen. This lake produces trout of a peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provision.

Levens, or *Leva*, a town of Hungary, near the Gran, 84 miles E Vienna.

Leugne, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day.

Leuk, a town of Switzerland, in the Valtis, near the Rhone; the principal place of a diocesan: behind it is a lofty mountain, and on the sides are 2 brooks, which run in deep beds. It contains two churches, and a large palace of the bishops of Sion. Two leagues to the N are some celebrated baths, said to be beneficial in the rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c. Some of these are so hot as to boil an egg. In 1719, a vast body of snow fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy a number of the inhabitants;

20 miles E Sion, lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Leutenberg, or *Leushtenberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Sorbitz. Near it are mines of silver and copper : 8 miles S E Saalfeld, lat. 50 25 N.

Leutkirch, an imperial town of Swabia, near the Eichach, on a heath to which it gives name. In it is a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, together with a nunnery of Franciscans, but the greatest part of the magistracy are Lutherans, 12 miles N Ury, and 28 S Ulm, lat. 47 55 N.

Leutmischl, a town of Bohemia, 76 miles E Prague.

Leuze, a town of Hainault, near the Dender, 14 miles N W Mons.

Leuwarden, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of Friesland, situated in the quarter called *Ossbergoo*. It is large, rich, and populous, and fortified with good ramparts, defended by a large ditch, full of water, several bastions and other works ; all the streets are straight, large, and handsome, and divided by many canals which intersect each other, and communicate with all parts of the province and the sea, by means of which the inhabitants carry on considerable trade with Holland, Bremen, Embden, Hamburg, &c. The town house is a handsome building, erected in the year 1715. The sovereign council of the province of Friesland resides at this city, being transferred from Franeker, in the year 1504 ; it consists of 12 counsellors and a president, who are sovereign judges of all causes, without appeal : 28 miles W Groningen, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Lewes, a town of England, county of Sussex, on the Ouse, which runs into the sea, 6 miles below at Newhaven. It formerly contained 12 parish churches, which are now reduced to 6. Here was formerly a celebrated monastery. It is a handsome town, and one of the largest and most populous in the county : and a borough by prescription. It sends 2 members to parliament : 45 miles E Chichester, and 51 S London.

Lewis, an island or rather peninsula, among the western islands of Scotland, connected with Harris, 40 miles in length, and about 13 in breadth. Its coast is indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation ; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other

fishes. The only town, is Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island. To the W of Lewis and Harris, the coast is annually visited by myriads of herrings. So immense are the shoals of dogfish, that pursue the herrings, that their dorsal fins are sometimes seen, like a thick bush of sedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dogfish, a considerable quantity of oil is extracted. In the season, these shores are the resort of many fishing vessels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern isles, live chiefly by fishing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people ; but in the schools the English language is principally taught : 20 miles W of the ile of Skye, lat. 58 to 58 32 N.

Leyden, a city of Holland. It is the second for magnitude in the republic, and equal to the first in beauty. It is 6 miles from the sea, 19 from Amsterdam. It is well fortified with a wide ditch, adorned with rows of trees. The buildings are beautiful, the streets are spacious and clean, most of them have canals in the middle, with rows of trees on each side. It is built on the bed of the Rhine, which divides it into 50 islands, 31 of which may be sailed round in boats. It has 145 stone bridges, with iron rails, 180 streets, and 42 towers on the walls. It has been supposed that it contained 40,000 inhabitants : its cloth manufactories, the best in the republic, employ 1600 workmen. In 1574 the place was for more than 5 months besieged by the Spaniards. To starve them into submission, they surrounded the city with 72 forts. The inhabitants suffered terribly with hunger, fatigue, and pestilence. Six, or as others say, 10,000 perished. When required to surrender, they replied, they could not want means of subsistence, as long as their left arms remained ; there they were determined to feed on, reserving their right to defend their liberty. In their deplorable situation, recourse was had to a desperate remedy, the main bank of the Maes and IJsel was cut. The country round was soon turned to a sea ; 1500 Spaniards perished ; relief was obtained October 3d. The anniversary is observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God. The congregations assemble, the ministers in their sermons give a history of the siege. Was it this pious custom, which led the fathers of New England to adopt anniversary

versary thanksgivings? To this time the church of Plymouth observe the day of their landing, in a religious manner. As towns and colonies branched from them, the object became more general, the blessings of the year. Yet the laudable custom of anniversary thanksgivings continues through New England. The principal university of Holland is in Leyden, having generally about 2000 students. It was founded the year after the siege, by the states, to reward the inhabitants for their valour and sufferings. But what more interests a man of New England, is a presbyterian church; because it is the identical building where our fathers worshipped God during their abode in this city. The church is old and inelegant, but here the founders of New England sought direction through the trackless ocean, were confirmed in the bold design of raising the standard of the cross in these dismal forests, where demons were the deities, and human victims the sacrifices. The common council of the city, is composed of 40 persons, who must be natives of the province, and at least 28 years of age, and Protestants. Four burgomasters are elected by this council. They also name 16 persons, from whom 8 are chosen on the 25th of July yearly, as echevins for the states of the province. Three others likewise, are nominated by them to the states of the province, which elect one to be grand bailiff of Leyden, who administers justice, in civil and criminal matters jointly with the echevins. In this city was born the famous John of Leyden, otherwise Buncold, a taylor, and chief of the Anabaptists. Boats are going from Leyden to Amsterdam, Harlem, Utrecht, Delft, the Hague, &c. and returning daily. Leyden has 8 gates; one part of the ramparts is of earth covered with turf, but the other part is faced with brick, and has several bastions. The land about Leyden is exceedingly rich, and much cultivated by gardeners, who send the produce even to Amsterdam: from the rich meadows and pastures, they make excellent butter and cheese, equal to any part of the province: 14 miles N Rotterdam, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 52 9 N.

[Bowen, Travels in Holland.]

Leyden, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Leyria, a city of Portugal, province of Estramadura, the see of a bishop, where is a glass house. The number of inhab-

itants is about 3500. On an eminence, near the town, is an ancient castle, built by the Moors: 19 leagues N N E Lisbon, lat. 39 39 N.

Leyte, one of the Phillippine islands, about 80 leagues in circumference; the soil of the E part is fertile, and is said to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; coconuts grow without culture. The air is pure and temperate. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hospitable to strangers. They reckon about 9000, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth, lon. 123 20 E, lat. 11 12 N.

Lezimo, a mountain, part of the Apennines, between Genoa and Piedmont.

Liar Dlake, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues in circumference, lat. 34 34 N.

Libanus, a celebrated mountain of Asia, on the confines of Palestine and Syria. Libanus, about 100 leagues in circumference. It has Mesopotamia E, Armenia N, Palestine S, and the Mediterranean W. The ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, is near this mountain. It is composed of 4 enclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the other. The first is very fruitful in grain and fruits; the second is very barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual spring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit: in a word, it is so agreeable and fertile, that some have called it a *Tersial Paradise*. The fourth is so high, that it is almost always covered with snow, so as to be uninhabitable by reason of the great cold. Its cedars have been remarkable from the days of Solomon. But 16 aged ones remain. One of them is thirty six feet six inches in circumference, and the spread of its branches proportionably extensive. The Missionaries in the Levant say the trunk is 36 feet in circumference.

Libau, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, on the Baltic. It was built by the Lettonians. As the harbour had not a sufficient depth of water for ships of burden they were unloaded in the road; but duke Ernest John, in 1737, caused it to be cleared, and the future accumulation of mud and sand, to be prevented by a water work, which has rendered it very commodious for light vessels. Above 150 ships usually arrive in this port in a year, to load with hemp, linseed, &c. This town was often taken by the Swedes, but finally ceded to Courland, by the peace

peace of 1660 : 66 miles W Mittan, lon. 21 37 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Libna, once a strong city of Palestine, on the frontiers of Edom. For a time it belonged to the priests, and was afterwards a city of refuge. In a neighbouring plain 185,000 of Sennacherib's army were destroyed in one night, probably by a fiery wind, which now often blows in the neighbouring deserts, or, as the Hebrews expressed it, by an angel of the Lord. [T. D.]

Libourne, a town of France, department of the Gironde, containing about 5000 inhabitants : 20 miles E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 55 N.

Lich, a town of the Upper Rhine, on Wetter : 12 miles E S E Wetzlar, and 36 N E Mentz, lat. 50 21 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Hesse Cassel : 13 miles S E Cassel, lat. 51 1 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, Nuremberg, with a fortress on the Rezel : 22 miles S W Nuremberg, and 6 E Anspach, lat. 49 11 N.

Lichtenberg, a town and castle of the Upper Rhine, 25 miles N Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, on the Selnitz. In the neighbourhood are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron : 22 miles N Bayreuth, and 26 E Coburg, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, a castle, on a rock, in France, near the Voges Mountains, considered as impregnable, 12 miles N N W Haguenau.

Lichtenfels, a town of Franconia, on the Main : 20 miles N N E Bamberg, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenfels, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the county of Tockenbourg, on the Thur, the residence of a bailiff. It has places of worship for Catholics and Protestants : 27 miles E Zurich, and 21 S Constance.

Lichtenstein, a principality of Swabia, near the lake of Constance, on the Rhine, betwixt the lordships of Pludenz and Feldkirch.

Lick, a town of Prussia, with an ancient castle, 80 miles S E Konigsberg.

Licola, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish ; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake. [Brooks.]

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held ; 168 miles E S E Konigsberg,

and 48 S Wilna, lon. 25 35 E. lat. 53 52 N.

Lilford, a village in Devonshire, England, on the river Lid, 7 miles N of Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle ; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. A bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between 2 high rocks ; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lidköping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the S side of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida : 42 miles E N E Uddevalla.

Lido di Malamocco, a small island in the Adriatic, defended by a fort : 2 miles from Venice.

Lido di Palestrina, a long island in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lie, a town of Yemen : 20 miles S. Abu Arifch.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold. Near it are 2 warm baths. 17 miles W Stutgard, and 36 E N E Strasburg, lat. 48 46 N.

Liebstadt, a town of Prussia, with a castle : 48 miles S S W Konigsberg.

Liechtal, a town of Switzerland, 7 miles S E Bale.

Liege, a bishopric and electorate of Westphalia, bounded N by Brabant and Guelderland, E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons ; he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

Liege, the capital of the above bishopric, is a large, populous, and rich city, situated on the Meuse, in a valley, surrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, watered by the rivers Loofe, Ourte, and Amble, which empty themselves into the Meuse as it enters this city. It is called the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the Paradise of priests. Liege is divided into 3 parts, the city, the island, and the outer Meuse ; it has 10 grand faubourgs, and 2 smaller, 16 gates, 17 bridges, and 154 streets ; there are 2 very fine quays, planted with rows of trees. Besides the cathedral,

cathedral, it has within the city and faubourgs 7 collegiate, and 30 parish churches, and 46 religious houses, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The bishop is elected by the canons, and is an absolute prince, one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes in Germany, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 cities, or walled towns, and 400 villages, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats a year, and is able to keep an army of 8000 soldiers, without oppressing his subjects. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. Dumourier, at the head of his French troops, made himself master of Liege, Nov. 22, 1792; in March following, they were driven out of Liege and Brabant. In 1794, the French troops again entered Liege, after a short resistance: 15 miles S. W. Maastricht, lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Liegnitz, or *Lignitz*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, one of the best towns in Silesia, on the Katzbach. The states of the provinces assemble here in a very stately stone edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The Papists are in possession of the collegiate church of St. John; besides which, they have a college of suitable magnificence, with other religious Popish foundations. Here is, also, a military academy, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions. *Liegnitz* carries on a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and is one of the most ancient towns in all Silesia: 32 miles W. Breslaw.

Licou-kieou, islands in the Eastern Indian Sea.

dian Sea, between Corea, Formosa, and Japan, in number 36. The principal and largest is called *Licou-kieou*; the rest have each a particular name. The large island extends from N to S about 130 miles, and 36 to 40 from E to W. The S E part of the island, where the court resides, is called *Cheouli*, and it is there that *Kint-ching*, the capital city, is situated. The king's palace, which is reckoned to be 4 leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. It has 4 gates, which correspond to the 4 cardinal points; and that which fronts the W forms the grand entry. If we believe these islanders, the origin of their empire is lost in the remotest antiquity. It is, however, certain, that the existence of the country, called *Licou-kieou*, was not known in China before the year 605 of the Christian æra. Their edifices, temples, and the palace of their kings, are built after the Japanese manner; but the houses of the Chinese, the hotel of their ambassador, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddess *Tien-ty*, are built after the Chinese. The natives of *Licou-kieou*, are, in general, mild, affable, and temperate, they are active, and laborious, enemies to slavery, and detest falsehood and dishonesty. Excepting the *grandees*, *bonzes*, and Chinese established at *Licou-kieou*, few of the inhabitants of these islands can either read or write. The capital is in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Liere, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe. Here the French attacked a post of the duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793, but were repulsed with loss: 10 miles S E Antwerp.

Lisse, a town of France, department of Aisne, once celebrated for the resort of pilgrims, to visit an image of the Virgin Mary, which was here: 5 miles E N E Leqn.

Lisford, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, on the Foyle. It is a borough: 11 miles S S W Donegal.

Ligne, a town of Hainault, on the Denelder; 13 miles N W Mons.

Lignieres Clateau, a town of France, department of Somme, 6 leagues S W Amiens.

Lignon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Feurs.

Ligny, le Chateau, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 2 leagues S St. Florentin.

Ligon, a seaport town in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company.

It is seated on the E coast, lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

Ligor, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, now subject to Siam.

Liguria : this name, in 1796, was given by the French to the ancient republic of Genoa, and 34 Imperial fiefs, which were constituted a distinct government, by the name of the *Ligurian Republic*. It was divided into 15 districts, and in 1797, contained 650,000 souls.

Li-king-tsu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yang Cong-kiang. It has no other city within its district, but is surrounded by mountains, which separate it from the land of the Lamas. It is not doubted but that there are mines of gold within its mountains. The whole country is well watered, and the land fruitful: there are found here amber and pine-apples: 1150 miles S W Peking, lat. 26 52 N.

Lille, or *Lisle*, a city of France, and principal place of a district, department of the N, before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders, situated in a rich and marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified by Monsieur Vauban. The river Deule crosses it. They reckon 170 streets, many of which are handsome, 30 public places, 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it contained 18 convents, a penitentiary house for women of bad life, 6 hospitals, 3 colleges, &c. It was divided into 7 parishes, and had 7 gates, some of which are admired for their architecture. Here are manufactures of cloth, camlets, ratteens, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and designs, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, stockings, paper, soap, &c. This town owes its origin to a castle, named *Le Buc*, which was the residence of the ancient foresters, or counts of Flanders, and was first built in the year 640. The citadel of Lille is considered as one of the best works of Vauban, and, except Turin, the strongest in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was summoned by the Austrians, under the command of the duke of Saxe Tefchen, and on the refusal of the citizens to surrender it, was bombarded, but without success. The siege began on the 29th of September, and was raised on the 8th of October, during which time it is supposed that upwards of 30,000 red hot balls, and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, exclusive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was considera-

ble, with the loss of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children: 14 miles W Tournay, and 130 N Paris, lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lillo, a fortress of Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, built by the Dutch in the year 1584, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp. It has several houses in the fort, and different cabarets; and the states always keep a frigate in the Scheldt, to collect the duties payable by the vessels which pass. It was taken by the French, in the year 1794: 9 miles N W Antwerp.

Lima, a river of Galicia, in Spain which runs into the Atlantic, half a league below Viana.

Limale, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle: 15 miles S E Brussels.

Limberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles S Voitsberg.

Limburg, (*Duchy of*) a principality of Germany, in what was formerly the circle of Burgundy, now a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, and on the E by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege: about 10 leagues in length and 8 in breadth. It is also called the country on the other side the Meuse, but at present this name is peculiarly appropriated to that part which the States General possess in this country. It yields good arable ground, and abounds, in particular, in a fine breed of cattle. In the neighbourhood of Limburg are found iron, lead, and calamy.

Limburg, or *Limburg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights, near this place, September 16 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E Nauffau, and 20 N Mentz, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, a fertile province of the Netherlands, subject partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Dutch. It is bounded N by the duchy of Juliers, E by that duchy and the territory of Aix la Chapelle, and S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Meuse. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands.

Limburg, the capital of Austrian Limburg. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702, but afterwards ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths and

and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Verfe : 15 miles S E Liege, lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Limburg, or *Hoben Limberg*, a town and citadel of Westphalia, which gives name to a county, a fief of the county of Mark : 4 miles N N W Altena.

Lime, a decayed village of Kent, England, formerly a place of consequence : 3 miles W Hithe.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded N by Clare, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Tipperary ; containing 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and especially rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county.

Limerick, capital of the above county is situated on the Shannon. It is a county of itself. The ancient part of the town is built in a large island, which lies close to the eastern shore ; and while it continued a fortified place, was esteemed the strongest in Ireland. It has been dismantled about 30 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period, by the addition of handsome streets and quays : its commerce has kept pace with its size, and quantities of beef and other provisions are exported from Limerick : the number of houses in this city, which is 3 miles in circumference, is estimated at 4,900, its inhabitants 40,000 : 45 miles N Cork, and 92 W S W Dublin, lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 39 N.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, under the name of *Lint*, or *Linth*, passes Glarus, and near the Lake of Wallenstadt, joins the Mat, when it changes its name to *Limmat*, passes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 miles N Baden.

Limoges, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, of considerable trade, and contains about 13,000 inhabitants. Its horses are much esteemed : 110 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limonia, an island in the Mediterranean : 6 miles W Rhodes, lat. 36 27 N.

Limousin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron ; its principal trade is in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, a commercial town of France,

department of the Aude. Its environs produce excellent white wine, called the Perry of Limoux : 50 miles S E Toulouse, lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Lincoln, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into 3 streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, beside the cathedral ; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The cathedral is admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style ; and its great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 12 men to ring it. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Fossdike ; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets : 32 miles N E Nottingham, and 133 N London, lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, bounded N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire ; E by the German Ocean. The number of acres is estimated at 1,893,100, of which there may be 473,000 acres of enclosed marsh and fen land, 200,000 commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes, 268,000 common fields, 25,000 woodland, 927,120 enclosed upland. Lincolnshire is divided into 3 parts ; namely, Holland on the S E, Kesteven on the S W, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 31 market towns, and 630 parishes ; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to its 3 grand divisions. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures ; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire ; their horses are also excellent, and very large ; their hunting hounds and hares are noted for their swiftness ; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

Lindau, a free imperial town of Suabia, comprehending 14 villages. Here is a celebrated abbey of canonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are protestants. The French took possession of this town in July, 1796.

It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, and is styled the Venice of Swabia: 12 miles S E Buchorn, and 75 S by W Augsburg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Lindsey, the largest of the 3 principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln. It is the most elevated part of the county; great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract.

Linde, or *Lindesberg*, a town of Sweden, province of Westmanland, situated between 2 lakes. Near it is a medicinal spring: 34 miles W N W Stroemsholm.

Lindeschels, a town of the Lower Rhine. 14 miles N N E Manheim.

Lindesnes, or *The Naze*, a cape on the S coast of Norway, on the N Sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow isthmus. The inhabitants formerly attempted, in vain, to cut a canal through this isthmus, and to build a town there. The cape projects into the sea about a mile, and is a high, barren, rocky promontory, with 12 peasants' houses. This cape is commonly called *Tuc Naze*, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Lindisfarn, a monastery, ruined by the Danes, in the 8th century: 9 miles S E Berwick. See *Holy Island*.

Lindos, a town in the island of Rhodes, anciently called *Lindus*, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva: 14 miles S S W Rhodes.

Lindau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Minder Pomerania: 3 miles W Balm.

Lingen, a town of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, near the Embs, formerly fortified, but now, barely surrounded with a ditch. This town is the seat of the regency of the united counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, and likewise, of the deputations of the war and domain chamber of Minden. In it is a Calvinist, a Lutheran, and Roman Catholic church: 27 miles E S E Covorden, lat. 52 35 N.

Lingen, or *Lingenen*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the S coast of Malacca, lon. 105 12 E, lat. 0 10 S.

Ling-tao, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si, on the Tie-tan river, which falls into the Yellow River. Great quantities of gold are found in the sand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very inmountainous, abounding with wild bulls, and an animal resembling the tiger, whose skins are very valuable. The val-

lies are covered with corn, and those that are near the rivers with cattle; the whole territory is very fruitful: 672 miles W S W Peking, lat. 35 22 N.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the river Yu-ho. The soil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages under its jurisdiction is the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire: 737 miles S Peking, lat. 27 58 N.

Linsiping, a town of Sweden, province of E Gethland, on the Stang, near lake Roxen, the see of a bishop. It contains 3 churches and a public seminary; and is defended by a castle: 96 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 15 28 E, lat. 58 24 N.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, once the residence of the kings of Scotland and birthplace of Mary, queen of Scots. The royal palace is now in ruins. The water of a lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching: 24 miles E N E Glasgow, and 14 W Edinburgh.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded E and S E by Edinburghshire. In general, it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and produces coals, limestone, iron, and salt, with plenty of fish from the rivers and Frith. In this county Adrian's or Severus's wall began, which extended across this part of Scotland.

Linsua, a small island, not far from the coast of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Lampedosa.

Linselles, a town of Flanders. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May, 1794, between the army of the Allies, but chiefly the English, under the command of the duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained masters of the field, with 1500 prisoners: 5 miles N Lille.

Lin-tein, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal, much frequented by vessels, and may properly be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandise. Among the edifices is an octagon tower, 8 stories high, the walls of which are covered outside with porcelain; near which are some temples of beautiful architecture: 187 miles S Peking, lat. 36 56 N.

Lintb, see *Limmet*.

Linton, a town of England, county of Cambridge: 11 miles S E Cambridge.

Linton, a town of Scotland, county of Peebles;

Peebles, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed: 13 miles S S W Edinburgh.

Lintz, a town and citadel of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, on the E side of the Rhine: 23 miles S S E Cologne, lat. 50 37 N.

Lintz, a town of Austria, on the Danube, well built and populous, with some fine suburbs to it. The old town here consists almost wholly of one single street, and also comprises in it the sovereign's citadel, which is situated on an eminence, from whence is a fine open prospect. The town carries on a considerable trade: 30 miles S E Passau, and 92 W Vienna, lat. 48 15 N.

Lion Mountain, in Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, so called from its supposed resemblance to that animal.

Lions, (Gulf of,) a bay of the Mediterranean, said to be so named from the frequent tempests with which it is disturbed, and not the Gulf of Lyons, from the city; it extends from Spain to Italy.

Lipari, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which take their name from their principal, about 8 leagues from the N coast to the island of Sicily. These islands were called, by the ancients, *Æolia*, *Vulcania*, and *Insula Liparæorum*, and feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largest, is populous and well cultivated, producing great quantities of corn and fruit, especially figs and raisins; it likewise produces alum, sulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. It is about 15 miles in circumference; the air is healthy, and the inhabitants industrious, and good seamen. On the E coast, is situated a town of the same name, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. In this island were formerly pits, which emitted fire and smoke. The other islands are Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two smaller.

Lipari, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessities of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island, lon. 15 30 E lat. 38 35 N.

Liporano, a town of Naples, 3 miles S Tarento.

Lipps, or *Lip*, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the river Maros: 22 miles N Temesvar.

Lippe, a county of Westphalia, W of the bishopric of Paderborn, divided into several branches. The country is mountainous, but contains some good arable land. The principal rivers are the Emmer and the Werra. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Rhine, near Wesel.

Lippe, or *Lippstadt*, a town of Westphalia, on the River Lippe: 14 miles W Paderborn, lat. 51 39 N.

Liquer, an island in the western ocean, so named by the companions of Beneyowski, who landed here in 1771, in a most perishing condition, without water or provisions. They found excellent water, fowls, fish, and hogs; also, cocoa, orange, and banana trees. It is a pleasant island. Beneyowski set up a cross here, with an inscription, lat. 32 47 N. [Beneyowski.]

Lis (La.) a river of France, which rises near Lisburg, in the department of the Straits of Calais, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Conines, &c. and runs into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisbon, a city of Portugal, and capital of the kingdom, on the Tagus. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on 7 large hills, not broad, but 2 leagues in length. Some of the streets are more than a league in length. Since the year 1716, the city has been divided into E and W; the former under the archbishop, and the latter under the patriarch; and all public acts and letters of exchange, announce on which part they have been transacted. The patriarch is the chief of all the parishes of the city. Here the patriarch officiates with more pomp than the Pope himself. That which chiefly enriches Lisbon, and is the occasion of its grandeur, is its harbour, which is large, deep, safe, and commodious. It has many beautiful edifices, and they reckon more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The cathedral, situated on an eminence, is ancient and gloomy, but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace fronts the Tagus; it is a large and magnificent building, and contains a library, collected, at a vast expense, by John V. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes, are supposed to make about a sixth part. In the year 1147, it was taken

taken from the Moors, by Don Alphonso, assisted by a fleet of French, English, and Germans, who were sailing to the Holy Land on a croifade. Lisbon is a place of great trade, and many foreign merchants, both Catholic and Protestants, reside here, English, French, Dutch, &c. being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil and other colonies belonging to the Portuguese. The harbour will contain 1000 vessels, but the entrance requires the assistance of a pilot, on account of the bar, which is sometimes dangerous. The city is walled round with 77 towers, and 36 gates. It has so increased by degrees, particularly towards the W, that the old walls now divide the two dioceses. In the year 1755, this city was almost destroyed by an earthquake, but since that time rebuilt, in a much better style. The new houses are larger, and have glass windows, of which the old are destitute; the streets are wider, and lead to new squares. They have no handsome public walks, the people being too indolent for such an amusement. The climate of Lisbon is supposed to be equal to any in Spain or Portugal, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, has a large manufacture of lime: 7 miles S S W Belfast.

Lisabizania, one of the smallest of the Lipari Islands.

Lisiano, a town of Naples, 8 miles S E Tarento.

Lisieux, a town of France, department of the Calvados. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop. It has a good trade in linen: 12 miles from the sea, 40 miles S W Rouen, lat. 49 8 N.

Liskeard, a town of England, county of Cornwall; the number of inhabitants is about 1000. It sends 2 members to parliament: 31 miles E Truro, 221 W S W London.

Liste, see *Lille*.

Lisnore, one of the western islands of Scotland, near the coast of the county of Argyre, about 9 miles long, one and a half broad, and contains 900 souls; is fertile in oats. The land is in general low, and the strata limestone: 25 miles N W Inverary, lat. 56 29 N.

Lisnore, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, the see of a bishop. The cathedral is spacious and handsome; it is situated on the S side of the Blackwater, and was formerly a considerable city, but is now a small place: 26 miles N E Cork.

Lisnzo, a river of Germany, which

rises in Carniola, passes by Goritz, and runs into the Gulf of Trieste.

Liss, a town of Holland: 8 miles N Leyden.

Lissa, a town of Silesia, in Breslaw, on the Weistritz: 7 miles W N W Breslaw.

Lissa, or *Lesno*, a town of Poland, in Posnania, formerly only a village, but when great numbers of Protestants from Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria, removed to this place, and obtained the free exercise of their religion, it was raised to a town. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Here is a Lutheran church; a seminary, and a Calvinist church. In 1707, it was laid waste by the Russians; but afterwards rebuilt with great improvements: 44 miles S S W Posen.

Lissibatta, a town on the N coast of the island of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, sufficiently troublesome to the Dutch.

Litada, a town of the island of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: 48 miles N W Negroponte.

Litchfield, a city of England, county of Stafford, on a small river which runs into the Trent, about 3 miles from the town. It is a county of itself, with power of holding assizes, and determining cases of life and death. It is a bishopric, under the archbishopric of Canterbury. Here are 3 churches, besides the cathedral, and formerly there was a castle, now destroyed. The S side of the river is called the *City*, the other the *Clefe*. It sends 2 members to parliament: 18 miles N W Coventry, and 119 N W London.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, anciently governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia; on the W by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Rutlia, which last bounds it on the E. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its principal rivers are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, and the soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces hency, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool: here are also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem

to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress Catharine, compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including, at least, one third of the country. This she erected into the 2 governments of Polotk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania.

Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Here are the celebrated mountains of Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. It includes ancient Greece, properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is 58 miles N W Athens, lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Livadosia, a town of Livadia, seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a bishop's see.

Livnen, a narrow valley of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard; about 20 miles in length, watered by several small rivers and lakes; ceded by the duke of Milan, to the canton of Uri, in the year 1441. The inhabitants are in number, about 12,000; they speak a corrupt Italian, are sober, robust, and ingenious, but indolent. Faido is the principal place.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisino and Friuli, and falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Liverden, a town of France, department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on a mountain, near the river Moselle: 8 miles NE Toul, lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Liverpool, or *Leverpool*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on the E side of the Mersey, not far from its mouth, in the Irish Sea, and one of the most commercial and flourishing ports of the kingdom, being second to London. The inhabitants trade to all

parts of the world, except Turkey and the I. Indies. The harbour is artificial, but capable of receiving vessels of any burden up to the town; there are several public docks for the reception of ships, where 1000 may lie in the greatest safety, all bound by quays a mile and a half in length, with room for 20,000 tons of shipping. The entrance of the river is dangerous, though every means is used to make it more secure. In the middle of the 16th century, Liverpool was a small place, with only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton. In the year 1699, an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church, since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. It was, however, before that time, a corporate town, and sent members to parliament. In the year 1565, there were only 138 householders and cottagers. At this time, the number of houses is about 10,000, and the inhabitants 60,000. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and W Indian trade. Formerly 88 ships were employed in this inhuman traffic, which yearly carried to the W India and other markets, upwards of 27,000 slaves!! The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce, is also very great, as well as to Ireland; several ships are sent annually to Greenland, and many vessels are employed in the country trade, for corn, cheese, coals, &c. so that near 3000 vessels are cleared out from this port in one year. Here are several manufactures for china ware and pottery, some salt works, glasshouses, and upwards of 50 breweries, from some of which, large quantities of malt liquor are sent abroad. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weaver, with the Cheshire salt works; and by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, and all its communications. The Mersey, upon which this town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and, at full sea, it is above 2 miles over. The Mersey, is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide. Liverpool contains 10 churches, besides places of worship for the religious of other persuasions; an exchange, a custom house, a public infirmary, a prison, build

built on the plan of the humane Mr. Howard, an observatory, a theatre, &c. 20 miles N Chester, and 203 N W London, lon. 2 58 W, lat. 53 23 N.

[Aiken; Walker.]

Livonia, a province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than 2 centuries, has been a scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskof, on the S by that of Polotsk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the Granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes and forests. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potato. The czar, Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea: but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to repeople their country with other nations.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of England, at the entrance of the English Channel, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganshire, Wales, 17 miles E by N Cardigan, and 212 W by N London.

Llanpeder, a town in Cardiganshire, on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge: 24 miles E Cardigan.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the river Tawe. It is the see of a bishop. The cathedral is a handsome building. The river forms a good harbour, about 4 miles from the mouth of the Severn: 2 miles N Cardiff, and 166 W London.

Llandilowawr, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen. Here is a considerable

manufacture of flannel: 29 miles W S W Brecon, and 194 W London.

Llanelli, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen. It trades in coal, and stands on a creek of the Bristol Channel: 13 miles S by E Carmarthen.

Llantrisant, a town of Wales, county of Glamorgan. It is joined with Cardiff and other towns to send one member to parliament: 39 miles W S W Monmouth.

Llantryd Wells, a medicinal spring of Wales, county of Brecknock: 12 miles W Bealch.

Llanugarn, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen, on the W side of the Towy, at its mouth: 7 miles S W Carmarthen.

Loanda, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, about 6 leagues in length, and half a league wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The soil is not good for grain; but oranges, figs, citrons, &c. abound. It contains 7 or 8 villages. On the coast are found shell-fish, called zinabi, used for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

Loanda, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, capital of the province of Loanda, in possession of the Portuguese, the see of a bishop, containing several churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which 1000 are whites, the rest are blacks or mulattoes. The country abounds in cattle and sheep; Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Loango, a country of Africa, situated on the W coast, towards the Atlantic, bounded N by Benin, E by Anziko, S by Congo. The climate is very hot. But it is healthy and pleasant, and its soil fertile and capable of improvement; but the natives, like all the rest along these coasts, are naturally lazy, and averse to the fatigues of agriculture; whence it frequently happens, that a bad season is followed by a famine. The cotton and pimento trees grow wild, as well as the paradise grain. The enzanda, alicandi, and metamba, afford them plenty of materials for clothing and other uses, as building and covering their houses, and making their ships and smaller vessels. Sugarcanes, cassia, and tobacco grow here. They have but few cattle except goats. The oxen brought hither have died; hogs are plenty, and poultry is so cheap, that 6 penny worth of beads will purchase 30 of them. Pheasants, partridges, and other wild fowls are in greater

greater abundance. Among wild beasts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whose teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. The natives, who are called bramas, are tall stout, well shaped, and well behaved though formerly wild and inhuman cannibals. They use circumcision; are industrious, friendly, and generous to one another; very fond of their palm wine, yet despising that of the grape. They are libidinous to a high degree, and very jealous of their wives. They carry on a variety of trades and handicrafts, in the various capacities of weavers, smiths, carpenters, bed makers, potters, comb makers, fishermen; others are traders and merchants. Their dress is most commonly of their own manufacture, chiefly of cloth, made of palm leaves. The young palm shoots are first carefully cropped and dried, then soaked and softened in palm wine, and well rubbed with the hand. These, being spun and woven are made into suits for the better sort, which hang round the body, from the girdle down to the feet. All their various garments are tied about the middle with a rich girdle, going several times about the body, and some of them curiously wrought, of the same materials with their richest clothes. They allow polygamy: a great man has generally 10, 12, or more wives, and the poorest seldom less than 2 or 3. The consent of the parents, and paying down the price agreed on for the wife, is all the formality and courtship that is used in their marriages. They seldom wed a God, under the name of Sambo Pongo, but neither pay any adoration to him, nor appear to have any idea of his nature or attributes, and, consequently, neither love, nor fear, nor pray to him. All their worship and invocations are directed to their demons, both domestic and rural, to whom they ascribe the sole power of blessing or of cursing them, of directing the winds, rain, storms, or fine weather, fruitful or unfruitful, healthy or sickly seasons. The Loangese entertain various notions concerning the nature of the human soul, but all of them very extravagant, and bordering on the metempsychosis. Though their monarchs only style themselves mani, or lords of Loango, their subjects not only give them the title of mokisso, but imagine them to be endowed with a kind of supernatural and unlimited power. He can, according to them, not only en-

rich and impoverish his subjects by one single word, raise destructive wars in the provinces, and send myriads of people to their graves: but, what is still more extraordinary, he can bring down or withhold rains and storms at his pleasure. The priests of this country, all take the title of mokisso. The commerce consist chiefly in slaves. They sell great quantities of ivory, tin, lead, iron, and copper, which they fetch as far as from the mines of Sundi, adjoining Abyssinia. The smiths and artists repair to these mines in September, and let their slaves to work in them. They melt the ore on the spot; but as they have not the art of purifying it from other metals, which will intermingle with it, even within the bowels of the earth, their copper is neither pure nor valuable. The Europeans have lent some good artists to teach them how to refine it, but the natives are either so indocile or indolent, that they have not reaped any great advantage from their instructions. Loango was formerly part of the kingdom of Congo, but the mani, or governors of its several provinces, revolted from it, and erected themselves into independent principalities, till one of them grew rich and powerful enough to subdue all the rest, and not only to assume the royal title and dignity, but to strip his old master of several other of his provinces, and to make himself so absolute in his new kingdom, as to be in some measure worshipped as a god by his subjects. They give him the name, or title, of Sambo Pongo, which is that of the deity, and address him either for rain or fruitful seasons, with greater solemnity than other nations do towards their gods. The kingdom is divided into four principal provinces, viz. Lovangiri, Lovango-mongo, Kilongo, and Piri. Kilongo is a maritime province, and the largest and most populous of the four. It is situated between the rivers of Ogila on the S, and Combi on the N. Its plains are spacious and fertile, and sheltered at a distance by ridges of high mountains. Its inhabitants trade in elephants' teeth, are peaceable, have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame, and delight much in hunting. The game they take, and milk, constitute their chief food. There are abundance of towns and villages in all the provinces, concerning most of which we know little else but their names.

Luango, a town of Africa, and capital of the country so named, situated on a river,

river, which forms a bay at its mouth, about 2 leagues from the coast of the Atlantic. It is called by the natives *Sorai*, and is very airy and spacious, as the houses are not contiguous to each other. The streets are wide, and kept very clean, and the sides lined with palm trees, bananas, and bacavas, which afford a grateful shelter to the houses. In the centre of the city, facing the royal palace, is a great square, and the palace itself, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, is surrounded with a palisado of stately palm trees. It consists of a vast number of houses, among which are those of the king's women, which are large enough to lodge 7 or 8 of them together, and are about 10 in number. In the market place is a famous temple and idol, called *Mokiso a Loango*, which was held in great veneration both by the kings and people. The houses are one story high, and fenced round with a hedge of palm twigs, canes, or bulrushes. The bay of Loango, though reckoned pretty good, is incommoded by a bank on the N side of its mouth or entrance, which runs about half a league along the coast, and has not above 2 fathoms and a half of water. The many large rivers that come down from the continent, occasion such strong and rapid currents towards the N during almost the whole year, that it is very difficult to weather them, and gain a southern course. The only months in which they may be stemmed with safety and ease, are January, February, March, and April; all the rest of the year the currents are so strong, that even coasters must keep at least 10 or 12 leagues off the land, lon. 21 45 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Lobau, a town of W Prussia, with a castle where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm, lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana, 22 miles E Badajoz, lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Locarno, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the 4 transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. The bailiwick contains 30,000. Part of the town is built on pizzas, in the form of a crescent, with 2 wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. The old part of the town is dirty, and the streets are narrow. It contains 3 convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and com-

manding a view of the lake of Locarno, and its magnificent boundaries. The canopy, in the church of the Capuchins, deserves to be mentioned for its beautiful execution; it is of straw work, and almost rivals velvet or gold fringe. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia: it is 46 miles N Navara, and 55 N by W Milan, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N. [Pennant.]

Locarno (Lake of), see *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, a black, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the S W part of Invernesshire.

Lochem, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the Rorkel: 10 miles E Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; 10 miles long, and 3 broad. From the vast oak trees that are dug up, it is evident that the morass has been at some distant period a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and, as the present morass is but little elevated, that it has once been covered with the sea.

Loches, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. This town, with the rest of Touraine, formerly belonged to the kings of England. Here is a castle, standing on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this castle are, or were, four ranges of subterraneous passages, running over each other, in the uppermost of which Lewis Strozza, duke of Milan, was kept prisoner for 10 years, and where also he died. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very strong oaken grates covered with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, bishop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII; 7 leagues S S E Tours, and 12 N W Chateauroux, lon. 0 51 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Lochmaben, a town of Scotland, county of Dumfries on the Annan. There is a considerable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood; the number of inhabitants about 700: 7 miles N E Dumfries.

Lockta, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornaa, lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochfielt, a town of Prussia, in Samland; near it are the remains of a castle, in which is to be seen a dreadful dungeon, which

which formerly served as a prison : 4 miles N Pillau.

Loche (Le), a town of Switzerland, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the county of Neuchâtel. The parish is extensive, and contains a great number of watchmakers, cutlers, &c. 8 miles N W Neuchâtel.

Loddow, a town of England, county of Norfolk. 42 miles N Ipswich.

Loddon, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, about 5 miles below Reading.

Lodun, a district of Milan, bounded S by the Piacentin and Pavese. It is small, but populous and fertile, and particularly celebrated for its cheese, of which the inhabitants are said to export annually, to the amount of 70,000l. sterling. It is well watered by the river Adda, and various other streams. Lodi is the capital.

Lodève, a town of France, department of the Hérault, containing about 4200 inhabitants : 8 leagues W Montpellier, lat. 43 44 N.

Lodi, a city of Milan, and capital of a district, called the *Lodun*, situated on the Adda. The present town was built by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 3 miles from its former situation, on the Adda, in the beginning of the twelfth century. It contains, besides the cathedral, 2 collegiate, and 17 parish churches, and 26 convents. It is a place of little trade or manufactures, excepting the article of cheese, and a beautiful kind of earthen ware, resembling China. It is surrounded with walls, and well built. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be between 11 and 12,000. The famous battle of Lodi, was fought here May 11, 1796, between the French, commanded by Bonaparte, and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious : 18 miles S E Milan, and 76 E N E Turin, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Lodomiria, see *Galicia*.

Loevestein, a fortress, belonging to Holland, of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Wahal. Hugo Grotius was confined here, in 1619, on a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, for having been too much connected with John Olden Barnevelt, who had been beheaded the preceding year, and for favouring Arminianism, which had been condemned by the synod of Dort ; but he was delivered by a stratagem of his wife, who had obtained permission to convey some books to her husband, and contrived to bring him away in a returned chest. Gro-

tius escaped to Brabant, and thence to France, where Louis XIII appointed him ambassador to the queen of Sweden, in which office he continued 11 years : this great man died at Rostock, a town of Mecklenburg, in the year 1645, in the 62d year of his age ; his body was conveyed to Delft, and there interred : one league E Gorcum.

Lofoten, a cluster of small islands in the N Sea : near the coast of Norway, lat. 68 N.

Lofite, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a hammer-mill, 2 forges, and a smelting furnace : these works were burned and destroyed by the Russians, in the year 1719, but have since been rebuilt : 32 miles N Upsal.

Lagrono, a town of Old Castile, on the Ebro. It contains a court of inquisition, 5 parishes, 8 convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and silk : 52 miles E Burgos, lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

Loheia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian saint, about 3 centuries past. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is very shallow when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, a considerable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia ; the coffee is brought from the neighbouring hills, and exposed in one large heap for sale. Loheia, although without walls is not entirely defenceless : 12 towers, guarded by soldiers, stand at equal distance round it. Only one of these towers, and that newly built by Emir Farhan, is such as to admit of being defended by cannon. Several of the houses in Loheia are built of stone ; but the greatest part are huts constructed in that fashion which is common among the Arabs. The walls are of mud mixed with dung ; and the roof is thatched with a sort of grass. The water is bad, and brought from a distance. Within two leagues of the city is a small hill, which affords considerable quantities of mineral salt. The women appear as solicitous to please, as in the most polished cities of Europe : though retired in their manner of living, they perfume themselves with incense, and are attentive to their dress, lon. 42 54 E. lat. 15 42 N. [Bruce, Niebuhr.]

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Elafois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher ;

Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, 5 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf.

Loier, Lozver, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It has the name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N, and is divided into the Upper and lower. Upper Lombardy, the western part, comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, the eastern part, contains Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Cremasco, and Bergamo. In the present war, nearly the whole of these provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but also demanded many of their finest pictures and statues, which they transported to Paris.

Lomaz, a town of France, department of Gers and late province of Gascony, on the Save: 27 miles S W Toulouse, 10 E, lat 43 29 N.

Lomond, Ben, a mountain, in the N of Stirlingshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be 6 miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath fowls, frequent its upper regions: its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its base. From this lofty moun-

tain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast, as far as the Cheviot Hills, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond Loch, a beautiful lake in Dumfriesshire, 28 miles long and its breadth, from 3 quarters of a mile, increasing to 7 miles. It contains 33 islands; several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea eagle. The duke of Montrose has a seat on the S E corner of it, where terminate the Grampian mountains; and on the W side, where it is broadest, is a seat of the family of Lull. Encircled by mountains and ancient woods. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

Lon, or Lone, a river of England, which falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful and romantic.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse, and Deptford to Millbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common councilmen, a recorder, a common serjeant, 2 sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town clerk, a city remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff.

The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the most conspicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. This noble fabric is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honor to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist Mr. John Howard, and the second, for Dr. Samuel Johnson. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, is called The Wonder of the World. St. Steven's, in Walbrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheap-side; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's in the fields, are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and 3 synagogues for the Jews. The royal town residence is a house W of St. James' park, called the Queen's palace. Among the public buildings, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House in the Old Bailey; the Tower of London, an ancient fortress, once a royal palace, now containing some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure, called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street; the Customhouse, in Thames

Street; the Excise Office in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leaden-hall-street; the South Sea House, in Throgmorton-street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London-bridge, and the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Westminster. The British Museum in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, perhaps, the noblest of their kind in Europe. The Inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals, and other charitable institutions; the prisons; the public places of diversion. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, especially on the London side, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstance of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessities, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise

confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris, and Constantinople, may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not exactly determined; but it is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 700,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. Among the events by which this great capital has been distinguished: we shall only mention, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. London is 165 miles N W Paris, 180 W by S Amsterdam, and 264 S E Dublin, lon. 6 5 W, Greenwich, lat. 51 31 N.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster; bounded N by the ocean. It contains 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, and capital of the county of the same name, is a neat and beautiful city, built chiefly of freestone, on a gentle eminence, of an oval form, encompassed, 2 thirds of the distance, with Lake Foyle, which is a quarter of a mile wide. Through this Lake it communicates with the sea on the very N of Ireland. It contains a large church, a spacious market-place, and a beautiful stone quay, which admits vessels of considerable burden. Excepting Cork it is as conveniently situated for commerce as any place in Ireland. It has been a bishop's see nearly 600 years. It is famous for having resisted the collected strength of the Irish, in the year 1649, when the whole kingdom was in their hands, this city and Dublin only excepted, and both besieged; as well as for the noble defence it made at the Revolution for 105 days, under the severest famine, against a numerous army. It is most advantageously situated for commanding the trade of the adjacent countries. This inland trade has greatly increased since the establishment of the linen manufactory, throughout the coun-

ty which is now the most flourishing and populous in Ireland. This city also enjoys a profitable fishery, and is well situated for carrying an extensive trade with the New England States, and the British Colonies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants. A bridge, 1008 feet in length, was erected over the river Foyle in 1791. The ground plot of the city, originally called *Derry*, is the property of the corporations of *London*. Hence its present name. It is governed by a mayor and other magistrates: 115 miles N N W Dublin, lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 N. [Europ. Mag.]

Longford, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded E and S by W Meath, W by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, and contains 24 parishes, 10,000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the above county: 70 miles W N W Dublin, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Longinto, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S Lepanto, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Mou-quu. This city is considered as one of the most important of the province, having several forts under its jurisdiction, which were formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars: 710 miles S W Peking, lat. 32 22 N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, England, on the borders of Scotland: 12 miles N Carlisle, and 307 N N W London.

Longwy, a town of France, department of Moselle, and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence: 15 miles S W Luxemburg, and 167 N E Paris, lon. 5 58 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Long-le-Saulnier, a town of France, department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan. 30 miles S S W Dole, lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loos, a town of Dutch, Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace: 8 miles W Deventer, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Looe, E. & W. &, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They send together as many members to parliament as London. They are 16 miles W Plymouth.

Loonglee, a pleasant city of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. In the country round are raised great quantities of cotton. [Synes.]

Loosdunen, or Loosden, a village of Holland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league S S W from the Higne. An inscription in the burial place here informs that Margaret the wife of Herman, earl of Hennelerg, sister to William, king of the Romans, being about 30 years of age, and meeting with a poor woman who had twins in her arms, told her that she must have been dishonest to her husband, not believing that 2 children could be conceived at once; at which the poor woman, being highly concerned, wished that this lady might bring forth as many children at a birth as there were days in the year; which was fulfilled in 1276, when at one birth she was brought to bed of 365 children, of both sexes, who were baptised by Guido, a sacragan of Utrecht, in two brass basons, the sons having the name of John, and the daughters that of Elizabeth given them, and soon after died, all in one day, as did also the mother, and were buried in this church of the village of Loosdun. This inscription is to be seen in latin, over the 2 basons in which they lay these children were baptised, and beneath it the following distich:

*En tibi monstrum nimis et memorabile
factum,
Quod nec a mundi conditione datum.*

This history is found in Erasmus, Vives, Guichardin, Camerarius, Gui Dominique, Pierre d'Oudergest, author of the Annals of Flanders, and many other authors; and what is extraordinary, as a thing well attested. [Ray.]

Loots, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege: 16 miles W Maestricht, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Loputka, Cape, the S extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka. See *Kurils*. [Benejowski.]

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir: 23 miles N E Seville, lon 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein: 30 miles N Saxe Gotha, lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Lore, a town of Spain, in Granada: 15

miles N Malaga, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Lebna, a town of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn: 150 miles S W Tunis, lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir: 30 miles W Carthagena, lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Lorca, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of Tubingen. It is seated on the Rems: 20 miles N W Ellingen.

Lord Howe's Group, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791; some are of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle, lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S. [Hunter.]

Lord Howe's Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1788, by King, in his voyage from Port Jackson, to Norfolk Island. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. At its S end are 2 high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and very narrow, lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S. [King.]

Loreto,

Loredo, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige : 20 miles E Rovigo, lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old; but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church, built of freestone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar; this statue is of cedar wood, 3 feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels. This image, Bonaparte, when conqueror here, sent to Paris. The little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto; 100,000 have been here in one day, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may be concluded, that this chapel is immensely rich. Christina, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infant of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII of France, and his queen, sent her 2 crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds, and an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. Much of this treasure has been carried to France by her victorious armies. The town itself, exclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoe makers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. It is seated on a mountain: 3 miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 S E Ancona, and 112 N E Rome, lon. 15 38 E, lat. 43 27 N. [Moor, Bowen, Adam.]

Lorgues, a populous town of France department of Var, and late province of Provence, on the Argens: 360 miles S by E Paris, lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Lorn, a district in the N part of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorraine, a late province of France, bounded N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts. It abounds

in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt pits. The principal rivers are the Macse or Meuse, the Moselle, the Scille, the Meurthe, and the Sarre. This province now forms the 3 departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

Lorrib, a small town of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine: 8 miles N W Bingen.

Lorris, a town of France, department of Loiret. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W by S Montargis.

Lot, a river of France, which enters the Garonne, below Agen. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, Agen is the capital.

Lotbian, Mid, see *Edinburg'shire*.

Loudun, a town of France, department of Vienne. It is remarkable for the tragical end of its rector, Urbain Grandier, who, in 1634, was burnt alive for having caused certain Ursulin nuns to be possessed with devils! It is seated on a mountain: 30 miles N W Poitiers, and 155 S W Paris, lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, England, near the forest of Charwood, among fertile meadows, on the river Soar: 18 miles N Leicester.

Louisa, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, 2 stories high and painted red. [Coxe.]

Lou-tchou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territory is separated, by a narrow strait only, from the isle of Hai-nan: 315 miles S W Canton.

Loulé a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, on a river of the same name, near the sea: surrounded with antique walls, and containing a castle, hospital, 3 convents, and about 4400 inhabitants: 3 leagues N Faro, and 5 W Tavira, lat. 37 8 N.

Lou-ngan-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chanfi, near the source of the Tso-tsang-ho, containing 8 cities of the third class in its jurisdiction: 375 miles S W Peking.

Lourde, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle,

table, seated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau : 10 miles N W Bayneres, lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 2 N.

Louth, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E by the Irish Sea. It is a fruitful country, contains 61 parishes, 11,500 houses, and 57,750 souls. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the above county : 13 miles N by W Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, England. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tectney Creek : 23 miles N E Lincoln, and 148 N London.

Lozania, a city of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French, in 1746, 1772, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle : 14 miles E by N Brussels, and 40 N E Mons, lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Loosdrecht, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the W end of an island, called Pampus Waert. In this castle, the patriotic chiefs were imprisoned by prince Maurice; whence that party has ever since been called the *Loosdrecht* party. It is 16 miles E Dort, lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Loziers, a fortified town of France, department of Eure, Normandy. It has a considerable manufacture of fine cloths, seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain : 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 N W Paris.

Lozoo, a populous town of Siam, with a royal palace, 30 miles N the city Siam, lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

Lozore, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick. It is formed by the rushing of the waters of Watendlath through an awful chasm made in a vast rock; but it falls entirely in a dry season.

Lowestoffe, a town in Suffolk, England. It is built on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain; partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring

fisheries; of which 70,000 barrels have been sold in a year. It is much frequented for sea bathing; and has a manufacture of coarse china. It is 10 miles S Yarmouth, and 117 N E London, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Lozow, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, with a strong fortress, on the Bzura : 30 miles N Rawa, lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Low-Layton, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms 1 parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest : 6 miles N E London.

Loxa, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, with a royal saltwork, and copper forge : 18 miles W Granada, lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Loyte, a town of Pomerania, on the Pene : 10 miles above Gutzkow.

Lzere, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, a town of the Russian government of Livonia : 70 miles E Riga.

Luban, or *Louban*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference, subject to the Spaniards.

Luben, a town of Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, with a noble hospital, and a house where the diets assemble. It is seated on the Spree, 60 miles S E Berlin, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubez, a free imperial city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city and powerful republic of the N. Her fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode mistress of the Baltic. But it now retains not a shadow of its former power, and has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach house; and the walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. Here is also a fine exchange, built in 1682. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and the chief preacher has the title of Superintendent. There are 5 large churches, 1 of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length. Here are

15 hospitals, 1 is for lunatics. The monastery of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave: 14 miles S W the Baltic, and 30 N E Hamburg, lon. 10 44 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubeck, an island of the Indian Ocean, lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Luben, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name: 22 miles N W Breslaw, lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a Jewish synagogue; on the Weiprz: 75 miles S E Warsaw, lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 50 miles S E Cracow, lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, a town of France, department of Var: 25 miles N E Toulon.

Luc, a town of France, department of Here, on the Drome: 32 miles S Grenoble.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir: 44 miles S by W Seville, and 270 Madrid, lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana: 39 miles N E Faro, lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar-la-Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiana: 10 miles N W Seville.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem: and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is under the protection of the emperor, and the government is aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of 9 members, who are changed every 2 months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The number of souls in the city and its 150 villages, is computed at upwards of 120,000, of whom between 20,000 and 30,000 are able to bear arms. The industry of the people in improving every spot of their ground, is equally surprising and commendable.

Lucca, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the above republic. It is 3 miles in circumference, and an archbishop's see. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver studs. All travellers are obliged to leave their arms at the city gate, and none are suffered to wear a sword in the town. Lucca is delightfully situated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, and has about 40,000 inhabitants: 10 miles N E Pisa, 37 W Florence, and 155 N by W Rome, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Luccara, an ancient populous town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see: 65 miles N E Naples, lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable except Zurich and Bern. It is 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth; bounded E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweiz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by Bern. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. The government of this republic was entirely aristocratical. The sovereign power resided in the council of one hundred, comprising the senate, or little council. The chiefs of the republic were 2 magistrates, called *advoyers*, who were chosen from the senate by the sovereign, and annually confirmed. Such was the government of this canton before the late revolution. [Coxe.]

Lucerna, the capital of the above canton, is divided into 2 by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on which the town is seated. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope had a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size: the center pipe is 40 feet in length, near 3 in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the delightful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles S W Zurich, and 35 E Bern, lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N. [Coxe.]

Lucerna, a town of Italy, in Piedmont: 15 miles S W Turin.

Lucchen,

Luchea, a town of Spain, in Valencia : 30 miles S the city of that name.

Luzia, *St*: one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 400 miles W the continent of Africa. It furnishes wood, water, hogs, goats, and abundance of Guinea fowls. The harbour is stored with fish. The island is mountainous and barren. Nor is the air healthy, lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N. [Rogers.]

Lusignano, a town of Tuscany : 12 miles S Sienna.

Ludlow, an ancient and extensive city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is meanly built; the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves of the coconut, palm tree, and sometimes with straw; very few are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants, belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side: 650 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Lucko, a town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, on the Ster: 75 miles N E Lemberg, and 175 S E Warsaw, lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Lucco, a town of Naples, on the W bank of the lake Celano.

Lugon, a town of France, department of Vandéc. It is seated in an unwholesome morass, on a canal, which communicates with the sea: 17 miles N Rochelle, and 50 S Nantes, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luzonia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean. 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The inhabitants are 1,000,000 in number. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, coconuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a

scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony to amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade commenced with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail 1 or 2 ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*. [Peyrouse.]

Ludemar, a moorish kingdom of Africa. The greater part of the inhabitants are negroes from the southern states, who prefer a precarious protection under the Moors, to being exposed to their hostile excursions in their own country. The Moors are a subtle, treacherous, cruel, and barbarous people, who seize every opportunity of cheating, plundering, and oppressing the unsuspicious negroes. These constantly meet indignity and contempt. The unguarded traveller may expect the Moors to ill treat, and plunder him. They bury their dead in the evening; on the grave they plant a particular shrub, which no stranger is allowed to touch. [Park.]

Ludersburg, a town of Lower Saxony, seated on the Elbe: 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Lutgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, England: 15 miles N Salisbury, and 72 N by W London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, England. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted.

transacted for the principality of Wales : and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It sends 2 members to parliament ; seated on the Tame : 29 miles S Shrewsbury.

Lugano, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains 8000 inhabitants ; and on an eminence above the town, is the principal church, which has a delightful prospect from its terrace. Most of the houses are built of tufstone ; and the residence of the governor is a low building, on the walls of which are the arms of the 12 cantons to which this bailiwick is subject ; for the canton of Appenzel has no jurisdiction over it : 17 miles N W Como, lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N. [Pennant.]

Lugano, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is 25 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth ; its form irregular, and bending into continual bays. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient walled city of Spain, once the capital in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho : 32 miles S E Mondoñedo, and 60 S W Oviedo, lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a seaport of Swedish Lapland, at the mouth of the Lula, on the W side the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles S W Tornea, lon. 22 10 E, lat. 65 27 N.

Lunenburg (Bay) in the German Sea. on the E coast of Scotland, and county of Angus ; celebrated as a place of safety against all but easterly winds : 4 miles S Montrose.

Luncarty, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, where is one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland : 5 miles N Perth.

Lund, the most ancient town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It contains scarcely more than 800 houses, carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, which has 300 students, 21 professors, and a library of 20,000 vols. founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewise is a royal Physico-graphical Society, incorporated by the king in 1778. The cathedral is an an-

cient irregular building. It is 20 miles S E Landskrona, and 225 S W Stockholm, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N. [Coxe.]

Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the Eyder : 36 miles N N W Glückstadt, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 26 N.

Lundy, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Dorsetshire, lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Lunel, a town of France, department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Rhodourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine : 16 miles E Montpellier, lat. 43 38 N.

Lunenbourg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg. E. by the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth : watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars ; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Lunenburg, a fortified town, and capital of the duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are 3 parish churches, the ducal palace, 3 hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes ; it also contains a famous table, 8 feet long and 4 wide, plated over with chased gold, and the rim embellished with precious stones, of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the Emperor Otto ; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and most of the gold. The salt springs near this place furnish employment for 54 salt houses, containing 216 pans which are daily boiled ; 120,000 tons have been made here in a year. The sovereign derives a large revenue from these works. Lunenburg is seated on the Ilmenau : 31 miles S E Hamburg, and 60 N Brunswick, lon. 10 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Lunera, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzoli. It contains much sulphur and alum ; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

Lunerville, a considerable town of France, department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular

regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe. A treaty of peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic was signed here, Feb. 9, 1801: 12 miles S E Nanci, and 62 W Straßburg, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

L. parva, an island in the Adriatic, near the republic of Ragusa, with a good and safe harbour: the soil is stony, but by the industry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coasts abound with him.

L. parva, a town of Austrian Iliria, seated near the mountains of Vena: 15 miles W St. Veit.

Lure, a town of France, department of Upper Saône: 30 miles N E Besançon.

Luri, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corte and the towns of Bastia and M. Marceno.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, bounded N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony, and the king of Prussia.

Luzignan, a town of France, in the department of Vienna, on the Vonne: 15 miles S S W Fontiers, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Luzo, a river of Italy, which crosses part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice: 10 miles W Rimini.

Luttenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: 34 miles S E Gratz, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Lutkenburg, a town of Holstein, near the Baltic: 55 miles N E Hamburg.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, England, seated among the hills, celebrated for its manufactures of straw: 18 miles S Bedford.

Lutshinen, a river of Switzerland; which, in a rainy season, forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. A huge vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid; and these form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccus-

tomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutshinen runs till it falls into the lake of Brienz.

Lutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick: 8 miles N W Götting, and 13 S E Hildesheim.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, England. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and has a large handsome church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Wickliffe, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S Leicester, and 28 N N W London.

Lützel, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the Elster: 12 miles N W Leipzig.

Lutzelstein, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine. It has a strong castle, on a mountain, 30 miles N W Straßburg.

Luxemburg, a duchy of Austrian Netherlands; bounded E by Treves, S by Lorraine, W by Champagne and Liege, N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes; and, in some places, is covered with mountains and woods, but in general, is fertile in corn and wine; and it has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belonged partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French, but now belongs wholly to the latter.

Luxemburg, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the above duchy. It surrendered by capitulation to the French June 1795. The surrender of this place gave the French the possession of the whole country on the left bank of the Rhine, except Mentz. This city is divided by the Albitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almost quite surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain: 25 miles S W Treves, and 100 W Mentz, lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, department of Upper Saône, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals and inscriptions, found here, it is supposed to have been a considerable place in time of the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Volges: 15 miles W Vesoul, lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Luxor, a village on the Nile, the ancient Diospolis. This and Carnac made the Jovis

Joris Civitas Magna of Ptolemy. In these two places are the most magnificent ruins in all Egypt. Here stood ancient Thebes. [Bruce, Sonini.]

Luzzara, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchy of Mantua, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po: 10 miles S Mantua.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Cratè: 3 miles S Bisignano.

Lychnum, a town in Norfolk, England: 24 miles W by N Norwich.

Lydd, a town in Kent, England. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh: 26 miles S Canterbury, and 71 S E London.

Lyffe, a town of France, department of the N: 15 miles E of Landrecy.

Lyme Regis, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, England. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing: 28 miles E by S Exeter, and 143 W by S London.

Lymington, a borough and seaport in Hants, England, about a mile from the channel called the Needles, that runs between the mainland and the isle of Wight; the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor: 12 miles S S W Southampton, and 90 S W London.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hants, England, a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest: 7 miles N Lymington.

Lynn Regis, or *King's Lynn*, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, England. By the Ouse, and its affluents, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities; it also partakes in the Greenland fishery. Lynn is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has two churches, a large chapel, and a good market place, with an elegant cross: 42 miles W N W Norwich, and 106 N by E London.

Lyonnais, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence

of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 2 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities, contained 200,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are 3 other principal suburbs, 6 gates and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the National Convention. Being obliged to surrender, in Oct. the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of *Ville Affranchie*. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterwards taken; and of 3528 persons, that were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce; and, in 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793, avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the Jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. This city is 15 miles N Vienna, and 220 S E Paris, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N. [Moor.]

M

MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

Mab,

Maab, or *Maab*, a town of Palestine, formerly the capital of the Maabites, about 15 miles E from the Dead Sea.

Macao, a town of China, built in the European style, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by 3 forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. It is surrounded by a country of barren rocks, so that the Chinese can reduce them at any time. The town consists of about 5000 Portuguese, and 15000 Chinese, lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

[McCartney, Bowen, Peyrouse.]

Macarsa, a seaport of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice: 25 miles S E Spalatro, lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Maceassar, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See *Celebes*.

Maceassar, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom, from N to S, lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Macclesfield, a corporate town in Cheshire, England, seated on the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk: 36 miles E Chester, and 171 N W London.

Maclefish, shoals or bank, in the Eastern Indian Sea: the depth of waters, sounded by captain Cook, 50 fathoms, over a bottom of white sand and shells, lon. 114 20 E, lat. 15 51 N.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded N by Servia, and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by that country and Albania. The air is clear, sharp, and wholesome. The soil is, for the most part, fertile; and the maritime coasts, in particular, abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be desired for use

and pleasure. In the inland parts are several uninhabited wastes. It had mines formerly, of almost all kinds of metal, particularly of gold. Salonichi is the capital.

Maratea, a populous town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, and has 10,000 inhabitants: 12 miles S W Loreto, lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Mayenne, a town of France, department of Lower Loire: 20 miles S W Nantes.

Masjed, a town in the province of Chorasani, Persia, famous for the pilgrimage, established here by Shas Abbas. This great prince, finding that the pilgrims to Mecca carried much treasure from his kingdom, to remedy the evil, in his way, not to offend the superstition of the people, erected a magnificent mosque at this place, which he decorated at a great expense, and even covered the dome with gold. He supported a large number of officiating priests, and surrounded the city with walls, on which he erected 300 towers: 45 miles N Nichabur, 102 E of the Caspian sea, lon. 58 20 E, lat. 3 7 N.

[T. D.]

Masbian, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves, and sago; the Dutch have here 3 inaccessible forts, lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

Matagorda, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Mechyneth, a town in Montgomeryshire, England, on the Donay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire: 37 miles W Montgomery, and 198 N W London.

Mekran, a province of Persia, bounded E by Hindoostan Proper, S by the Arabian Sea. It is tributary to the king of Candahar; and the capital of the same name: 100 miles N W Tatta, lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Mico, a kingdom of Africa, to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephant's teeth, and copper.

Macon, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire, remarkable for its good wine; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone: 55 miles N Lyons.

Mada, a river of Africa, which runs across

across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E. Lebda.

Micri, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

Muro, or *Macronise*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia: 20 miles E. Athens.

Macross, or *Macroon*, a town of Ireland of county Cork: the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the original proprietor of Pennsylvania. Here is a chalybeate spring: 16 miles W. Cork.

Micane, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships, the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, on a voyage of discovery, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the *Astrolabe*, with 8 officers and 5 sailors, being massacred by the natives. Ease, plenty, and voluptuousness reign here. Hundreds of hogs, fowls, and the richest fruit are found, with a few glass beads, groves of orange, banana, cocoa, and bread trees, shade the ground, lon. 169° 0' W, lat. 14° 19' S. [Peyrouse.]

Mazua, a small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian Sea, separated from the continent of Africa by a channel, about 90 leagues across in its narrowest part, called *The Channel of Mozambique*, or *Mozambique*. This island is about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. It is divided into 18 provinces, and watered by a great number of considerable rivers, which form at their mouths many bays and gulfs, in which are found good roads and harbours. The inhabitants believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call Zanhare, i. e. Creator of all things. They have no temples, no idols, no priests; but make sacrifices of sheep and oxen. They believe the soul immortal, but suppose the wicked and good rewarded in this life. They are a friendly, intelligent, excellent people, possessing a quick sense of honour and gratitude, far less mindful of injuries done themselves, than of those offered their family. Their hospitality is worthy of notice and imitation. The traveller, though a stranger, enters the cottage, sits down with the family, and partakes of their repast. This custom is general. All the artizans of Europe are not found here; but they have manufactures of iron, and steel. They are ingenious goldsmiths, potters, joiners, carpenters, ropemakers, and weavers. Their linens are

woven by women; they are very fine, and beautifully coloured. They have dancers and comedians to amuse them; and physicians to visit them when sick. These amiable people are torn from their country, their families, their parents, their children, their lovers, and sold in thousands, in the French colonies, and more cruelly treated than beasts of burden. Under the blazing sun of Bourbon, or the idle of France, the wretch toils, almost naked, with an iron collar fastened round the neck, from which rise plates of iron forming a mask, and head piece; before the mouth is a round plate of iron, in which are small holes to emit the breath; there is a plate for the nose; a flat piece of iron passes through the mouth, as a bit, in the horses' mouth. The skin is soon worn from the mouth, nose, face, and chin. This with the heat of the iron in a hot day, renders the torment intolerable. Their punishments are insupportable, they gladly meet death; they often hang or poison themselves, or rush into the open ocean in a little boat. The climate of Madagascar is healthy; the heat is not excessive, being in some parts tempered by land breezes, from sun setting, till 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. They live in towns and villages. The towns are surrounded by a ditch and palisades, guarded by 10 or 20 soldiers. The houses of private people consist of a convenient cottage, surrounded by smaller ones for their wives and slaves. They are of wood, covered with leaves or straw. The houses of the wealthy are spacious and divided into several apartments. The princes have buildings of taste and beauty. The oaths, which these islanders are not known to violate, are taken in a solemn impressive manner. The most sacred is the oath of Blood. The left breast of the person engaging is opened with a razor, from which the other sucks a drop of blood, wishing anathemas on him who shall violate, and blessings on him who shall keep the oath. A barbarous custom has prevailed here of destroying those infants, who have any natural defect, or are born on those days, they call unlucky. The country produces oxen, sheep, goats, and cotton in abundance. Ebony, gum guttae, cucumbers, peas, beans, rice, and citrons, are plenty. Cardamom plants, banana, and orange trees, flourish. Rock crystals, copper, silver, gold, are found here. The population of the island by some is estimated at 2,500,000 males, by others at 4,000,000 souls. Their language

language is nearly the same. Their origin is wrapt in the obscurity of other times. Three races are evident ; that of Qasé Ibrahim, or Abraham ; these practice circumcision, and the names of Isaac, Reuben, and Jacob, are familiar with them. The second race is that of Qasaramini, who have, it is supposed, been here 6 centuries. The third race is of the Arabian extraction, and more modern. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The French took possession of it in 1641, but were driven out in 1652. A considerable settlement was made here again under the French government from 1772 to 1776, by the Baron Beneyowski. He erected buildings, raised fortifications, dug canals, opened roads, exerted himself to civilize the people. He fell here, worthy a better fate, Jan. 41 14, to 48 14 E, lat. 7 30 to 25 30 S.

[St. Pierre, Beaulieu, Beneyowski.]

Madeira, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E Teneriff. In 1419, the Portuguese, under the patronage of Prince Henry, discovered this island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which, on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals, common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which, were then in great request, and plants of the sugar cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These thrive so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira soon became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal ; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown ; for spring and autumn reign here continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found here in great abundance, and extremely beautiful : most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira, are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields ; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose,asmine, and honeysuckle ; while the arkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There

are very few reptiles to be seen in the island ; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains ; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. The British took possession of this fine island, July 30, 1801, by consent of the Portuguese. It was garrisoned jointly, by the troops of both nations. No change was to take place in the government of the island, unless the French attempted to take it ; in which case, the English, by agreement, were to take the government into their own hands. Funchal is the capital.

Madia, or *Maggia*, a town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river ; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The bailiwick contains 24,000 inhabitants. The town is 10 miles N W Locarno.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English E India Company, on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well built city. It is on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance ; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs ; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls ; which, however, from the marble like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms : it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. The approach to Madras, from the sea offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright

bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight : and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Sometime before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind, for a moment, the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with long muslin dresses, and black faces, adorned with large gold earrings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead 3 times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed ; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females ; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners ; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive ; in this last respect, they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded ; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat ; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the furious shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence ; they are formed without a keel flat bottomed, with the sides raised high, are sewed together with the fibres of the cocoanut tree, and caulked with the same materials : they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives ; they are usually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be

overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry ; and the passengers are landed on a fine sandy beach ; and immediately enter the port of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied ; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered ; beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders, on palankeens, and men riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women ; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise ! There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only ; and, although near 4 miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse ; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Here are 2 churches 1 for the English, 1 for the Catholics. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, restored 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping ; the coast forming nearly a straight line ; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Its population is 80,000, of which 500 are Europeans : 100 miles N by E Pondicherry, 758 S E Bombay, and 10 30 W Calcutta, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

[Grose, Hodges.]

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo ; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, clean and straight ; and adorned at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no rampart or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city ; and as it is

but

but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, 5 stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull fights. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place of retirement in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fishponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. The city of Madrid contains 5 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hospitals and houses of charity; one for *all nations*, in which are from 500 to 1000 patients, 7398 dwelling houses, and about 60,000 inhabitants: 265 miles N E Lisbon, 590 S by W London, and 625 S S W Paris, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

[Bowen.]

Madrogam, a town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell, lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 5 S.

Madura, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, situated N of the E end of the island of Java, about 25 leagues in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It is divided into 3 provinces, 2 of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, especially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the island is called by the same name, and is on the S coast, lon. 112 49 E, lat. 5 S.

Madura, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E Cape Comorin, and 300 S S W Madras, lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 35 N.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the in-

terior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named *Moskoesrom*. The mountain of Helsinggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks: and when the water relaxes, the fragments are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats and ships having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impossible to describe the noise they make in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. Large flocks of fir and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, and appear as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled.

Meuse, or *Meuse*, a river, which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

Maaslandsluys, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland: 5 miles S W Delft, lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Maasricht, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, about 4 miles in circumference. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; but has a Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papists and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both.

It is on the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. There are 2 isles one above and the other below the bridge, which are strongly entrenched and defended with redoubts and other works. Maestricht is justly looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. Near it are large stone quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent: where the farmers frequently store hay, corn, and other articles. In 1794, it was taken by the French: 15 miles N Liege, and 55 E Brussels, lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Masfick, a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese: 8 miles S W Ruremonde.

Magadoxo, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vast resort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts, whence their merchants bring cotton, silk, and other cloths, spices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. The inhabitants are Mahometans, lon. 44 6 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Magdeburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony bounded N by the old marche of Brandenburg, W by Brunswick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It belongs to the king of Prussia.

Magdeburg, a large, strong, and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here are 8 Lutheran, and 2 Calvinistic churches. It has a handsome palace, a fine arsenal and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe; and is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and founderies are established. It was taken by storm in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. 40 miles W Brandenburg, and 125 S E Hamburg, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N. [Hanway, Moor.]

Maggia, see *Madia*.

Maggiara, or *Locarno*, a lake, partly in Milan, and partly in the Grisons: 35 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

Magliano, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, on a mountain, near the river Tiber: 30 miles S W Spoleto, and 30 N Rome.

Magnabacca, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice: 18 miles N Ravenna.

Magnesia, see *Manachia*.

Magny, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise: 32 miles N W Paris.

Magra, a river of Italy which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

Magra, a valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

Maguelone, a lake of France, department of Herault, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

Mabadia, see *Elmeke*.

Mabaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens, lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanada*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the N W part of Berar, and falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Catak. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mabee, an extensive country of Africa, W of Dahomy. It is divided into a number of independent states, governed by their own laws. When menaced with danger, they unite and form a federal republic. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Mahrattas, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candesh, and Vishnupour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and

and Agimere ; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Alahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula ; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward ; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the pashwah, or head ; like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time ; and, in some cases, an opposition of interest begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English E India Company, in the late war against Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, from whose territories, on the termination of the war they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Maidenhead, a corporate town in Berkshire, England. It has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber ; and is governed by a mayor. It is on the Thames, over which is a bridge : 12 miles E by N Reading, and 26 W by N London.

Maidstone, a borough and the county town of Kent, on the Medway, by which it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It has a bridge over the Medway, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament : 20 miles W Canterbury, and 35 E S E London.

Maillezais, a town of France, department of Vendée, on an island formed by the Seure and Autize : 22 miles N E Rochelle, and 210 S W Paris.

Maina, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between 2 chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

Maine, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

Maine, or *Mayenne*, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarre, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from 2 rivers. Angers is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth seldom exceeds 6. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, the wool of which is commonly very soft and fine. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and one of iron, near the S extremity of the island, are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, or *Pomona*, the principal of the Orkney Isles, 24 miles long and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital.

Maintenon, a town of France, department of Eure and Loire, with a castle between 2 mountains, on the river Eure : 5 miles N by E Chartres, lon. 1 36 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Mainungen, a town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha : 8 miles N Henneberg, lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Majorca, an island subject to the king of Spain, in the Mediterranean, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth ; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

Majorca,

Majorca, a strong city, capital of the above island, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner, and 10,000 inhabitants; a university, more ancient than celebrated, and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S W side of the island, lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Maitsoi, a flat country of Abissynia, near the head of the Nile. The soil is fruitful, the climate unhealthy. So great is their terror of the small-pox, that when it is known to be in any house, the neighbours surround it, set it on fire, and with their lances push back into the flames every person, who attempts to escape.

[Bruce.]

Maixant, *St.* an ancient town of France, department of the Two Sevres. It is one of the new bishoprics created since the revolution of 1789. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre: 26 miles S W Poitiers, lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

Makran, see *Mickran*.

Malabar, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14 N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; which are mentioned in their proper places. The customs and manners of the inhabitants in these states, are very different, as well as the productions. It may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places, they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos. See *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded N by Siam, E by the Ocean, and S W by the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pine apples are the best in the world; and the cocoanuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives has a mixture of Mahometanism; and they

are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a seaport, and capital of the above kingdom. The Dutch have a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640 and it was taken from them by the English, in August, 1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its own name. 480 miles S E Acheen, lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Malacotta, an unwall'd town not far from the Senegal. The huts are made of split cane, twisted into a sort of wicker work, and plastered over with mud. They make good soap by boiling ground nuts, in water, and then adding a lie of wood ashes. Excellent iron is manufactured here.

[Park.]

Malaga, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with 2 castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. Of 842 vessels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almost every commercial nation, scarcely 100 were Spanish. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain: 15 miles S Cordova and 235 of Madrid, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamocco, a small island and town in the Lagoon of Venice, 5 miles S of that city.

Malathia, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Malchin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow: 10 miles N Wahren. The states assemble here once in 2 years, lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Malden, a borough in Essex, England. It has 2 parish churches, and a free school. It is said to have been the seat of the old British kings, and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the British queen Boadicea, but rebuilt by the Romans. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends 2 members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles E Chelmsford, and 37 N E London.

Malden,

Malden, a village in Surry, 2 miles S E Kingston. Here are some gunpowder mills.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands S W of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; Maldivia, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are 1000 in number according to some, 1200 according to others. Most of them are low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoanuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shell fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The society in London for propagating the Gospel maintain a few missionaries on this coast. These islands lie near each other, being separated by channels about 200 paces over, and by some not more than 30. They are about 200 leagues in length, and 35 in breadth. Days and nights are equal, the days hot, the nights cool with heavy dews. The inhabitants are handsome, of an olive complexion. Both sexes bathe every day, and new-born infants are plunged several times in cold water. The common people are naked from the girdle upwards. The priests annually make the circuit of their island, and those are punished, who cannot say their creed and prayers in Arabic, and construe them into their vernacular tongue. Those who neglect to repair to the place for public worship to offer up their supplications are treated as excommunicates. No person will converse or eat with them. Another law is that the insolvent debtor and his family, become the servants of the creditor till the debt is paid. A law of this kind was enacted by the first settlers of New England. They have schools for writing, reading, arithmetic, and mathematics. The poor they view as the servants of God, and scorn to offer them what they do not eat themselves. Their mosques and the royal palaces are of stone. An hundred ship loads of cocoa are exported in a year; their waters abound in fish; no where in the Indies is a fortune easier made, lat. 2 S to 7 N. [Seally, Bowen, De Laval.]

Malestroit, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Oust: 37 miles E Port l'Orient, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its in-

land mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoanuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean. [Cook.]

Malines, See *Meellin*.

Malio, Cape, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of the Merca, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli: 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Mallavoui, a little, beautiful city of Egypt, half a league from the W bank of the Nile. The country round is fertile, large quantities of wheat and other grain, are exported thence to Arabia. [Sonini.]

Melling, West, a town in Kent, England: 6 miles W Maidstone, and 30 E by S London.

Mallow, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Blackwater: 17 miles N Cork.

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with an abbey, and 400 houses. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Reicht: 9 miles S Limburg, and 40 N Luxemburg, lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Malmissra, an ancient town of Natolia, with an archbishop's see, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S E Teraffo, lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Malmoë, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Sehonon, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles S L. Copenhagen, lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Malsbury, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England, on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has 6 bridges. In the church, which was formerly an abbey church, is the sepulchral monument

monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Malmesbury has a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends 2 members to parliament: 26 miles E by N Bristol, and 95 W London.

Malo, St. a seaport of France, department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancale Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the main land by a causeway: 17 miles N W Dol, and 205 W Paris, lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N. [Wraxall.]

Maloria, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany. 10 miles W Leghorn, lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Malpartido, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S Placentia, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee: 15 miles S E Chester, and 166 N W London, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, a village of Austrian Hainault: 7 miles S by E Mons. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blagnies, from an adjacent village.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile island. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. The emperor, Charles V, gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000

men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of 8 nations; but lately of 7, the English having forsaken them. They were obliged to suppress all pirates, and were at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They were all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they made no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta was taken by the French, in the summer of 1798; but was soon after captured from them by the British; but by treaty, is to be restored to the knights of Malta. Malta is 60 miles S Sicily. Valetta is the capital. [Mariti, Sonini, Niebuhr.]

Malta, Malta, or Citta Vecchia, an ancient and strongly fortified city of the island of Malta, on a hill in the centre of the island, and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

[Brydone, Adam.]

Malten, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of 2 towns, the New and the Old, containing 3 churches. It sends 2 members to parliament: 20 miles N E York, and 216 N by W London.

Malvasia, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

Malvern, Great and Little, two villages in Worcestershire, 8 miles W by S Worcester. Between these places are 2 noted chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in scrofulous and cutaneous complaints; 1 of them is called the Holy well. Henry VII, his queen, and 2 sons, were so delighted with Little Malvern, that they adorned the church with a great number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state.

Malvern Hills, lofty mountains in the S W of Worcestershire, rising one above another for about 7 miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1313 feet above

above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Hertfordshire side, is the Camp of Owen Glendowr; a chief, who, at the head of a remnant of unconquered Welshmen, in the commencement of the 15th century, carried fire and sword into the richest counties of England.

Mahara, a province of Hindustan Proper, bounded W by Guzerat, N by Agimere. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamers, an ancient town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Dive. 14 miles W Bellesme.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Doughts, and Peel. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The Duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1767, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c: 12 miles S Scotland, 30 N Anglesey, in Wales, 35 W Cumberland, and 40 E Ireland.

Manisa, a town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat: 22 miles N Smyrna, lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manar, an island of the E Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese took possession of it in 1560; the Dutch in 1638; and the English in 1795, lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits; with which the cheerful inhabitants of all classes appear perfectly acquainted.

Manche, or *Channel*, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded

by the English Channel. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large and populous town of Lancashire, England, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the center of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Manchester contains about 600 streets, and 14 churches, besides other places of worship; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 70,000. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted here, by some men of considerable eminence in the republic of letters. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation: 67 miles W S W York, and 182 N N W London, lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Manfredonia, a town in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name: 24 miles N Treves, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Manding, a republic of Africa, bordering upon the Niger. Every town has a governor or manfa. The chief power of the state in the last resort is in a congress of these manfas.

[Park.]

Manlingos, a people, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants in the interior of Africa. Their language is generally spoken and always understood. The government of this people near the Garabia is monarchical; but the monarch is limited in his authority. He neither makes peace, nor war, but according to the counsel of the principal men. In every considerable town there is a magistrate, whose office is hereditary,

called

called the Alkaid. His business is to preserve order, levy duties upon travellers, and preside at the administration of justice. The soil is so remarkably fertile, as to produce almost spontaneously all the necessaries of life; with a little cultivation a rich abundance. They are an obliging, mild, and social people. They pray to God to pardon their sins, and grant them his favour. Many of them gain a livelihood by keeping school: such is their reputation for integrity, that in time of war they pass from one nation to another, instructing the people and children. The men are commonly above the middle size, well shaped, strong, and capable of labour. The smith's, potter's, sadder's, and weaver's trades are practised. The women are good natured, sprightly and agreeable; both dress in cotton cloth of their own manufacture. The Portuguese, who settled here in 1420, are now almost as black as the negroes; but retain somewhat of their own dialect, and some christian ceremonies, being annually visited by a priest of St. Jago. Their houses are only incommodious hovels. A circular wall, 4 feet high, with a conical roof of bamboo cane, thatched with grass, forms the hut of the slave, and the palace of the king. Their bed is a mat or bullock's hide, spread upon upright stakes, 2 feet high. A water jar, some earthen pots, wooden bowls, calabashes, and one or two stools, compose their furniture. Polygamy being practised, each wife has a hut to herself. After marriage so pure are their morals, they require the same tokens of former chastity, as did the law of Moses. In the principal towns is a mosque. Three fourths of the people are slaves.

[Park, Le Brue, Jobson, Adanson.]

Manfalout, a large, well built town of Egypt, a mile W of the Nile. It was anciently called Lycopolis, a place of great trade, ruined by the Romans, re-established by the Arabs. It is now the residence of the caiss, who governs the province. It is a bishop's see, but has only about 200 christians in the place. Their church is at Narach, where they say Christ and the holy family resided till the death of Herod. The mosques give beauty to the city; the neighbouring lands are fertile, and abound with fruit. Opposite to the town, on the river, is a convent; the only mode of entrance is to be drawn up by a pully.

[Bruce, Sonini, Pococke, Norden.]

Mandria; a small desert island, in the

Archipelago, between Samos and Lango. It gives name to the sea near it.

Manfredonia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a gulf of the same name: 50 miles N Cirenza, and 100 N E Naples, lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships during the rainy season. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a wagon, adorned on all sides with flowers; and on the wheels are several sharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves and are crushed to pieces. It is a place of great trade, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betelnuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground: 100 miles N by W Tellicherry, lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

Mangai, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon, lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Mangushtak, a town of Tarcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia, such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb: 37 miles S W Astracan, lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Manbartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the Danube, and bounded W by Upper Austria, N by Bohemia and Moravia, and E by Hungary.

Manheim, a beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; it has 3 noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos, very beautifully executed. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garrison, of 5000. The fortifications are good: and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure; and the cabinet of natural curiosities, and the collection of pictures, are much

much celebrated. Mannheim surrendered to the French in September, 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following : 6 miles N E Spire, and 10 W Heidelberg, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

[Moor.]

Maniana, a kingdom of Africa, E of Bado. The inhabitants are said to be cruel, and ferocious, banqueting on human flesh.

[Park.]

Manica, an inland kingdom of Africa, bounded N by Monomatapa, E by Sofala and Sabia, S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephant's; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manilla, see *Luconia*.

Manilla, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, which is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it landlocked. The part peculiar to the city, is called Cavite: it lies 5 miles to the S, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; but the morals of the people are, notwithstanding, more licentious than in almost any other part of India. There is, indeed, an inquisition here; but corruption of morals is not exposed to its censure. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, this city is deemed the most healthy, of all the European settlements in the E. The inhabitants are 38,000, of whom only 10 or 1200 are Spaniards, the rest are mulattoes, Chinese, and Indians, lon. 120 33 E, lat. 14 36 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Manningtree, a town in Essex, England, on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W Harwich, and 60 E N E London, lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Manosque, a populous town of France, department of the Lower Alps, with a castle, on the Durance: 10 miles S Forcalquier, and 350 S by E Paris, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Manresa, an ancient town of Catalonia, at the confluence of Cardenero and Lob-

bregat: 15 miles S E Cardona, and 20 N W Barcelona.

Mans, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 14,000. It has excellent poultry, wax, and stuffs. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarthe, near its confluence with the Huïsne, 20 miles S Alençon, and 75 W by N Orleans, lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Manasarour, a lake of Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

Mansfield, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name: 35 miles S W Magdeburg.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire. It has a great trade in corn and malt; and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Shirwood: 12 miles N Nottingham, and 140 N by W London.

Mansilla, a town of Spain, in Leon: 15 miles S W the city Leon.

Manfara, or *Manfoura*, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, built as a bulwark against the Christians. The Christians of Syria, settled at Manfoura, are the chief traders, and the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and sal-ammoniac. Here are vast chicken ovens. A canal is made from the Nile to lake Manzale: 24 miles S S W Damietta, and 60 N Cairo, lat. 31 N.

Mantaca, see *Mataca*.

Mantschew Tartars, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the 3 departments of E Chinese Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teitciar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

Mantes, a considerable town of France, department of Seine and Oise. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celestins, out of the town are famous. Mantes is seated in the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles N W Paris.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into 2 parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long

long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, and prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter, the queen of Hungary, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Salinetta; the principalities of Castiglione, Soltorina, and Besolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no approaching it but by 2 causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Minchio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was almost continually in a state of siege, by the French, the latter half of the year 1796, and in Feb. 1797, fell into their hands; but 3 months after, they were compelled to yield the place to the Austrian and Russian armies: It is 35 miles N E Parma, 22 S W Verona, and 220 N by W Rome, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Murano, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice: 27 miles S by E Udina, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Murani, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan, containing 2500 houses, each with a garden, situated near a river, and watered by canals. The fruit is reckoned the best in Media. Cochineal is found in the neigh-

bourhood. The inhabitants say, that here Noah was buried: 50 miles N Tauris, lon. 48 E, lat. 38 50 N.

[Chardin, Bowen.]

Marasb, a populous town, of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates, lon. 38 45 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

Marbach, a town of Suabia, on the Neckar: 13 miles N Stutgard, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, at the mouth of the Rio Verde: 28 miles S W Malaga, lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

Marburg, see *Marperg*.

Marsa, a small island in the gulf of Venice, 5 miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruin.

Marcellis, St. a town of France, department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine: 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E Paris, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Marte, a late province of France, bounded N by Berry, E by Auvergne. It is pretty fertile in corn and wine; and now forms the department of Creuse.

Marbe, a town of France, department of the Vosges: 20 miles S Neufchateau, and 40 S by W Toul, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Marckle, or *March-en-Famie*, a town of Luxembourg, on the Marlette: 45 miles N N W Luxembourg.

Marchena, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a suburb as large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water: 18 miles W Seville, lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

Marchleux, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre: 4 miles W Charleroy, and 22 S W Namur, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Marchiennes, a village of France, department of the N, and late province of French Flanders, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Donay and St. Amand.

Marchburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a strong castle, on the

the Drave : 18 miles W Pettaw, and 25 S S W Gratz, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Mergliano, a town of Naples : 7 miles E Naples.

Merck, a territory of Westphalia, bounded N by the bishopric of Munster, contains upwards of 20 towns. It is fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

Mercato, *St.* a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, on the Senio : 22 miles N Cosenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

Merdik, a village of France, in the department of the N, and late French Flanders, seated on a celebrated canal, to which it gives name : 4 miles W by S Dunkirk. This canal extends from near Dunkirk to the sea, and in some parts is 44 feet broad, being contrived for large vessels.

Mertin, a town of Turkey in Asia, built on the top of a lofty mountain. It is large and populous; most of the inhabitants are Armenians, hospitable, and industrious. The city is surrounded with a wall of hewn stone. [Jackson.]

Marennes, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green shelled oysters found near the coast, and its salt. It is near the Atlantic : 32 miles N W Saintes, and 270 S W Paris, lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

Marettino, an island of Italy, on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm houses, and produces much honey, lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margate, a seaport in Kent, England, in the Isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are also regular passage boats, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N Deal, and 72 E by S London, lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margentheim, a town of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order; it is on the Tauber : 16 miles S W Wurtzburg, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Marian Isles, or *Ladrone*, lie in the N Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E Canton in China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are said to be 16 in number, exclusive of islets and rocks, and produce the breadfruit tree, which was first discovered here, and other fruits natural to the soil and climate.

Mariz, *St.* an island of the Indian O-

cean : 5 miles E Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and 5 in breadth; well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

Maria, *St.* the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

Maria, *St.* a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle, on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery : 18 miles N Cadiz, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Mari-anne-Mines, a town of France, department of the Vosges, divided by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines : 25 miles N W New Brisach, lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Marienbourg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia : 28 miles S S W Dresden.

Marienbourg, an ancient and strong town of Western Prussia, capital of palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a branch of the Vistula : 30 miles S W Elbing, and 30 S E Dantzic, lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienberg, a town of France, department of the N, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees : 10 miles S W Charlemont, lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Marienslaet, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner : 35 miles S E Carlstadt, and 162 S W Stockholm, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Marienburg, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula : 20 miles S S W Marienburg, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Marignano, a town of Milan, on the Lambro : 10 miles S E Milan.

Murino, *St.* a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, containing 6000 inhabitants, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with 3 castles. They have maintained their independence, they say, ever since A. D. 600. The republic was founded by a monk. They are virtuous and happy. They give their 4 ambassadors 12 per day. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S W Rimini, and 14 N W Urbino, lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

[Addison, Bowen.]

Marine,

Marino, *St.* a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle : 10 miles S. Rome, lon. 12 46 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Maribafit, a town of Arabia, a few miles N Mecca. [Bruce.]

Market Jew, see *Mercation*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wilts, England. It contains 2 churches, and about 100 houses, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is seated on the Kennet, 43 miles E Bristol, and 74 W London, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Marlborough, Fort, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra : 3 miles E Bencoolen, and 300 N W Batavia, lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of lace. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire : 17 miles S Ailbury, and 31 W London, lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Marli, a village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, near a forest of the same name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles : 10 miles N W Paris.

Marmande, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne : 40 miles S T. Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W Paris, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the S W, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the N E. It is 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, a gulf between the Straits of Constantinople and the Straits of Gallipoli, so called. It is about 50 leagues in length from E to W, and 13 broad from N to S, it takes the name of Marmora from the island so called.

Marmora, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits. One of them is a village of Arabs.

[Thevenot.]

Marmora, a celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto : 3 miles from Terni.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near La gres, and runs N W into the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Châlons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnebull, a village in Dorsetshire, England, on the Stour, 3 miles S W of Shaftsbury.

Marno, a town on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name : 8 miles N W Oneglia, and 48 W S W Genoa.

Maroqua, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, near the Mediterranean : 70 miles S W Adrianople, lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Martier, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a Benedictine Abbey : 18 miles N W Strasburg, lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Marpurg, a strong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent townhouse. It is seated on the Labn : 15 miles S Waldeck, and 47 S W Cassel, lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Marfal, a town of France, department of Meurthe. It is remarkable for its salt works, on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access ; which, with the fortifications, render it an important place : 17 miles N E Nanci, lon. 6 41 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Marfala, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum : 53 miles S W Palermo, lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Marfquiver, or *Marfalquiver*, a strong and ancient town of Tremesen, in Algiers, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732 ; and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean : 3 miles from Oran, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

Marfeiller, a strong city of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see ; and the inhabitants are computed to be 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands ;

and

and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contrast to the City, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 60,000 of the inhabitants. The memory of this great calamity is preserved by two pictures, painted by Serre, in the hall of the townhouse. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles N W Tonlon, and 362 S by E Paris, lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

[Tytler, Wraxall.]

Masanderan, a province of Persia; bounded on the N by the Caspian Sea, on the W by Ghilan, on the S by Irac Aghmi, and on the E by Astrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

Marsfield, a town in Gloucestershire, England, seated on the Cotswold Hills. 11 miles E Bristol, and 102 W London.

Marsia Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri: 73 miles S E Naples, lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Masstrand, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categate, lying N W of the mouth of the Gotha. It is 2 miles in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town, which lies on the E side, contains about 168 houses, and 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and dangerous without a pilot from the place. Since the peace of 1783, its trade has declined; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles

N W Gotheborg, lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

[Coxe]

Marta, a town in Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and duchy of Castro. It is seated on a lake of the same name, called also Boffena: 35 miles N Rome.

Martaban, a province in the S E part of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

Martaban, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. It was a rich trading place before ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up. It is seated on the bay of Bengal: 82 miles S of the city of Pegu, lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E Sarlat, lon. 1 42 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Martthalen, a considerable town of Switzerland, near the Rhine: 6 miles S Scaffhausen.

Martigues, a seaport of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, near a lake, 12 miles long and 5 broad, whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt: 20 miles N W Marseilles.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel: 15 miles W Rochelle, lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Martorano, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see: 8 miles from the sea, and 15 S Cosenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, a town of Spain, at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal: 18 miles N W Barcelona, lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Martes, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress on a rock: 8 miles S Anduxar.

Marselols, a commercial town of France, department of Lozere, in a valley, on the river Colange: 10 miles N N W Mende, and 300 S Paris, lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Marselle, a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Othain: 3 miles N Jemetz.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland

capital of Queen's County : 17 miles S Philipstown.

Mary, St. or Isle of Abrolan, an island E Madeira. It is high land ; the people are black, the men tall, handsome, with curled hair, which they turn up from their foreheads. They are social and brave ; their principal food rice and fish. There are 2 or 3 inconvenient watering places on the N part of the island. The whole is surrounded with rocks, over which boats may pass at high water. On these rocks is seen the most beautiful coral in the world. On the E side of the island is ambergrease. It is 18 leagues long, from N to S, not 3 from E to W. There are 10 or 12 villages on the island, lat. 17 S.

[Lancaster, Bowen.]

Maryport, a seaport town of England, county of Cumberland, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the Irish Sea. The harbour will contain about 150 vessels. It has about 400 houses, and 2625 inhabitants. There are 87 vessels, from 50 to 300 tons burthen, mostly employed in the coal or coasting trade ; and a few to the Baltic. Its chief dependence is on the coal trade : 9 miles N W Cocker-mouth.

Marina Sirocco, a fortified gulf on the S side of the Isle of Malta.

Marrakech, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Arragon : 30 miles S Pampluna.

Marbute, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest : 75 miles in circumference ; the natives are tributary to the Spaniards, lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Marebrough, a flourishing village in Yorkshire, on the Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, furnaces for melting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable and converting it into steel, and mills for flattening iron plates, which are also tinned here. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Masate, a town on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese ; but afterwards taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now

the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the housetops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruins of a root that dies red : 940 miles E Mecca, lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Mus-d'Ajla, a town of France, department of Arrige : 8 miles S W Pamiers.

Masina, a kingdom of Africa, on the northern bank of the Niger, inhabited by Foulahs. [Park.]

Muskelyne's Isles, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying off the S E Point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Masovia, or *Masuren*, a province of Poland, 1 of the most ancient, and 1 of the last that remained annexed to the crown. This country has, from the beginning of the Polish monarchy, been considered as a part of that kingdom. No other religion but Popery is tolerated in this province ; those of other professions being treated with the greatest severity : for if a Lutheran or Calvinist minister be found in Masovia, his punishment was death. Starovolskiuz computed the number of noble families in this country to be, in his time, no less than 45,000. Masovia consists of 2 palatinates, which are Czersk, or Masovia Proper, and Polotsk. Warsaw is the chief city.

Massa, an ancient and populous town of Tuscany, capital of a small principality of the same name, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a plain : 3 miles from the sea, and 55 W by N Florence, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, near the sea : 20 miles S Naples.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, on a mountain, near the sea : 25 miles S W Sienna, lon. 30 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Massifra,

Massafra, a strong town of Naples, with a bishop's see : at the foot of the Appennines : 16 miles N N W Tarento.

Masserano, a town of Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as the chief of the church. It is on a mountain : 40 miles N E Turin, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Massah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia ; and a few are of stone, some of them 4 stories high. The island is three fourths of a mile long and half as wide : one third is covered with houses, one third with cisterns, one third is burying ground. The water is bad ; the place is unwholesome. It is a general custom here for people to burn incense and myrrh to perfume their houses when they rise in the morning. When they go abroad at night, or early in the day, they have a rag litigated, which they crowd into their noses. At funerals the women, friends, and visitors, dance to vocal music, aided by a drum, lon. 33 41 30 E, lat. 15 35 5 N. [Bruce.]

Masulipatam, a populous and commercial seaport of Hindoostan, near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel : 200 miles N Madras, lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Matagorda, a fortress of Spain, at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matlona, a town of Naples : 8 miles N W Capua, and 19 W by S Benevento.

Mataman, a country of Africa, bounded N by Benguela, E by parts unknown, S by the country of the Hottentots, and W by the Atlantic. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

Matan, or *Macian*, one of the Philippine Islands. Here Magellan was killed in 1525 ; and the inhabitants have since thrown off the yoke of Spain.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. The country round is inhabited by the Meionots, who dwell in the mountains without law, and live by robbery, lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N. [Thevenot.]

Mataram, a large town, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains, lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataré, a town of Egypt, celebrated among devotees on account of a sycamore tree, which is said to have sheltered the Holy family in their flight : 5 miles from Cairo.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass works. It is on the Mediterranean : 15 miles N E Barcelona.

Matconitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus on a mountain : 185 miles N E Presburgh.

Matelica, an ancient town of Italy, in Ancona : 15 miles S Jesi.

Matera, a considerable town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, on the Canapro : 35 miles N W Tarento.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, England, on the Derwent : 4 miles N Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another. A little to the S is Matlock Bath, famous for 2 warm baths, called the Old and New Bath, which are much frequented in the bathing season. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths ; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, &c. The cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

Matmai, see *Jesi*.

Matteo, *St.* a town of Spain, in Arragon : 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N Valencia, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Matibew, *St.* an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matibew, *St.* a small island in the Indian Ocean, lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

Matunay, a seaport in the island of Jessu, capital of a Province of the same name, tributary to Japan, lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Mauberge, a fortified town of France, department of the N, with a late abbey of noble canoneses. In September, 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position, in the following month. It is on the Sambre : 12 miles S Mons, and 40 S W Brussels.

Mauldah, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood ;

hood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk: 190 miles N Calcutta, lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Mouleon, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, with 4000 inhabitants. It is on the frontiers of Spain: 20 miles S W Pau, and 40 S E Dax, lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Mauléon, a town of France, department of Vendée, near the river Oint: 52 miles N E Rochelle, and 52 N W Poitiers.

Maura, *St.* an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania: 15 miles N E the island of Cephalonia, lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Maure, *St.* a town of France, department of Indre and Loire: 17 miles S Tours, and 148 S W Paris, lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Mauriac, a trading town of France, department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, famous for excellent horses. It is near the Dordogne: 27 miles S E Tulle, lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Maurice, *St.* a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais, on the Rhone, between two high mountains: 16 miles N W Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais. It has a spring of mineral waters. [Coxe.]

Maurienne, a district of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital.

Mauritius, or *Ile of France*, an island in the Indian Ocean: 400 miles E Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honor of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here, in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive of cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but, in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than 8 vessels. Here are large store houses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhab-

itants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. These black slaves cultivate the soil, do all the drudgery, and are treated in the most cruel manner. In desperation, they often hang or drown themselves. More frequently, they fly to the woods, where they are hunted and shot, like beasts, by parties of pleasure, formed for the purpose!! lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

[St. Pierre.]

Mazur, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market: 3 miles E Falmouth.

Maximin, *St.* a town of France, department of Var. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, who pretended to preserve in it the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is on the Argens: 20 miles N Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth: 7 miles S E Crail. The surrounding rocks render it almost inaccessible. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

Mayumba, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Loango, near the Atlantic Ocean. The territory extends considerably eastwards within land, and has a salt lake, above 5 leagues in compass, which empties itself into the sea, by some rivulets about half a league northward of Cape Negro. The town of Mayumba extends a considerable length along the coast, but lies so low that the inhabitants are frequently obliged to remove their habitations at high water, to some of the neighbouring high lands. The territory of Mayumba is dry and sandy, and produces little or no grain, but affords plenty of bananas or palm trees, of the latter of which they make great quantities of excellent wine; and roots of maxondo, which they use instead of bread. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, which is their chief food, lat. 3 20 S.

Mayer's Island, S W Spitzbergen. The sea which washes its coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales. A very high mountain, called *Beer Mountain*, extends quite across the island, and may be seen 30 miles at sea. Here are several good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fish and deer; but the vast quantities of ice, floating on all sides, especially towards the E, render it absolutely

absolutely inaccessible in spring, lat. 71 13 N.

Mayenne, see *Montz*.

Mayenne, see *Maine*.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, province of Connought, bounded E by Roscommon, W and N by the Atlantic. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes. The principal town of the same name, is much decayed, lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Mayo, or the *Ile of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean: 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa. It is 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinofa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked, lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mazagan, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, near the Atlantic: 8 miles W Azamor, and 120 N Morocco. It is now an inconsiderable place, surrounded by a mud wall. The neighbourhood is adorned with orchards, gardens, and country seats. A chain of hills guards them from noxious winds, and in the hottest seasons sends them refreshing rivulets, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N. [Shaw.]

Mazara, a good seaport of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a bishop's see: 25 miles S W Trapani, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Meaco, a city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. Three rivers unite their streams in the center of the city, whence the place is divided into Upper and Lower Towns. This twofold city appears, by the stately high walls of it, to have been about 20 miles in length, and 9 or 10 in breadth, when in its full splendor; besides its large suburbs, and the imperial palace, which is a city by itself, and divided from the rest. The streets are generally narrow, but long and straight, and so full of inhabitants, that, a public account being taken of them, according to their several sects, the whole amount was found to be near 500,000, exclusive of the several thousands, that compose the dairo's court, and a much greater number of bonzas and nuns, who, on another list taken of

the city, were found to amount to about 52,000, and the rest of the inhabitants to 477,557; in all, 529,726, exclusive still, of the dairo's court, and of a great multitude of strangers, who flock to it from all parts of the empire. Its temples are numerous, and some of them magnificent beyond conception. Meaco, though much decayed, in consequence of what it suffered in the civil wars, from pillage, massacre, and conflagration, is still the grand storehouse of all the manufactures of Japan, and of all foreign and home merchandise, and the principal seat of their commerce. Here they refine their metals, and coin their money, print books, and carry on all sorts of manufactures; they weave and die the finest and richest silks and stuffs, make and sell the most beautiful japan work, porcelain, musical instruments, paintings, carvings, all sorts of gold, silver, and copper work, in the greatest perfection, but more particularly, steel of the finest temper, and curious workmanship; all sorts of gowns and other dresses, ready made for both sexes, and an infinite variety of toys and trinkets; in a word, there is hardly any kind of commodity but is to be sold at Meaco, nor any sort of ingenious workmanship which they will not imitate, lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Temeswar, on the N side of the Danube: 15 miles E Belgrade, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour, lon. 127 5 E, lat 1 12 N.

Mearns, see *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N by Cavan and Louth, E by the Irish Sea and Dublin. It contains 147 parishes, 22,468 houses, and 112,400 souls. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster; bounded N E and E by East Meath. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the fine market place is a peninsula contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of 3 months against the English. It is on the Marne: 25 miles N E Paris.

Mecan, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and running S E through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the

the Eastern Ocean, forming an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch,

Mecca, an ancient and famous town of Arabia Deserta, seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The buildings are very mean, and its support is the annual resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, watermelons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near to times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in 2 or 3 places, that lead to the Beat Allah, or Kaba, through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all around, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life. The Kaba, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over, from top to bottom, with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with large letters of gold: the door is covered with silver plates, and has a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Kaba is the principal object of the pilgrim's devotion, and is open but two days in the space of 6 weeks, one day for the men and one for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars, in the middle, to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang 3 or 4 silver lamps: the walls are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Kaba, is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm, that he erected this sacred edifice. When the pilgrims have performed their devotions here, they repair to a hill, which, however, is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they receive the title of hadgies, or saints; and the next morning they move to a place about two miles from Mecca, where they say Abra-

ham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and then throw 7 small stones against a little square stone building. This, they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one who is able, then purchases a sheep, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to poor people who attend upon that occasion. In the Kaba, is particularly one singular relic, which is regarded with extreme veneration. *This is the famous black stone, said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, in order to the construction of that edifice. The stone, according to the account of the clergy, was at first of a bright white colour, so as even to dazzle the eyes at the distance of 4 day's journey; but it wept so long, and so abundantly, for the sins of mankind, that it became at length opaque, and at last absolutely black. This stone, of so compassionate a character, every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Mecca is 34 miles N E Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S by E Medina, lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N. [Pitts.]

Mecklenburg, a country of Lower Saxony; bounded N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, W by Holslein and Lunenburg. It abounds in corn, pastures, and game. Schwerin, and New Strelitz, are the chief towns.

Meeblin, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. On the 7th of August, 1546, a terrible accident happened at this place; the lightning set fire to the magazine, containing 200 quintals of gun powder, which blew up and destroyed 300 houses, killed 200 persons, and maimed 600 others. The report was so great, that it was distinctly heard at Brussels and Antwerp, the inhabitants of which cities, considered it as an earthquake. Here is a great foundery for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace, and a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts containing 9 towns, of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and

and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dender : 10 miles N E Brussels, and 15 S E Antwerp, lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Makley, a province of Asia, bounded N by Atium, E by China, W by Bengal, and S by Rothaan and Burmah, 350 miles long, 170 broad ; subject to Ava, lon. 93 80, to 98 40 E, lat. 22 30, to 27 20 N.

Micran, a province of Persia, bounded E by Hindoostan, S by the Indian Sea. It is the Gedrosia of the ancients. A chain of mountains crosses it, and divides it into two almost equal parts. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert, for 60 leagues together : the northern part is not so much so, but still animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Water is scarce, and but few rivers are found. Deep and moving sands often stop travellers in their journey, and sometimes overwhelm them. Kidge is the capital.

Medlin, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, in a fertile country, on the Guadiana : 22 miles E Merida, lon. 5 38 W, lat. 38 41 N.

Medelpadia, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is full of mountains and forests. Sundswall is the capital and seaport.

Miedemblick, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is 9 miles N Hoorn, and 22 N E Amsterdam, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Meha, once a kingdom of Asia, which held the empire of the world. Now it composes only a part of one Persian province, called Asurpaican. [Chardin.]

Medina, the capital of Wooli. It contains 800, or 1000 houses; is fortified in the African manner, by a high wall of clay, and a fence of pointed stakes, and prickly bushes. It is the residence of the king. [Park.]

Medina, a small village on the Falemè, a branch of the Senegal : a Mandingo merchant is the sole proprietor. He has adopted some European customs ; his victuals is served up in pewter dishes ; his houses are built in the English fashion. [Park.]

Medina, a famous town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates ; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet,

enclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs, appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps ; but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone, is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca ; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637 ; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees : 200 miles S W Mecca, lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Medina-Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name ; near the Xalong : 10 miles N E Sigüenza, and 75 S W Saragossa, lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Medina-de-las-Torres, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

Medina-del-Campo, an ancient and commercial town of Spain, in Leon.* It enjoys great privileges, and is in a country abounding with corn and wine : 37 miles S E Zamora, and 75 N W Madrid, lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Medina-del-Rio-Secca, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, on a plain, where there are fine pastures : 35 miles N W Valladolid, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Medina-Sidonia, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle : 36 miles N N W Gibraltar, and 20 N E Cadiz, lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Medinet Tobu, a village of Egypt, near the W coast of the Nile, where are found the remains of 4 temples, showing the place where once stood the magnificent city of Thebes : 28 miles N Asna, and 330 S Cairo. [Bruce.]

Mediterranean, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean, by the straits of Gibraltar ; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marinora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic, through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea* : about 2000 miles long, and from 80 to 500 broad : lon. 6 W, to 72 E, lat. 31 to 44 N.

Medniki,

Medniki, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see: on the Warwitz: 40 miles E Mennel, lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Medaa, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep: 175 miles S W Algiers, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 34 45 N.

Medway, a river, which rises at Maidstone, is navigable to Rochester; below, which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into 2 branches, the western enters the Thames, between the Isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and falls into the German Ocean, below Faversham.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is 3 miles from Wadstena. [Coxe.]

Medziboz, a town of Poland in Volhynia, on the river Bog: 20 miles S Constantinow.

Meeghroung-yay, a city of Ava, of great trade. Quantities of rice are raised in the vicinity. [Symes.]

Meerday, a city of Ava. It is a neat town, built principally on 2 streets. The country round has rich pastures and plantations of tobacco. There are many temples and convents in the groves of mango, which surround the city. [Symes.]

Megara, a town of Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity: 20 miles W Athens, lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the Maese: 15 miles S W Nimeguen, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Megsefar, a town of Transylvania capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is on the river Kotel, lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Megiers, a town of Transylvania: 28 miles N Hermannstadt, lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Mebrara, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

Mebun, an island in the Straits of Babbelmandel. In 1800 the British took

possession of this island, and made considerable progress in fortifying it, but were obliged to abandon it for want of fresh water. [Capt. Dana.]

Mebun-sur-Yevre, an ancient town of France, department of Cher. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis XI. It is on a fertile plain, on the river Yevre: 10 miles N W Bourges, and 105 S Paris, lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Mebun-sur-Loire, a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire: 10 miles S W Orleans, lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Mellicerie, a village of Savoy, in Chablais. It is seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains, which, in some parts, are gently sloping, and clothed to the edge of the water with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. These dark and gloomy rocks lie S W Clarens, which place and Mellicerie are both interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

Meniau, an island in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Constance, 1 mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander: 5 miles N Constance.

Meissen, or *Missa*, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants speak the purest language in Germany. The capital is Dresden.

Meissen, a considerable town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain, in which 700 workmen are employed. It is on the Elbe: 10 miles N N W Dresden, and 37 E S E Leipsick, lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N. [Hanway.]

Melazze, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see, and some curious monuments of antiquity. It is on a bay of the Archipelago: 60 miles S Smyrna, lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Melch, a small, well fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, and a library.

a library, containing valuable manuscripts. It is on a hill : 47 miles W Vienna, lon 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb-Regis, a borough in Dorsetshire, England, on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. The 2 towns being incorporated together, are governed by a mayor ; and each sends 2 members to parliament. Melcomb is 8 miles S Dorchester, and 129 W S W London.

Meldola, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince : 8 miles S W Ravenna.

Meldert, a town of Austrian Brabant : 10 miles S E Louvain.

Meldinger, a little town of Switzerland.

It is a republic of itself, under the protection of the 8 ancient cantons. It contains about 1000 souls, who are Roman Catholics. Their government is of the same form as the larger cantons. The Avoyer, or Doge, has a revenue of about 30l. per annum. The several councils meet every Thursday on state affairs.

Meldorp, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein : 45 miles W Hamburg, lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Melfi, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle, on a rock ; and a bishop's see : 72 miles N E Naples, lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and republic of Ragusa ; 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez ; taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards ; but restored again to the Moors. It is near the Mediterranean : 75 miles W by N Tremesen, lon. 2 57 W, lat 34 48 N.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. Its commerce consists in gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs ; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoanuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, a town on the coast of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, at the mouth of the Quilmanci. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort ; but the en-

trance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion ; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. The city is supposed by the learned to be the Mondel mentioned by Avicenna, as the place whence they had their aloes, lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melita, see *Malta*.

Melitto, a town of Sicily : 8 miles W Leontini.

Milto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see : 40 miles N Reggio.

Milhe, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg : 10 miles E Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou : 13 miles S St. Maixent.

Meller, see *Maeler*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is in a fertile country, on the river Reut's : 5 miles S by W Baden.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw : 18 miles N Prague.

Meloni, a town of Egypt, a mile W from the river. The shops are well built ; the place is a mile in circumference. It is at the head of 9 villages, which compose a little principality belonging to Mecca. The sub-governor conducts the caravan to Mecca, which place it supplies annually with 300,000 sacks of corn, sent by the way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red Sea. [Pococke.]

Meloue, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburg, on the Tweed. It has long been famed for linens, named Melrose land linens, for which commissions have been received from London and foreign countries. In the year 1787, there were whitened 715 pieces of linen ; in 1788, 855 ; in 1789, 917 ; in 1790, 1202 ; in 1791, 1252. This parish contains 2446 inhabitants. The monastery of Old Melrose was founded about the end of the 6th century. This place was a famous nursery for learned and religious men ; and continued till the one at the present Melrose was founded by king David, which was very large and spacious, as appears from the ruins of it yet remaining ; one
of

of the most magnificent in the kingdom. It was founded by king David, in 1136; dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with large revenues and many immunities, as appears by the charters granted to the abbot and convent, by the kings of Scotland: 26 miles S W Berwick, and 25 S S W Edinburgh.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the Strat: 20 miles N Schweinfurt.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, England, considerable for cattle, hogs, and sheep. The fine cheese called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is on the Eye, over which are two stone bridges: 15 miles S by E Nottingham, and 106 N by W London.

Melun, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Marne, on the Seine: 25 miles S E Paris.

Membrillo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura: 14 miles S Alcantara.

Memel, a strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the N E side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse, erected in 1796; 76 miles N N E Königsberg, and 140 N E Dantzic, lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, a strong town of Suabia, near which, in August 1795, the French defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde. It is in a fertile plain: 24 miles S E Ulm, and 35 S W Augsburg, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Menan, a large river of the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

Menancabo, a town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S coast, opposite the isle of Nassau: 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

Mende, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is very populous; has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is on the Lot: 35 miles S W Puy, and 210 S by E Paris.

Mendip-Hills, a lofty tract, in the N

E of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, a town in Suffolk: 18 miles E Bury St Edmunds, and 82 N E London, lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

Mendrisio, a town of Switzerland, and capital of an Italian bailiwick, which lies between the lakes of Como and Lugano, containing 19 parishes, and about 16,000 inhabitants. The town contains several convents, and is the residence of the Bailiff: 7 miles W Como, lat. 25 45 N.

Menebould, St. an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Marne, in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle. Its other fortifications have been demolished. It was here, on September 20, 1792, that the French gave the first check to the progress of the victorious Prussians, which, in the end, compelled them to a disgraceful retreat. St. Menebould is 20 miles N E Chalons, and 110 E Paris, lon. 4 59 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Menie, see *Munia*.

Menin, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Lis. It is deemed the key of the country; and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the possession of it has been deemed of the utmost consequence. It has, therefore, been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in April, 1794, when the garrison (in order to save the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy: 8 miles S E of Ypres, and 10 N Lille, lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Mensheeb, a poor, ill built town on the Nile, about a mile in compass: to the S of this are the ruins of an ancient city: these are surrounded by a fosse. The ruins of a quay are also visible; it was Ptolemais. Mensheeb is now a place of considerable trade. The town has a large mosque, and a large church yard the neighbouring places bringing their

dead

dead here ; because it is so high as not to be inundated by the Nile. Here and through the province of Akkum, the Christians have great privileges.

[Pococke, Norden]

Mesurado, Cape, a detached mountain on the W shore of Africa : 16 leagues from Cape Monte. It is steep and elevated next to the sea, has a gentle declivity towards the land ; on the summit is a level plain. The country adjacent is extremely productive ; redwood, indigo, cotton, and cane, flourish without cultivation. The natives are large, and well made, bold, martial, and jealous of their liberty. They are distinguished for their good appearance, good sense, and good living. Though the women cultivate their fields, they tenderly educate their children, and display great address in acquiring and securing the affections of their husbands. The purity of the air, the goodness of the water, the fertility of their lands, and what is still more, their abhorrence of the slave trade, renders the people happy, and the country populous ; deplorably ignorant of God and CHRIST, they pray the devil to avert the evils of life.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

Menton, a city of Italy, principality of Monaco, with a castle. It has a considerable trade in fruit and oil ; and is seated near the sea : 5 miles ENE Monaco, and 8 W S W Ventimiglia, lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Mentz, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, lying upon that river. It is bounded N by Weteravia and Hesse, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, W by the electorate of Treves ; 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth ; and is very fertile. The elector is also sovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, and the city and territory of Erford, in Thuringia.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the Electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector of the empire, archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. This city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, which contains a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz

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is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The French took this place by surprise in October, 1792 ; but it surrendered to the Prussians in July, 1793. It was re-attacked by the French, in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September, 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Maine ; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W Frankfurt, and 75 E Treves, lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

[Moor.]

Menzaleh, or *Menzala*, a large lake of Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of land, 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. It was anciently called *Tanis*, from the town of that name : its waters are soft in the time of inundation, and become brackish as the river retreats within its channel. There are islands in the lake, built over like towns, as Nabli, Touna, Samnaa, and Hassan-Elma, which can only be approached by boats. A visit to these isles, which no modern traveller has examined, and where manuscripts and antiquities might be found, seems an object of importance. About 1200 boats, each annually paying 36 shillings to the receiver of the pacha, continually fish on the lake.

Menzaleh, a town of Egypt, situated near the lake to which it gives name : 20 miles S S E Damietta, and 73 NNE Cairo, lat. 31 3 N.

Mepben, a town of Westphalia, on the Embs : 15 miles N Lingen, and 50 N W Munster.

Mequinenza, an ancient town of Arragon, with a castle, at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country : 39 miles N W Tortosa, and 180 N E Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and now the capital of the whole empire of Morocco, in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air, the residence of the emperor. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every

every night ; and there is an alcaid to protect them against the common people, who, otherwise, would plunder them. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor ; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the N W side, is a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour ; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and cimeters are covered with wrought silver. The houses of Mequinez are very good, but its streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen ; for the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top ; so that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes ; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are entirely covered except their legs, which are generally naked ; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W Fez, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

[Windus.]

Mer, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher : 10 miles N E Blois.

Meran, a trading town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of Erschland, on the Adige : 12 miles N W Bolzano.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, England : 28 miles W Salisbury.

Merdin, a town of Turkey, in Diarbek, with a castle and an archbishop's see. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is the residence of 200 Saphis, and 500 Janisaries : 45 miles S E Diarbekar, lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Merecz, a town of Lithuania, at the

confluence of the Berezhino, and Merecz : 30 miles N Grodno, lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Meressa, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths, situated in a mountainous country.

Merida, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is on an extensive and fertile plain : 45 miles S by E Alcantara, lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Merionethshire, a county of N Wales, bounded N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, W by the Irish Sea. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. It has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales, and contains 6 hundreds, 4 market towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

Meritz, *Meritsch*, or *Merrich*, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan ; taken by Hyder Ally in 1778 ; situated near the N bank of the river Kistna : 70 miles S W Visapour.

Merk, a river of Austrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, turns W, and falls into one of the mouths of the river Maese, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

Mero, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu : 149 miles S W Pegu, lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Meroz, a town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt : 112 miles S W Bokhara, lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Mers, see *Berwickshire*.

Mersburg, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see ; on the Sala : 10 miles S Halle, and 56 N W Dresden.

Mersey, a river of England, which runs through the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, and empties itself into the Irish Sea, at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, and Humber. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersey, an island in the German Sea, on the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the river Coln. It had once 8 parishes, now

now reduced to two; called E and W Mersey.

Meisburg, a town of Suabia, on the N side of the lake of Constance: 11 miles from the town of that name.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, with 2400 inhabitants: 60 miles S Evora, and 100 S E Lisbon.

Merton, a village in Surry, on the Wandale: 7 miles S W London. It had a celebrated abbey, of which nothing remains, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that surround the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence.

Merve, the N branch of the river Mase, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

Merville, a town of France, department of the N, on the Lis: 10 miles S E Cassel, and 24 S W Menin.

Mesched, a considerable town of Persia, in Korasan, famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is fortified with several towers, and seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois Stones: 100 miles E Astrabad, lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Mesen, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Mesen, on the E coast of the White Sea: 160 miles N Archangel, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas. It is large, and divided into 3 parts, and surrounded with walls. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah: 165 miles S W Morocco, lat. 29 58 N.

Messina, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is 5 miles in circumference, and has 4 large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it contains 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon, 5 miles in circumference, and very deep. The viceroys

of Sicily resides here 6 months in the year: and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially, since it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is on the sea side; 110 miles E Palermo, and 180 S E Naples, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Mestre, a town of Venice: 16 miles NE Padua.

Misurata, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, from whence a caravan proceeds to Fezzan, and other interior parts toward the S of Africa: 100 miles E S E Tripoli, lon. 15 5 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Mitelin, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the Gulf of Guesfro, the soil is very good, and the mountains are very cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is governed by a pacha, subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

Mith, or *Mita*, a small island near the coast of Africa, at the entrance of Babel Mandel, with a town, lat. 11 22 N.

Mithven, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, near which is an ancient castle, containing 1786 inhabitants. The principal manufacture, is that of broad and narrow lincens: with two paper, and some other mills: 6 miles W N W Perth.

Mitbawld, a town of England, county of Norfolk: 16 miles S Lynn.

Metimin, a town of Russia, near the Pacific Ocean, lon. 188 E, lat. 64 55 N.

Melnitz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurek: 4 miles E Straßburg.

Metro, a river of Italy, which runs into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metton, a city of China, of vast population, standing on a river, which empties into the Yellow Sea. The country round is extremely fertile, but lies so low, as frequently to be overflowed by the sea. No precaution can prevent this evil. The houses are built of mud, covered with bamboo, without floors or pavements. The palaces of the Mandarines are built of wood and stone, 3 stories high, and at a distance from the town. These are adorned with gilding, paintings, and piazzas.

The

The river is broad, but unequal in its depth, across its entrance is a bar of sand.

[M'Cartney.]

Metz, an ancient and strong town of France, department of Moselle, with a bishop's see, whose bishop had the title of a Prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. Metz was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia: its fortifications are excellent, and it has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beside a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille: 15 miles N W Nanci, 37 S Luxemburg, and 120 N E Paris, lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meulan, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Oise. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are 2 bridges: 20 miles N W Paris.

Meurs, a town of Germany, duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: 15 miles N W Dusseldorp.

Meurthe, a department of France, so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle. Nanci is the episcopal see of this department.

Meuse, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See *Meuse*.

Mexari, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace. It is on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hin-

doostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mexat-Ali, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, not so considerable as formerly, but famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles S W Bagdad, lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Mexat-Ocem, a considerable town of Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates: 70 miles N Mexat-Ali, lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Meyaboun, an ancient city of Ava, on the Irrawaddy, memorable in the wars of the Birmans and Peguers. It stretches 2 miles along the margin of the river. In the city are numerous gilded temples and spacious convents. A variety of spreading trees give the place a venerable grandeur. [Symes.]

Meyersfeldt, a town in the country of the Grisons, on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine: 15 miles N E Coire, lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Meyringen, a large and neat village in the district of Berne. It stands in a romantic vale on the Aar, surrounded by meadows of luxuriant verdure. The inhabitants are a fine race of people, remarkably strong, and well made; the women are tall, and handsome. They are governed by magistrates of their own choosing, and only take oaths of fidelity to Berne. [Coxe.]

Mazenderan, or *Mazenderan*, a province of Persia, bounded N by the Caspian Sea. The southern part is mountainous, and nearly desert, it contains, however, some charming vallies, and the air is healthy. This part is called *Taberistan*. Towards the N it is very fertile, and called *The Garden of Persia*, and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vast parterre of flowers. The inhabitants collect 16,000 pounds of silk, of inferior quality, a great deal of cotton, which they dye and manufacture, sugar, excellent fruit, especially raisins, of some of which they make wine, but dry the chief for sale, a great deal of rice, corn, and salt. Among the animals are tigers, deer, sheep, goats, &c. This province is well situated for trade on the Caspian Sea, but the towns on the coasts

coasts are much infested by pirates. Ferabad is the capital.

Mezanderan, a town in the above province : 80 miles W S W Ferabad.

Menzaga, a town of Fez, at the foot of Mount Atlas.

Mezieres, a town of France, department of Ardennes, with a citadel, on the Meuse : 12 miles N W Sedan, and 127 N E Paris, lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezin, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, in a country that abounds in wheat ; with vines, from which is principally made brandy ; and with the cork tree, which is sold both in its natural state, and in corks : 9 miles N W Condom.

Mia, or *Mijab*, a large town of Japan, on the S coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace, lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Miana, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. This is the place where the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot, so often quoted in this work, died, on his return from Isfahan : 19 leagues S E Tauris.

Michael, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands. Its 2 principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca : the former is the capital of the island, lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall : 8 miles S W St. Columb, lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Michael, St. a town of France, department of Meuse, remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is on the Meuse : 20 miles N E Bar-le-duc, and 165 E Paris.

Michelanis, a country of Prussia, part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Middleburg, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels : 20 miles N E Bruges, 30 N W Ghent, and 72 S W Amsterdam, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Middleburg, a town of Dutch Flanders : 5 miles S E Sluys.

Middleham, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Ure : 10 miles S Richmond.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex. It is one of the least counties in England, but by far the richest. It contains 126 parishes, beside London, and 4 market towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is healthy ; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, it is not naturally fertile ; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S, the S E, and the W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams ; one of which called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Middlesex contains 179,200 acres ; about 8500 cows are kept by the London cow-keepers for the supply of the city, which are supposed to give 8 quarts a day, on an average.

Middleton's Island, an isle in the southern ocean, discovered by Shortland. It appeared about 6 leagues in length, the land very high, with a remarkable peak, lon. 159 5 E, lat. 28 10 S.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, England, on the Croke, and noted for its salt pits, and making fine salt : 24 miles E Chester, and 167 N W London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, England, on the Arun : 11 miles N by E Chichester, and 50 W by S London.

Michan, or *Miezana*, a town of Poland, on the Vistula : 10 miles S by E Thorn, lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tescin ; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent ; it has 200 churches, and many convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the center of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. The number of statues, within and without, is prodigious ; they are all of marble, and many of them finely wrought. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the 8th wonder

ter of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by 50 columns. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, enclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our saviour was fixed to the cross. The Treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 25,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, riband, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glais, and earthen ware in imitation of China. It has been several times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy; the last time by the French, in June, 1796. It is the see of an archbishop: 70 miles N Genoa, 72 N E Turin, and 145 N W Florence, lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N. [Addison.]

Milan, or *Milanesa*, a duchy of Italy, 150 miles long and 78 broad; bounded N by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons, E by the republic of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, W by Piedmont and Montserrat. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country having formerly been possessed by the French, next by the Spaniards, and afterward by the Germans, the troops of those nations have produced a style of manners, and stamped a character, in the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy; and nice observers imagine they perceive in the manners of the Milanese, the politeness, formality, and honesty imputed to those 3 nations, blended with the natural ingenuity of the Italians. This duchy, before the late war, was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a German nobleman, resident at Milan, under the character of minister from Vienna.

Milazzo, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is on

a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name: 13 miles W Messina, lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Milbourn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, England, sends 2 members to parliament; 2 miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S London.

Mildenhall, a populous town in Suffolk, England, on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse: 13 miles N by E Newmarket, and 69 N N E London.

Mileto, an ancient town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 5 miles from Nicotera.

Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire. It branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain, but its remote situation greatly impairs its utility. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Anns, is an old lighthouse and a blockhouse; in the year 1757, 10,000*l.* were voted by parliament to fortify it against the attack of an enemy. A packet boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

Mullane, a town of Algiers, with a castle; in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the bell in all Barbary, lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Milaud, a town of France, department of Avenir, on the Tarn: 50 miles N W Montpellier, and 142 S Paris.

Milo, anciently *Midas*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago: 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. In the spring the fields are enamelled with anemones of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls of each side, which are 6 feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops: one of the Greek and the other of the Latin church. A century ago, this island was extremely fertile in corn, wine and fruits, and contained upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. M. Tournefort, who visited it in 1700, gives a delightful description of this island. The earth, constantly heated by subterraneous fires, produces, almost without intermission, wheat, barley, cotton, exquisite wines, and delicious melons. All

the productions of the island are of incomparable excellence. Its Partridges, quails, kids and lambs, are in high estimation, yet extremely cheap. Could M. Tournesfort return to Milo, he would no longer find the beauteous isle he has described. He would still see the feathered alam, with silver threads, suspended from the roofs of caverns, fragments of pure sulphur filling the crevices of the rocks, numerous mineral springs, hot baths, and the same fires, which, in his time, heated the bottom of the earth, and rendered it so fertile. He would now find on a surface of 18 leagues in circumference, only about 700 inhabitants. He would sigh to behold the finest parts of the country without cultivation, and fertile vallies changed into morasses. Milo has assumed a very different appearance within the course of the last 50 years. The plague, every where propagated by the Turks, has cut off the greatest part of its inhabitants; and the detestable government of the Porte, and the oppressions of the captain pacha, have completed its destruction, lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Miltsberg, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, on the Maine, lon. 9 19 E. lat. 49 46 N.

Milthorp, a village in Westmoreland, on a river: 5 miles S Kendal. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county; and hence the fine Westmoreland flates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

Milton, a town in Kent, on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters: 14 miles N E Maidenstone, and 42 E London.

Milton, a town in Kent, England, 1 mile E of Crayke, incorporated with it.

Milton Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, England, famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church: 14 miles N Dorchester, and 112 W by S London.

Mineb, a great sound or channel, on the W coast of Scotland.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 120 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a Sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good

gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The Libby trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, 3 or 4 months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, deeves, buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards and snakes; also, ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean, low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black, small eyes, short, low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high, and they have ladders to go up out of the streets: they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city of the same name, seated on the E side the island, lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelo, a town in Seabiz, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Leck, subject to the house of Bavaria: 30 miles S E Ulm, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Mindler, a town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Weser: 2 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W Hanover, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, a borough in Somersetshire, England. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is visited as a bathing place in summer. It has 500 houses,

houses, and 2000 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament : 31 miles N Exeter, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia, bounded W by the Black Sea ; E by Imeritia, S by a part of Georgia, N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of the country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia. They excuse themselves for having many wives, because their children will sell for money. Adultery and incest are hardly viewed as crimes. They call themselves christians, but have no more religious knowledge or morals than pagans.

Mino, a river of Spain, which divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Caminha.

Minio, an episcopal town of Tuscany, on the Arno. 20 miles S W Florence, lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Miniet, a pleasant city of Egypt, on the Nile. It is populous, and has considerable commerce. Some of the houses are of stone ; here is a manufactory of earthen vessels. Pillars of granite, and other ruins, show that this is the site of a more ancient city. [Bruce, Sonini.]

Minorca, an island in the Mediterranean : 50 miles N E Majorca. It is 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth ; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are some excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital ; but the town of Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. The houses on the island are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. Minorca was taken by the Spaniards, in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace in 1783. The British took possession of this island in 1798, but it is to be restored by the treaty of 1801. Port Mahon lies in lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, a town of Naples, with a Bishop's see, on the gulf of Salerno : 7 miles S W Salerno

Minsingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Minzki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate with the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fer-

tile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches : 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 S E Wilna, lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Mislaus, a fortress of France, department of the lower Alps, on a craggy rock in the valley of Barcelonetta : 6 miles N E Montmelian, lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Mieft, a lake of Norway, province of Hedemarke : 80 miles in circumference.

Miranda-de-Douero, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Trallos-Montes, with a Bishop's see. It is on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna : 37 miles N W Salamanca, and 208 N by E Lisbon, lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Miranda-de-Ebro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle. It is in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro : 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N Madrid, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, a town of France, department of Gers, seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of commerce : 15 miles S W Auch, and 340 S W Paris, lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Mirandola, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel and a fort. It is subject to the house of Austria : 20 miles N E Modena, lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of the Asses which its environs produce : 16 miles N Poitiers, and 175 S W Paris.

Mirecourt, a town of France, department of the Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace : 27 miles S Nanci, lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Miremont, a town of France, department of Dordogne : near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau : 15 miles E Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrennees : 15 miles N Foix.

Miseno, a cape of Italy, W the bay of Naples, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

Miserden, a village in Gloucestershire, England : 6 miles NW Cirencester. Here is a park 7 miles in circumference, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king

King John; and part of the moat which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

Mistra, a celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is here a great number of christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It has 12,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Vasilipotamo: 100 miles S W Athens, lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Misnia, see *Meissen*.

Mitcham, a village in Surry: 8 miles S W London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff mills, and 2 calico printing manufactures.

Mitomba, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona, situated on the banks of the river Sierra Leona, which is also called *Mitomba*.

Mittau, a strong town, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau: 45 miles E Goldingen, and 270 N N E Warlaw, lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mocha, or *Moka*, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee, though embarrassed by Arab exactions. Their coffee is the most excellent in the world. The town is poorly fortified, the people and government are of the worst character. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the E. and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather. Several nations formerly traded to this port, which now frequent it no more. The Portuguese, who were, 2 centuries ago, very powerful on the Arabic Gulf, have long since ceased to send ships thither. The Dutch rarely appear here; and the French never in time of war, although they still continue to rent warehouses. The English at

present engross, almost exclusively, the trade of Mocha. The Americans have found their way to this place. The first importation of coffee from this country direct to the United States, was in 1801, in a ship belonging to Col. Derby of Salem. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelmandel. 240 miles S S W Sanaa, and 560 S S E Mecca, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 14 0 N.

[Irwin, Grose, Niebuhr, Sonini.]

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, England, between 2 hills: 36 miles S S W Exeter, and 14 E Plymouth.

Modena, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. On the approach of the French army to this city, the Duke retired from his dominions, with a large sum of money, to Venice. An armistice, was, however, concluded, and the Duke agreed to pay to France, 7,500,000 livres in cash, 2,500,000 in provisions and military stores, with some other sacrifices. It lately formed a part of the Cispadane republic. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro: 22 miles W by N Bologna, 34 S by E Mantua, and 60 N N W Florence, lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Modenese, a duchy of Italy, bounded W by that of Parma, N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, S by Tuscany and Lucca; 50 miles in length and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Motica, a town of Sicily: 25 miles S W Syracuse, lat. 36 48 N.

Modon, a strong town of the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see. It is on a promontory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza: 15 miles E Coron, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Modzir, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; on the river Prypec, in a fertile country: 85 miles S E Sluck, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Moffat, a town of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

land. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs; and its mineral springs attract much genteel company: 20 miles N by E Dumfries.

Mogador, an island, city, and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozein. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. The city which was begun in 1760, is now completely finished: it contains a great number of houses, handsomely and solidly built. The streets are all straight lines, and there is no town in the empire in which we see such a regularity of plan. It is surrounded with walls, and batteries are erected, not only on the sea side, but toward the land, to defend it from any incursion of the southern Moors. This town stands on marshy ground, and so low, that, at spring tides, it is almost surrounded by the sea. The country about it is a melancholy desert of accumulated sand. The port of Mogador is formed by a channel, between the main land and an island, more than a mile in length. It is sufficiently large for ships of a middling size, but in general it has not sufficient depth, which disadvantage is increased every day by the accumulation of the sand: 30 leagues S W Morocco, lon. 9 55 W, lat. 31 30 N.

Megilev, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the River Dnieper. It is a handsome commercial town, where the Russians carry on a considerable trade. By the division of Poland, in the year 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop: 340 miles E N E Warsaw, and 364 S Petersburg, lon. 31 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Moguls, see *Tartary*.

Mohatz, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube: 17 miles N W Essex, lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Mobilla, see *Gemora Islands*.

Mobilis, a government of the Russian Empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Portland, in 1772.

Mobilis, a populous town in the above government. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper: 35 miles S Orta, long. 32 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

Mohringen, a town of Prussia, province of Oberland, on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it: As this little town lies in the road to Poland, it is much frequented by strangers: 56 miles S W Konigsberg, and 56 S E Dantzick.

Moissac, an ancient town of France, de-

partment of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour: 13 miles N W Montauban, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Mola, an ancient town of Naples, on the gulf of Venice, with 6000 inhabitants; 14 miles E Bari. Cicero is said to have been assassinated here.

Mold, a town in Flintshire, England, where the assizes are held. It is 5 miles S Flint.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe: 270 miles long, and 210 broad; bounded N by Poland, from which it is also divided N E by the Dniester, E by New Russia, S E by Bessarabia, S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube: S W by Walachia, W by Transylvania and Hungary. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen and sheep. It also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls: The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a mountain of Savoy, which from its height and sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the lake of Geneva. At its foot is the town of Bonneville: 20 miles S Geneva.

Mole, a river in Surry, which runs to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead, hence it is supposed to derive its name: but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, 2 miles in length, called the Swallows; in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from running in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

Molen, a strong town of lower Saxony, belonging to the city of Lubec: 12 miles E Lawenburg, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N W Bari. This town contains 12,000 inhabitants. They build their own vessels, and are expert seamen. The streets are narrow and dirty; 400,000 gallons of oil, besides figs, almonds, &c are annually exported to Venice, Trieste, and Ferrara. A mile from the town is the celebrated Puli di Molfetta, or mineral saltpetre cavern.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Gallo, in a territory abound-

ing in pastures : 35 miles S E Siguenza, and 88 E N E Madrid.

Molise, a territory of Naples, lying in the form of a triangle, between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo, Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron and silk.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous : 50 miles N Naples, lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Molsheim, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the Brusch : 10 miles W by S Straßburg, and 228 E Paris.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E Celebes. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They produce neither corn, rice nor cattle, except goats ; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are most remarkable for spices, especially nutmegs and cloves. They have large snakes which are not venomous ; but very dangerous land Crocodiles. The natives are idolaters ; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements : but the Dutch drove them away. See Banda.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1741 : 40 miles S Breslaw, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Mombasa, or *Mombasa*, a kingdom of Africa, near the coast of the Indian Sea, situated to the S of Melinda ; the extent towards the S and W is not well known. The soil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet and other grain, variety of fruit trees and other vegetables and esculents ; here are also bred vast quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry ; and the country abounds with excellent springs of fresh water. The climate is temperate, the air healthy. The capital was on a peninsula ; but hath been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus, in such a manner, that one part of it covers the city, so that it is not seen till we enter the port. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mortar, and embellished with curious paintings, and other ornaments ; the streets straight, though narrow ; and the houses contiguous and terraced on the tops. The city is defended by a strong citadel, into which the Portuguese afterwards retired, when they could hold the town no longer : they were afterwards

driven out of this last retreat, in the year 1631, by an Arabian sheik, who made it the place of his residence, where the inhabitants of Mombasa, as well as other trading merchants, applied to him for the liberty of commerce. Before the town, is formed by the sea, a commodious bay, which opens in the form of a cockle-shell, into which the trading vessels have sufficient depth of water, and room to sail and tack about, the channel being wide enough for the largest of them to enter with all their sails displayed. This port carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Here is great variety of inhabitants, some black, some white, olive, and swarthy ; but most of them dress after the Arabian manner, the richer sort very sumptuously. The people are said to be more affable and civil to strangers than any on this coast, though consisting of so many nations, complexions and religions, as Mahometans, idolaters and Christians. The Portuguese made a number of converts upon their settling in this kingdom. The far greater part afterwards either returned to their old Paganism, or turned Mahometans, lon. 39 30 E Ferro, lat. 3 45 S.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the S W of the isle of Zeeland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Monaco, a small but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is 8 miles W S W Vintimiglia, and 12 E NE Nice, lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

[Addison.]

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N by Tyrone, E by Armagh : it contains 39 parishes, and about 21,523 houses, and 118,000 souls. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile, in some places damp and wet ; some places are hilly, but hardly can be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flourishes, especially in the N and W parts of the county.

Monaster, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the sea : 70 miles S E Tunis, lat. 35 50 N.

Moncalier, a town of Piedmont, on the Po : 5 miles S E Turin.

Moncalvo, a strong town of Italy, in Montferrat,

Montferrat, on a mountain : 12 miles S W Casal, lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Moncao, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a strong castle : 8 miles S E Tuy, and 26 N Braga, lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Monchaboe, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Ava : 52 miles N Ava, and 284 E N E Aracan, lon. 97 40 E, lat. 22 34 N

Moncon, or *Monzon*, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca : 6 miles S Balbastro, and 50 N E Saragossa.

Moncontour, a town of France : 39 miles S W St. Malo.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

Mendibee, a town of France, on a mountain : 14 miles S E Amiens, and 57 N Paris.

Mentonneta, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is in a fertile country : 60 miles N E Compostella, lat. 43 30 N.

Mondovi, the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, a bishop's see, and 10,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is on a mountain, near the river Elero : 8 miles N W Ceva, and 35 S E Turin, lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Beira : 30 miles N by E Portallegra, lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo : 20 miles S Portallegra, lon. 7 31 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Mongearis, one of the most considerable tribes of the Sahara desert. They inhabit the northern part bordering on the Monfelmunes, and extend from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco. In the shepherd state of society, their lands barren, they are not so warlike, as their neighbours. The shifting mountains of sand forbid cultivation, and drive them from place to place. When the storm begins, the Arab loads his camels, and flies with all he has, or is buried alive. The country abounds in wild beasts, antelopes, apes, boars, leopards, &c. They have but few cattle. Creatures patient of thirst, they possess, as sheep, goats, and camels. Milk is a principal article of their food. Rain water is preserved in large holes, and used when putrid. The urine of camels is carefully preserved to wash the vessels in which they eat, or to mix with milk for drink. Too indolent to labour, their slaves and children tend

their cattle ; their artizans are hired from Biledulgerid. These are only goldsmiths and blacksmiths. Thence also they purchase their clothing, for which they pay in cattle. The rights of hospitality are here observed in their highest style. The person of a stranger, *having entered the tent*, is inviolable, though his hands were red with the blood of the matter. The first person, who sees him, directs to the tent where he may find refreshment ; it is that of the chief. He is met several rods from the door, receives a draught of milk, and a cheerful welcome. His camels are unloaded ; his arms and effects are ranged round him. A kind entertainment is set before him, though it should occasion the family to fast. Though the women are treated but little better than slaves, often receiving blows instead of caresses, they are faithful to their husbands, believing that in the next world the unchaste will be slaves to honest wives. In the government of their children they never employ force ; though they have schools, they seldom learn to read. They comply with every wish of the deaf, the dumb, and the mad. Theft is authorized by law ; if the thief be taken *in the act* he is punished. The punishment of death is inflicted only on the most atrocious offenders. The sons share equally the father's estate. They are Mahometans, and detest the Jews ; they offer up prayers 3 times a day. The scarcity of water compels them to rub their faces with sand at their appointed ablutions : in the summer the torrents of rain drive them to the ridges of Atlas. Their government seems to be of the patriarchal kind ; old age is venerated, the heads of families rule. This people and the Monfelmunes, rest every 7th day from their usual labours. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Mongbir, a town of Hindoostan Proper, with a fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is seated on the Ganges : 110 miles E by S Patna, and 275 N W Calcutta, lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Monibin, a town of Germany, in Bavaria : 8 miles N Donawert, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Monickedam, a seaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. It is at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider Zee : 8 miles N E Amsterdam, lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Monmouth, the county town of Monmouthshire, England. It is seated at the confluence

confluence of the Wye and Myrnow. It is a handsome town, carries on a good trade with Bristol by the Wye: 21 miles W Gloucester, and 128 W by N London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, bounded N by Herefordshire, W and S W by Brecknock and Glamorgan. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 6 hundreds, 7 market towns, and 127 parishes; and sends 3 members to parliament. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The inhabitants manufacture flannels.

Monomugi, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, said to be of vast extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyssinia northward; E it is bounded by the kingdoms of Mongallo, Mozambique, on the coast of the Indian Sea, S by Monomotapa, W by Congo and Angola. This sovereign is a powerful and rich prince, and has subdued most of the neighbouring petty kingdoms. He is said to have many rich gold, silver, and copper mines in his dominions, by means of which he carries on a commerce with Abyssinia and other countries, as well as with some of the Eastern coasters, with whom he is forced to exchange that precious metal for Indian and European commodities for want of having some port of his own on either the eastern or western sea. Elephants being here also very numerous, vast quantities of ivory are exported into those kingdoms. It is divided into 5 provinces, viz. The Maracates, the Mollagueres, the Bengas, the Masty, and Maravi; the last of which M. d'Anville places on the southernmost verge of the lake of that name.

Monomotapa, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded N by Monomugi, E by Mozambique, S by Sofala and Manica, and W by unknown regions. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes. Here are many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa

is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot: they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33 E lon and 14 and 19 S lat.

Monopoli, an episcopal town of Naples, on the gulf of Venice: 28 miles S E Bari, lon. 17 37 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Mons, a large and strong city of Austrian Hainault, with considerable manufactures of woollen stuff, and a good trade, and 6000 inhabitants. It has been several times taken and re-taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Hainne and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed at pleasure: 17 miles N E Tournay, 37 W Namur, and 143 N Paris, lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monfelmunes, a people inhabiting that part of Biledulgerid, which borders on Morocco. Their territory extends from 30 leagues beyond Cape Non, to 20 from St. Croix. They are composed of ancient, and fugitive Moors. Their country is very fertile, and requires but little cultivation. Their plains are watered by innumerable streams; their gardens abound with grapes, from which the Jews make brandy; their fields are shaded by fig, date, palm, and almond trees. Being between the pastoral, and agricultural state, they both cultivate the ground, and tend their flocks. Their houses are built of stone and earth. They are low, and covered with sloping terraces. Those who reside in towns are generally weavers, shoemakers, potters, and goldsmiths. In the country they are hospitable. Towns of every country have little of this spirit. The Monfelmunes are extremely greedy of property, and economical in preserving it. They often bury their money, and die without discovering the place to their children. Their government is republican, their elections annual. Being Mahometans they allow polygamy, yet women are treated with a degree of respect. They are admitted into society, are at liberty to walk at large, to visit their friends, and excused from many drudgeries of the field. A woman is not seen here harnessed to the plough, and drawing with an ass or mule as in Morocco,

race. They, like other Mahometans, detest christians and Jews, but from a concern for their property, are kind to them when they are their slaves. Zealous for their liberty, they are daring warriors.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

Monsterberg, a town of Silesia: 20 miles N E Glatz, and 27 S Breslaw.

Monstier, see *Mutier*.

Montabaur, a fortified town of Treves, between Coblenz and Limbourg, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montagniez, a town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade in fruits, and is on a bay of the same name: 70 miles S S E Constantinople, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Montalban, a town in Arragon, with a strong citadel, on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S Saragozza, lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Montalino, a populous town of Tuscanv, in the Sieneze, with a bishop's see. It is on a mountain: 17 miles S S E Siena, lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, an episcopal town, in the marquise of Ancona: 45 miles S Ancona, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Montargis, a considerable town of France, department of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is near a fine forest: 62 miles S by E Paris.

Montauban, a commercial town of France, department of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 40,000, and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn: 20 miles N Toulousie.

Montbason, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle: 135 miles S W Paris, lat. 47 1 N.

Montbelliard, a strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the same name, between the department of Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel: 33 miles W Basle, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

Mont Blanc, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, so called from its uncommonly white appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, which is 414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it. The French have given the name of this mountain to the con-

quered duchy of Savoy, as an 84th department of France.

Montbrison, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire: 40 miles W Vienna, and 250 S by E Paris.

Montdauphin, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps, on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance: 8 miles N E Embrun, lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Mont-de-marsan, a town of France, department of Landes, capital of the department: 30 miles N E Dax, lon. 0 31 W, lat. 48 55 N.

Montesope, the paradise of Guinea, refreshed by springs and brooks, enriched by wide extending fields and meadows separated only by groves, perpetually green. Here the orange and lemon, the almond and palm tree spontaneously rise loaded with fruit, to regale the peaceful inhabitants. Here this harmless people would pass their lives in ease, plenty, and happiness, were it not for the inhuman dealers in human flesh. The slave ships arrive, and the poor natives are torn from these shadowy arbores, these enchanted fields, and dragged in chains to toil and drudge for men, many of whom clamor for liberty and equality. lon. 9 55 W, lat. 6 22 N.

[Des Marchias, Philips, Atkins, Bosman, Smith.]

Monte-Cassino, a mountain in Terra d Lavoro, on the top of which is a Benedictine abbey: lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Monteccebio a town of Italy, duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796: 8 miles N W Reggio.

Monte-Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spalatto, on a mountain: 12 miles W Spalatto.

Monte-Falcone, a town in Venetian Friuli, with a castle: 12 miles N W Trieste.

Monte-Fiascone, a populous town of Italy, with a bishop's see; on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena: 12 miles S W Orvietto, and 45 N W Rome, lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Montelimar, a commercial town of France, department of Drome, with an ancient citadel. Its inhabitants, in the 16th century, were the first to embrace the reformed religion. It is in a fertile plain: 25 miles S Valence, and 325 S by E Paris.

Monte-Marano, a populous town of Naples: 18 miles S Benevento, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Velbo, a town of Portugal,

gal, in Beira, with a castle, and 1900 inhabitants : 10 miles S W Coimbra, and 83 N Lisbon, lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

Monte-Pelefo, an episcopal town of Naples, on a mountain : 14 miles E Cirenza, lon. 16 28 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Monte-Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is on a mountain, in a country noted for excellent wine : 25 miles S E Sienna, and 50 S by E Florence, lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Montesa, a strong town of Spain, in Valencia : 5 miles N W Xativa, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Monte-Sancto, anciently Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are on it, 22 monasteries, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S Salonichi, lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Monte-Verde, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see : 60 miles E Naples.

Mont-Ferrand, see *Clermont*.

Montferrat, a duchy of Italy ; bounded E by Milan and Genoa, N and W by Piedmont, S by Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It is very fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flk ; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise : 16 miles W Versailles.

Montfort, a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine : 12 miles W Rennes, lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Montfort, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle, on the Yssel : 7 miles S by E Utrecht, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Montfort, a town of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the House of Austria : 16 miles S Lindau, and the lake of Constance, lon. 9 51 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Montfort-de-Lemos, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent castle, in a fertile country : 25 miles N E Orense, and 55 S E Compostella, lon. 7 9 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Montgatz, a town of Lower Hungary, with a fortress composed of 3 castles, on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass ; and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable.

Montgomery, the county town of Montgomeryshire, Wales, on the ascent of a

hill : 26 miles S W Hereford, and 15 1 N W London.

Montgomeryshire, a county of N Wales ; bounded N by Merionethshire, E by Shropshire. It contains five market towns, and 47 parishes ; and sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep walks ; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed in them in summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds in slate and lime ; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for salmon.

Montivilliers, a town of France, department of Lower Seine : 95 miles N W Paris.

Montlouis, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It is the capital of the French part of Cerdagna, and has a regular fortress, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees : 40 miles W S W Perpignan, and 450 S Paris.

Montluet, a town of France, department of Ain : 12 miles N E Lyons.

Montluzon, a town of France, department of Allier, on the Cher : 35 miles S W Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

Montmedi, a strong town of France, department of Meuse, on the river Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town : 27 miles S W Luxemburg, and 170 N E Paris, lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Montmelain, a town of Savoy, with a castle : 8 miles S E Chambery, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Montmorenci, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill : 10 miles N from Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge : 24 miles S E Poitiers.

Montpellier, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of France, department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc ; with a citadel ; a bishop's see ; a university, in which is a celebrated school of medicine ; and a late royal botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed at 32,000 ; others say 78,000. The trade consists in flks, blankets, cotton goods,

printed calicoes, gauzes, lides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair powder, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles S W Nîmes, 130 S by W Paris, lon. 3 38 E, lat. 43 37 N.

[Wraxall.]

Montpensier, a town of France, department of Pye de Dôme, on a hill: 20 miles N E Clermont, and 110 S E Paris.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle, on the Xiloca: 25 miles N N W Turrel, lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Montreal, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see: 5 miles W Palermo.

Montreal, a fortress of Germany, in Treves, on the Moselle: 22 miles N E Treves, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Montreuil, a strong town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, with a castle, and 5000 inhabitants, on a hill, near the river Canche: 10 miles N W Hesdin, and 117 N Paris.

Montreuil-Bellay, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire, on the Thouet: 12 miles S S W Saumur, and 155 S W Paris.

Montreillard, a town of France, department of Loir and Cher, with a castle: 12 miles S E Amboise, and 112 S W Paris.

Montrose, a borough and seaport in Angus-shire, Scotland, near the estuary of the S Esk. Over this river a bridge was erected in 1795. At high water, the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. A great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the townhouse, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. It had, in 1790, 6194 inhabitants. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of sail cloth, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce: 43 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, department of the channel, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence,

and a state prison, and was also much frequented by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening: 10 miles S W Avranches, and 180 W Paris, lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Montsauncon, a town of France, department of Upper Marne: 15 miles S S W Langres, and 145 S E Paris.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curiosity, for 3 days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high: 25 miles N W Barcelona.

Monza, a town of Milan, on the Lambro: 8 miles N E Milan.

Moon, Mountains, of The mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia, and Monomotapa, to the Indian Ocean. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Mossedabad, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is large but ill built, on the western arm of the Ganges: 120 miles N Calcutta, lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Mostupillee, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama, lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

Mera, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 18 miles S E Toledo, lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Merat, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is surrounded by a well cultivated country, and celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy: 10 miles W Bern, and 10 N E Friburg.

[Coxe.]

Meret, a lake of Switzerland, 6 miles long, and 2 broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye. [Coxe.]

Morava, or *Moraw*, a river of Germany, separates Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, and empties into the Danube.

Moravia, a marquise annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded W, by that kingdom and Silesia N, by Silesia, and Hungary E, and by Austria W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The number

ber of towns, villages, and market towns, in Moravia, has been estimated at 2,550, and its inhabitants 4,138,000. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect on the Slavonic, and little differing from the Bohemian. The German language, too, is very common in Moravia. The states of the country consist of the clergy, lords, knights, and burgesies. It takes its name from the river Moravia, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Almutz was, but Brinn now is the capital.

Morbach, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine: 42 miles S E Strasburg.

Morbegno, a town of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, on the Adda: 12 miles S E Chiavenna, and 20 N E Lecco. [Coxe.]

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital.

Morea, a country of European Turkey, forming a peninsula, united to the rest of Greece, by a narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Corinth*, so famed for the Isthmian games, celebrated there, in honor of Neptune. It was anciently called *Peloponnesus*, and, in more remote times, *Ægialea* and *Apia*. It once consisted of the following small kingdoms: Sicyon, Argos, and Mycene, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. Its present name of the *More*, is said to be derived from *Morus*, a mulberry tree, either from its resembling the leaf of that tree in shape, or from the great number of mulberry trees it produces. It has not only several rivers, lakes, and mountains, but also many fertile and delightful plains. At the treaty of Carlowitz, the Turks ceded all the Morea to the Venetians, but, in the year 1715, again dispossessed them of it. It is divided into 4 districts.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among high mountains: 80 miles N Valencia.

Moret, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, on the Loire: 35 miles S E Paris.

Morges, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, merchandize is transported from the lake of Geneva to other parts. It is seated on

a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva: 5 miles W S W Lausanne.

Morlaccia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacchi, and are a friendly people.

Morlaix, or *Morlois*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre, situated on a navigable river, with the tide of the English Channel coming up to it; which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which stands on an island. It contains 3 churches: 30 miles N E Brest.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded W by the Atlantic; E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; N by the Straits of Gibraltar: S by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from N E to S W, is above 590 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. The S part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, and Sugelmeffa; and the N part, those of Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty temperate, especially near Mount Atlas. The soil is sandy, and dry in some places, fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land, with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephant's teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which, they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee,

and drugs. In the deserts, are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly, of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains, on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. The city of Morocco itself, exposed to the devastations of different conquerors, has preserved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which still exist entire, except in some few places, supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls: at present this capital is little better than a desert. The ruins of houses, heaped one upon another, serve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them to rob the passengers. The quarters which have been rebuilt, are considerably distant from each other; and the houses are low, dirty, and extremely inconvenient. Mr. Chenier doubts whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. Not less than 3000 Jewish families formerly resided here, as may be estimated by the ruins of houses and synagogues. Of this great number, there at present scarcely remain 200 families, exposed to tyranny and poverty. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city of Morocco, fronting Mount Atlas, is a very extensive and solid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches, of cut stone, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Morocco is 90 miles E Mogador, and 400 S Gibraltar, lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

Moron, a town in Andalusia, in the neighbourhood of which is a mine of precious stones: 30 miles S E Seville, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, England, on the N bank of the Wentbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends 2 members to parliament: 15 miles N Newcastle, and 287 N by W London.

Mortagne, a town of France, department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries; it has 5000 inhabitants: 19 miles E Seez, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, department of the N, at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld: 8 miles S E Tournay, lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Mortain, a town of France, department of the Channel, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks: 20 miles E Avranches, lon. 0 34 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mortara, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 15 miles N E Casal, and 22 S W Milan, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Mortlake, a village in Surry, England, on the river Thames: 6 miles W London. Great part of this parish is enclosed in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

Mortlach, a village in Bamsshire Scotland: 6 miles S W Keith.

Morton, a town in Devonshire, England, on a hill, near Dartmoor: 14 miles S W Exeter.

Morton, a town in Gloucestershire, England, on a foffway: 29 miles E S E Worcester, and 83 W N W London.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, destroyed by Hannibal. The inhabitants made a resistance of 8 months, and, not receiving the succours they expected from their allies, fed upon the flesh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage against themselves; they erected an immense pile of wood, and, after setting fire to it, precipitated themselves, their women, slaves, and treasures, into the flames, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is on a river of the same name: 15 miles N Valencia, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Morven, a district of Argyleshire, whose mountains are celebrated in the songs of Ossian.

Mofa, a town of Arabia Felix: 25 miles N E Mocha.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa, and the island of Madagascar, and between 11 and 25 S lat. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the coast of Zanguebar, is a kingdom, island, and town of the same name.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name,

name, and on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of 3 islands. The principal island, called *Mofambique*, is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese, in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

Mofambique, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is large and well fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries, and have a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as to provide themselves with all necessaries, lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, on the Neckar: 26 miles ENE Heidelberg, lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, at the confluence of the Iser and Amberg: 9 miles W Landschut, lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Muscovy, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of Russia; bounded N by the government of Tver, E by that of Great Volodimir. Its capital is of the same name.

Moscow, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses, it contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; also several churches, 2 convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal, now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or whitewashed; and it

has the only street in Moscow, in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the 2 preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other 3 quarters; and is so called from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last 2 divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and woden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, cornfields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa, in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is the largest city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, that encloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but its population corresponds in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, 250,000, or 300,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to 1800: of these, 484 are public

public churches; 199 of which are brick, succored, or whitewashed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion, to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Ann, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, or 216 tons, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the era of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Moscow is the center of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city, is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Ocea, near Colonna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. In 1771, 70,000 died here of the plague. This city is 355 miles S S E Petersburg, and 1200 N by E Constantinople, lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

[Hanway, Cox.]

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine, at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Moskoe, see *Maelfroom*.

Mostagan, an ancient town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, and a good harbour. 50 miles N E Oran, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Moslar, a considerable town of Turk-

ish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see: 20 miles N E Nareuta, lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul, see *Mosul*.

Metala, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 15 miles N W Taranto, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Moty, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices, lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

Motril, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean: 37 miles S E Granada, lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Mouab, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, in a fertile country: 80 miles S Sanaa, lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Moudon, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain: 12 miles N by E Lausanne, lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

[Coxe.]

Mong-den, or *Chen-yan*, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary: 440 miles N E Pekin, lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Moulins, an episcopal town of France, department of Allier, on the Allier, over which is a modern bridge of 13 arches: takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. The houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S Nevers, and 55 N Clermont, lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins-Engilbert, a town of France, department of Nièvre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan: 5 miles S W Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded N by Lahore, E by Delhi and Agimere, S by Guzerat, W by Persia, and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, since 1779.

Moultan, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity.

lebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, supposed to be the Catheri or Cathai, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is on one of the branches of the Indus: 210 miles S W Lahore, and 310 S E Candahar, lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a corporate town in Devonshire, England. It has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts; is on the Moul: 12 miles S E Barnstaple, and 177 W by S London.

Mount Elgumbe, a prodigious high peak, on the W side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

Mountbay, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

Mountferrat, a town in Leicestershire, England, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a furrel coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the buildings are erected and the street is paved. It is on the Stour: 20 miles S S E Derby, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, and 4000 inhabitants: 27 miles S E Lisbon, lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with 3 gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan arrives annually from Messurata at this place; and hence the Fezzaners dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cassina, and another to Bornou: 262 miles S Messurata, 650 N W Bornou, and 710 N by E Cassina, lon. 15 5 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Monsiers, a town of France, depart-

ment of the Lower Alps, noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezet, seated between 2 lofty and craggy mountains: 5 miles N E Riez, and 47 W N W Nice.

Mosul, or *Misul*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, on the Tigris, over which is a bridge of boats. It is surrounded by high walls of hewn stone, and defended by a castle and citadel; but the houses are in several places gone to ruin. The roofs are flat, on which they sleep during summer. Should a person be seen looking over his own parapet upon his neighbour's roof, they would not hesitate a moment to shoot him. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed: 130 miles S E Diarbeck, and 190 N W Bagdad, lon. 41 15 E, lat. 39 40 N. [Jackson.]

Moutier, or *Monsier*, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace; on the Isere: 62 miles N W Turin, lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Mouzon, an ancient town of France, department of the Ardennes, with a late rich Benedictine abbey; on the Meuse: 8 miles S E Sedan, and 110 N E Paris, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Moyencie, a town of France, department of Meurthe, remarkable for its salt pits: 10 miles S S E Nancy.

Mozeschoro, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name; on the Soltz: 22 miles S Smolensko, lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucidan, a town of France, department of Dordogne; on the river Isle: 12 miles S W Perigueux.

Mudania, or *Montagna*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Natolia, on a gulf, in the S E part of the Sea of Marmora. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks or Jews, with some Turks. The archbishop of Bursa has a palace here. The commerce is very considerable in grain, silk, saltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Bursa, which

which are brought here for exportation : 15 miles N N W Burfa, lon. 30 E, lat. 40 14 N.

Muebr, a river of Germany, which crosses Stiria, and passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muchr, and Gratz, falls into the Drave, near Kanisca, in Hungary.

Muebr, or *Muerare*, a considerable town of Stiria, on the river Muehr : 25 miles N W Gratz, and 40 S W Neustadt, lat. 47 16 N.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, on a gulf of the same name : 5 miles S E Triest.

Muirhill, a town in Ayrshire, on the Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron work.

Mull, one of the Western Islands of Scotland ; 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours ; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

Mull, see *Cantyre*.

Muldaro, a river of Bohemia, which falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

Mulden, a town of Germany, in Saltzburg, on the Inn : 37 miles N W Saltzburg, and 40 E Munich.

Mulhausen, an Imperial and Hanseatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is in a fertile country, on the Unstruth : 15 miles N E Eissenach, and 45 E by S Cassel, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Mulhausen, a town of Alsace, which, though entirely enclosed within the department of the Upper Rhine, before the revolution, was not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but considered as a part of it, and entitled to all its privileges. The walls of the town enclose a circumference of not more than 2 miles ; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of 8 miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants ; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government was aristodemocratical. The supreme power resided in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose number amounted to 700, distributed into 6 tribes. Mulhausen is 15 miles N W Basle, lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N. [Coxe.]

Mulhiem, a town of Cologne, near the Rhine : 3 miles from Cologne. Here

the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service

Mullerath, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder : 40 miles S E Berlin, lon. 14 31 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Mullingar, the county town of Wicklow, in Ireland. It holds a great woollen mart, is a place of considerable trade, on the Foyle : 38 miles W Dublin.

Mulvia, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

Munda, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada : 30 miles W N W Malaga.

Munderlingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube : 25 miles S W Ulm.

Munda, a city of Hindoostan Proper, province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence ; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain : 46 miles S Ougein, and 454 N E Bombay, lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Munkatsi, or *Munkatsi*, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock : 50 miles NE Tockay, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Munia, or *Menie*, an ancient and considerable town of Egypt, on the Nile. The vessels that go down the river are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques, and a great number of granite pillars : 140 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

Munich, one of the most populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars ; also the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. The market place is very beautiful ; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth and tapestry. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany ; and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Austrians compelled them to retreat. It is seated

ated on the Iser : 15 miles S E Aufburg, and 62 S by W Ratibon, lon. 11 36 E, at. 48 10 N.

Munster, a province of Ireland, bounded N by Connaught, S and W by the Atlantic. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains 6 counties, 1 archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 740 parishes, and 1,011,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Cork.

Munster, a sovereign bishopric of Westphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The river Embs runs across it from E to W. It is bounded N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, E by the bishoprics of Osnaburgh and Paderborn, W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

Munster, a large and populous city of Westphalia, capital of Westphalia. It was free and imperial till 1661; but to keep the inhabitants in awe, a citadel was built, which stands distinct from the city. In 1533, a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates, but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with redhot pincers. The famous treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa : 70 miles N by E Cologne, and 77 S by W Bremen, lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Murser, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, with a late rich benedictine abbey : 30 miles S W Strasburg, lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Munster-Meinfeld, a town of Treves : 12 miles S W Coblentz.

Murano, an island and town of Italy : a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, and has still some places that bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactures of looking-glasses, are the only inducements for strangers to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

[Moor.]

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean.

The principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine : but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also great quantities of silk.

Murcia, a populous city, capital of the above province, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that they may be ascended either on horseback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is on the Segura : 27 miles N Carthagena, and 212 S E Madrid, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

Muret, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne; on the Garonne : 10 miles S Toulouse.

Muro, an episcopal town of Naples, in Balsilicata, at the foot of the Appennines : 12 miles S E Conza, lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, in Murrayshire.

Murrayshire, or *Elainshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded E by Banffshire, S by Aberdeenshire, and Invernesshire. Its soil is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. Engin is the capital.

Murrhart, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg, with a benedictine abbey, on the river Mur : 8 miles S Halle.

Musfelburg, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith or Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk : 6 miles E Edinburgh.

Muswell Hill, a village in Middlesex : 5 miles N London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John, of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; and as this was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrofulous and cutaneous disorders, they here built a chapel, with an image of our lady of Muswell, to which there was a great resort of patients. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Musfegam, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle : 140 miles W the city of Algiers. When christianity was known in this country, this place was the see of a bishop. There is a citadel in this town, lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musfiera, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, on a mountain : 27 miles NE Almeria, and 62 S W Carthagena, lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Muyden, a town of Holland, on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider Zee : 7 miles E Amsterdam.

Mycone,

harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. Water is very scarce in summer, but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits and wheatears; also, excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants, 3000 in number, are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels, and some monasteries, lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Myfore, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to Tippo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Myfore Proper, Bednore, Coimbatore, Canara, and Dindigul; besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harpennely, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Chanoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S is 350 miles: its breadth, in the widest place, (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S it diminishes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. Myfore, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16 N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

Myfore, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name: 8 miles S Seringapatam, the present capital.

Myz, a town of Lithuania: 36 miles S Norogroduct.

N

NABURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Nab: 10 miles S E Amberg, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

Nadeegsla, see *Kurile Island*.

Naerden, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It has experienced many calamities: particularly in 1572, when it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of

the sea: supposed to have been the ancient Neapolis. Near it are found several remains of antiquity. The present town is celebrated for its potteries: 32 miles S S E Tunis.

Nablous, a town of Asia, and capital of the ancient *Samaria*, situated near Sichem on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks. The inhabitants are zealous Mahometans, suffer not any Christians among them. They are dispersed in villages among the mountains, the soil which is tolerably fertile, and produces corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The distance from Damascus, and the difficulty of invading their country, enable them to live in peace and happiness. They are at present, supposed to be the richest people in Syria: which advantage, they owe to their political conduct, during the last troubles in Galilee and Palestine; where the tranquillity in which they lived, induced many persons to take refuge there 8 leagues N Jerusalem.

Nashean, or *Naxivan*, a town of Persian Armenia, supposed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and one of the largest cities of the East. It was ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. In the last century, it contained 2000 houses: once contained 40,000 houses. In it are some considerable bazars, 5 caravansaries, public baths and other buildings more useful than magnificent: 30 leagues S E Erivan, and 86 E Erzerum, lon. 45 3 E, lat. 38 40 N. [Chardin.]

Nasfeld, a town of Switzerland, canton of Glaris. In 1388, about 350 troops of Glaris, assisted by 50 Switzers, withstood 15,000 Austrians; and, after a terrible slaughter, compelled them to retire. In memory of this glorious transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1779. The inhabitants are Roman catholics: 4 miles N. Glaris.

Naxia, a district of Tartary, between the rivers Walga, and Jaika, on the Caspian Sea. Astracan is the capital. The fruits of this country are equal to those of Persia. Scarcely a family, even in the capital, but has a vineyard. The Russians do not allow the natives to dwell within the city, or to build another. They form an enclosure of palisades without.

with olive complexions, large faces and little eyes. The men shave their heads, have little beard, and are commonly wrinkled. Their women are not disfigureable, and commonly devote their children to God, or some saint. Some profess the Greek religion, but most are Mahomettans. They live upon their cattle, and by fishing and hunting.

[Olearius.]

Nagera, a town of Old Castile, with a fort : 3 miles N W Calahorra, and 138 N Madrid

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in Wirtemberg, with a strong castle : 10 miles W Tubingen.

Nagpaur, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is extensive and populous, but meanly built ; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by S Calcutta, lon. 79 46 E, lat. 18 N.

Nairne, a borough and seaport, the county town of Nairnshire, Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Murray. It has 24,000 inhabitants : 10 miles E Inverness and 104 N Edinburgh.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the frith of Murray, and enclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. The soil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general, well cultivated.

Nakhsavan, see *Naxos*.

Namphio, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 5 leagues in circumference, without harbour or town, containing a few villages and some ruins, amongst which are distinguished the remains of a temple of Apollo. It is mountainous, and contains some excellent springs of fresh water ; plenty of honey and wax is collected, and partridges are numerous, lat. 36 27 N.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, England. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese and

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for a number of years. [See Nanpou, 217.]

Nangasacki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour, lon 128 52 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning-fou*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and 3 distant from the river Yang-tse-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments: and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. In this, and other cities, places of worship are as splendid and numerous, as in any city of christendom. It is 500 miles S S E Peking, lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

[Le Compte du Halde.]

Nan-ngan-fou, a beautiful populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-ni, containing, in its district, 4 cities of the third class: 200 miles N by E Canton.

Nan-tchang-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-ni. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends 8 cities in its district.

Nantes, an ancient and flourishing commercial town of France, department of Lower Loire, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000, others say 80,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory

Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked, in 1685, by Louis XIV: 58 miles S by E Rennes, and 217 S W Paris, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, department of Ain, at the extremity of a great lake of the same name: 18 miles S E Bourg.

Napaul, a kingdom of Hin loustan Proper, bounded W by Oude and Rohilcund, N W by Sirinagur, N E and E by the ridge of mountains, called Himmalch, by which it is separated from Thibet. Calmandu is the capital. The kingdom extends 12 or 13 day's journey, from N to S, and nearly as far from E to W. The king has always 50,000 soldiers in his service. [Shore, A. R.]

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, bounded N W by the Ecclesiastical State, S and W by the Mediterranean, E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from N W to S E, is 280 miles, and from N E to S W, from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; viz. Terra di Lavoro, (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria, Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last 3 forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconsistent and unfavourable to valetudinarians: in some seasons it rains every day for 6 or 7 weeks together. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or S E wind, which is very common in May, and is more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain, or the raw, damp, E winds of New England. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is termed a terrestrial paradise: it abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool, and silk. Waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves, are made of the hair or filaments of a shell fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful

When this kingdom is exposed to earthquakes, (see *Calabria*) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, contribute, in some measure, to prevent. Another inconvenience, but common to all Italy, are the swarms of lizards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troublesome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuisance are the scorpions, but the tarantulas are most talked of. These are a species of spiders, so called from the city of Taranto, in which district they are in great number, and also more venomous, than elsewhere; but the poison of them is a matter of doubt.

Naples, an ancient and large commercial city, capital of the above kingdom, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The houses, in common, are 5 or 6 stories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life, in great profusion; but its trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here, are silk stockings, soap, snuff boxes of tortoiseshell, and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials, are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed at 350,000. There is not a city in

Italy, where the number of lawyers, and lazzaroni, or beggars, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000, who have no homes. The nobility are excessively fond of splendor and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equippages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts 100 persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number, with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2,000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400*l.* a year, paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary St. of Naples; the latter in 2 glass or crystal phials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, 2 castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, 30 miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean, by the island of Caprea, and 3 parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. In 1656, the plague destroyed 400,000 of the inhabitants. Naples is 110 miles S E Rome, 217 S S E Florence, and 300 S by E Venice, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

[Adam, Addison, Brydone, Moor.]

Napoli-di-Malvasia, see *Malvasia*.

Napoli-di-Romania, a seaport of the Morea,

beside people of different nations, and very strong both by nature and art : 56 miles S W Athens, lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle : 25 miles N W Meaco.

Nararth, a town in Pembroke-shire, Wales, on a hill : 12 miles N E Pembroke, and 229 W by N London.

Narbonne, an ancient city of France, department of Aude. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir : 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S Toulouse, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N. [Wraxall]

Nardo, a populous town of Naples, in Oranto, with a bishop's see : 20 miles N W Oranto.

Narva, a province in the S part of Abyssinia, to which it is subject, though governed by its own princes.

Narona, a town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, on a gulf of the same name : 46 miles N E Ragusa, lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Narni, an ancient town of Italy, in Sabina, with a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains many noble families, and is on the Nera : 20 miles S W Spoleto, and 40 N E Rome.

Narva, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, falls into the gulf of Finland, 8 miles below that town. It is noted for 2 cataracts, pompously described by travellers, but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

Narasingapatan, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bisnagar, once the residence of a king : 400 miles S E Bombay.

Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden, obtained a great victory here over Peter the Great, who 5 years after took the town by assault; and the Russian soldiers were beginning to pillage, and to commit all the disorder usual when a town is taken by storm; Peter traversed the streets on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, killed 2 who refused to desist, placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches, and repaired to the Hôtel de Ville, where the magistrates, and principal citizens had taken refuge, and throwing his sword upon the table, exclaimed, "It is not stained with the blood of the natives, but with that of my own soldiers, whom I killed in order to save your lives." The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is on the Narova : 8 miles from its mouth, and 109 W Petersburg, lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Narica, a town of Hindoostan Proper, province of Agra, near the Sinde, which falls below it into the Jumna : 127 miles S Agra.

Nasby, a village in Northamptonshire, England, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645 : 12 miles N Northampton.

Nasau, a town of Denmark, on the W coast of the island of Laland, of which it is the capital; it was anciently well fortified; but is now only encompassed with a wall. It is a town of the middling size, and handsomely built. The inhabitants are wealthy, and trade in the produce of the country, which is very fertile. The Jews are allowed the public exercise of their religion, and have a synagogue. In this town are an hospital, and a grammar school, both well endowed. Here is also a pretty good harbour, lon. 11 11 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Nassau, a county of the Upper Rhine; bounded N by Westphalia, S by the territory of Metz, very fertile, and has mines of iron, copper, and lead.

Nassau, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Lahn : 12 miles S E Coblenz.

Natal,

and W by the Prussian. This country is populous and well cultivated, and consists of arable and meadow land; agriculture and grazing turn to good account. It is also well wooded, and yields all sorts of game, and plenty of fish. Brandenburg is the capital.

Natolia, a country, the ancient Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded N by the Black Sea, S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

Navarino, a strong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by 2 forts. It is situated on a hill, near the sea: 8 miles N E Modon, and 17 N W Coron, lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, late a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and in iron mines. It is divided into 5 districts, whose capital towns are Pampluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guetca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is included in the territory of Basques and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of king of Navarre.

Navarreins, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave d'Oloron: 26 miles S E Bayonne.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than 6 feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, on the Sala: 37 miles N E Erfurt, and 60 W Dresden.

Naxos, see *Nafseru*.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 38 miles in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees, and, though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has 4 archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 2000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter. The inhabitants, like most of these islands, have the choice of their own magistrates, but sometimes a cadí takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains between 40 and 50 villages, and but one town, which stands on the S side of the island, and is defended by a castle. About a musket shot from it, on a rock, near the sea, stands a beautiful marble portal, amidst a heap of fragments of marble and granite, supposed to have been a temple of Bacchus, lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N. [Thevenot.]

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, famous among christians, from being the residence of their divine Saviour, for 30 years, in subjection to his reputed father. The monks of St. Francis have a convent here. It is now only a small village. Here they profess to show the house in which Joseph lived, the synagogue in which Christ preached so offensively in confirming the doctrine of divine sovereignty. A mile distant is the mountain or precipice, whence they attempted to cast him down in the moment of their resentment, lon. 35 23 E, lat. 30 30 N.

[Mariti, Maundrell.]

Naze, the most southern promontory of Norway. See *Lindisnes*.

Neagh, Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a local in-

ing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth.

Neardi, a savage tribe on the Barbary coast, near Tunis, probably the remnant of a Vandal army, once defeated here. Their complexion is almost as fair as the English; their eyes blue and hair red. Between their eyes they make a cross with antimony. They say that their ancestors were christians; they are constantly at war with the Moors, and bid defiance to the Bey of Tunis. [Bruce.]

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorgan-shire, S Wales, situate on the river Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines: and on the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel. This town exports annually from 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coal: 32 miles N W Landail, and 200 W by N London, lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Neath, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Nebis, a ruined city on the N side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see.

Neckar, a river which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

Neckars-Gemund, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, lon. 9 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars-Ulm, a town of Franconia, on the Neckar: it belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, England, on the Orwell: 10 miles N W Ipswich, and 73 N E London.

Needles, two rocks at the W end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

Nedroma, or *Ned Roma*, a town of Algiers, near a small river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, surrounded with magnificent ruins: 50 miles W S W Oran.

Nedsjed, a province of Arabia, of vast extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, W by Hedsjaz. The soil is various; among the hills fer-

tile, and bearing abundance of fruits especially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are short and after passing through the vallies have their waters absorbed in the sandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is there difficult, or almost impossible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities and villages and parcelled out among so many petty sovereigns, that almost every little town has its own sheik. The inhabitants of this vast country resemble the other Arabs in their moral qualities; they are at once robbers and hospitable. As those petty sovereigns are so numerous in Nedsjed, it is impossible for any traveller to pass safely through this country; the first sheik whose territory he enters, will be sure to rob him, if it were only to prevent a neighbour, with whom he is at war, from profiting by this act of rapacity. If he himself should abstain from it. The caravan, indeed, travels safe between Oman and Mecca, because it consists of beggars, from whom nothing is to be gained. But the sheiks of Nedsjed levy a contribution upon the caravan from Bagdad on its way to Mecca, in the same manner as the sheiks of Hedsjaz levy contribution upon those from Syria and Egypt. The people appear to be of a very warlike character, and are almost constantly in arms. It is said, that none of their young men are suffered to marry till after they have performed some gallant action.

Neerwinde, or *Neerwinten*, a village of Brabant, near which a battle was fought on the 18th of March, 1793, between the French, under general Dumourier, and the Austrians, under the prince of Saxe Coburg, in which the Austrians lost near 1500 men, and the French 4000, with 30 pieces of cannon: 16 miles E Louvain.

Nesta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis: 250 miles S by W Tunis, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Negade, a town in Upper Egypt. Here is a convent of Franciscan friars. It is a small neat place, covered with palm trees, principally inhabited by Copts, who have a bishop. The Catholics have a priest. It is in lat. 25 33. 30 N.

[Bruce, Sonini.]

Negambo, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon, it has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken in 1640, by the

The Dutch, who evacuated it to the English, in February, 1796, lon. 83 45 E, lat. 30 N.

Negapatam, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel: it was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were dispossessed of it by the English, in 1782; but by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it: 183 miles S Madras, lon. 79 36 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negrals, a seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal: 240 miles W S W Pegu, lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Negro Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves, lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

Negro's Island, one of the Philippine Islands, between Panay and Zebu.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephant's teeth.

Negropont, an island of Turkey, in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coast of Livadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits. Formerly here were many cities, now only Negropont and Castel Kofs, of any note.

Negropont, a strong city, capital of the above island, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the christians live, are much larger. It is on a strait of the same name: 30 miles N E Athens, and 260 S W Constantinople, long. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nehavand, an ancient town of Persia, in Irac Ageni, famous for a battle fought near it, between the calif Omar and Yez Degerd, King of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles N W Ispahan, lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain: 75 miles E Culm.

Neilsan, a village in Scotland, S Paisley, noted for a cotton manufacture.

Neiru, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea: and the principal of the Banda Islands: it supplies annually about 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the same as the island, the other Labetaeka.

Nesse, a town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is on a river of the same name: 27 miles N E Glatz, and 35 S E Breslaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Nellburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgraviate of the same name: 20 miles N Constance, and 20 N E Schaffhausen, lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Nemæa, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne; with an old castle, between two hills, on the spot where stood the town of Grex, in the time of Cæsar. It is 10 miles S Fontainebleau, and 15 S E Paris.

Nesajiro, a fort in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison: seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople. 12 miles from Constantinople, lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Neets, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, well built, has a handsome church, with a fine steeple, and a considerable trade in coal. It is on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. 20 miles W S W Cambridge, and 56 N N W London.

Nepean Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island. It consists entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface is covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upwards of 200 fine pines are growing on it.

Nepi, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see: 20 miles N Rome.

Nerac, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Basle into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albret. Their stupendous castle is now in ruins; but before the abolition of royalty, no true Frenchman could visit it without sentiments of veneration; for here their once favourite

favourite Henry IV, spent part of his youth. Nerac is 20 miles S W Agen, and 330 S by W Paris, lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, runs W, and forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, below Baroach : 31 miles N Surat.

Nericia, a province of Sweden Proper ; bounded N by Westmania, E by Sudermania, S by E Gothland. In most parts of it the soil is fertile, and produces corn and pasturage. This country yields iron, and sulphur mines, quarries of load-stone, alum, limestone, &c. Consequently, it has iron founderies, with sulphur and lead works. Here are large woods, several high mountains, considerable rivers, and 23 lakes, which abound in fish. Nericia is famous for several flourishing manufactures of all kinds of hard ware ; and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, working in the mines and forges, hunting, and fishing. Orebro is the principal town.

Nero, an island in the E Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind, lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Nertchinsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

Nesle, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Lignon, 8 miles N E Royes, and 66 N by E Paris.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the firth of Murray, below Inverness.

Netherlands (The) or The Seventeen Provinces. This country is bounded N by the German Sea, E by East Friesland, the bishopric of Munster, county of Bentheim, duchy of Cleves, archbishopric of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers ; S by the bishopric of Leige, and France ; and W by the German Sea, and part of France. It extends from lon. 2 30 to 7 20 E, and from 49 25 to 53 30 N. The Dutch have part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French have Artois and the Cambrisis ; with part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. On the other hand, part

of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, belongs to Austria, and another part to Prussia. The late emperor, Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out ; an army of 40,000 men, rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made ; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested ; and by the end of 1790, the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration, for Leopold II, (the successor of Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority ; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792, the French overran the Austrian Netherlands ; they were driven out of the country in 1793 ; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, Sambre, and Lis ; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate ; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The soil is extremely fertile ; and there are fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. Brussels, capital of Brabant, is the capital of all the Austrian Netherlands. See *United Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the river Liracina : 24 miles S Rome.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg.

Neuburg, a town of Snabia, in the Brisgaw, subject to the house of Austria, seated near the Rhine : 12 miles N Basle, and 12 S Brisach.

Neuburg, a town of Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, on the Danube : 5 miles from Vienna, lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Neuburg, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle, on the Entz : 25 miles W Stuttgart.

Neyburg, a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine : 28 miles N E Augsburg, and 40 S W Ratibon.

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SELDON

FROM

NORTH

51

50



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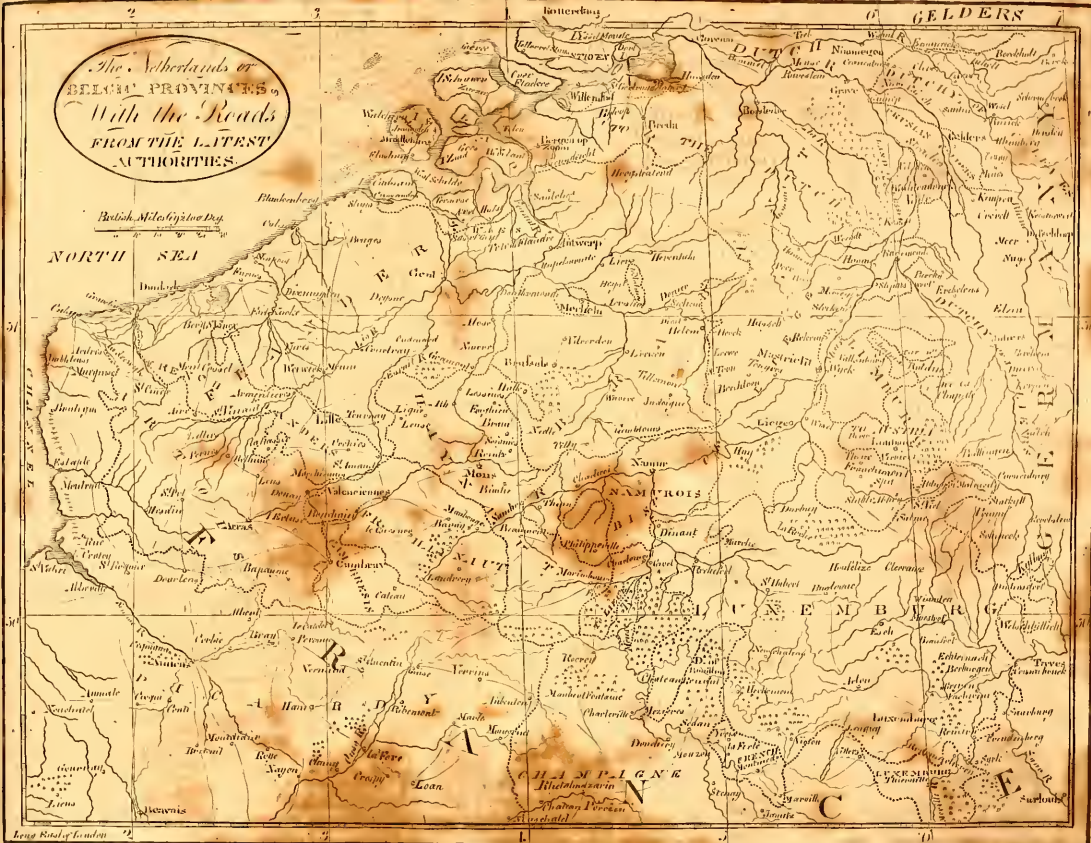
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*The Netherlands or
BELGIAN PROVINCES,
With the Roads
FROM THE LATEST
AUTHORITIES.*

British Meteorological Day

NORTH SEA





principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. The constitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are chiefly protestants. The air is healthy and temperate; and it is watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile, but there are vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there is plenty of deer in the forests.

Neuchatel, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above principality. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situated partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new town house, and a superbe causeway, leading towards the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel has a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 miles N E Lausanne, and 23 W Bern, lon. 7° 0' E, lat. 47° 5' N. [Coxe.]

Neuchatel, or *Yverdun*, a lake which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun, to that of Neuchatel, in Switzerland.

Neuern, a village in Pembrokeshire, Wales, near a river of the same name, one mile N E Newport.

Nevers, a considerable town of France, department of Nievre, built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing several fine buildings; particularly an ancient ducal palace. It is seated on the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge: 15 miles N W Moulins, and 145 S E Paris, lon. 3° 14' E, lat. 46° 59' N.

Neufchatel, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese: 20 miles S E Dieppe, and 75 N W Paris.

Neufchateau, a town of Austrian Luxembourg: 27 miles W N W Luxembourg.

Neufchateau, a commercial town of France, department of the Vosges. Its soil is fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Mouzon: 25 miles S W Nancy, and 150 E by S Paris, lon. 5° 47' E, lat. 48° 24' N.

Neubaus, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, lon. 15° 30' E, lat. 49° 8' N.

Neubausfel, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in a marshy plain: 15 miles N W Comora, and 40 S E Presburg, lon. 18° 10' E, lat. 48° 1' N.

Neuin, or *Neevin*, a town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, seated on the Irish Sea: 20 miles S by W Carnarvon, and 249 W N W London.

Neumark, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch: 56 miles N Clausenburg, lon. 23° 55' E, lat. 47° 19' N.

Neumork, a town of Bavaria: 30 miles N N W Ratibon.

Neumark, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslaw: 15 miles W by N Breslaw, lon. 16° 42' E, lat. 51° 5' N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic: 22 miles N N E Lubec.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg: 15 miles S Schwerin, lon. 11° 50' E, lat. 53° 24' N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, with a castle: 15 miles N W Hanover.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a castle, and an arsenal: 30 miles S Vienna.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia: 12 miles N E Schweinfurt, lon. 10° 25' E, lat. 50° 24' N.

Neustadt, a town of Wirtemberg: 12 miles N N E Hailbron.

Neustadt, a town of Germany: 9 miles N by W Landau, lon. 8° 7' E, lat. 49° 20' N.

Neuwied, or *New Wied*, a town of Westphalia, county of Wied Runkel, on the Rhine. A traveller, who visited this town in 1794, says, that it is one of the most commercial places on the Rhine; the principal streets, which face the water, were neat and cheerful. There were also about 20 small vessels lying before it, and the quay seemed to be wide enough to serve as a spacious terrace to the houses. The prince's palace, an extensive stone building, with a lofty orangery along the shore, is at the end of this street, which, as well as the greatest part of the town, was built or improved under the auspices of his father; a wise prince, distinguished by having negotiated, in 1735, a peace between the empire and France, when the continuation of the war seemed to be inevitable. The same benevolence led him to a voluntary surrender of many oppressive privileges over his subjects, as well as to the most careful

careful protection of commerce and manufactures. Accordingly, the town of Neuwied has been continually increasing in prosperity and size for the last 50 years, and the inhabitants of the whole principality are said to be as much more qualified in their characters as they are happier in their conditions than those of the neighbouring states: 4 miles below Coblenz. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7,000: the Calvinist is the established religion, but all others are tolerated; and the Moravians, in particular, have here a very respectable settlement. Neuwied is 10 miles N N W Coblenz, lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Newark upon Trent, a borough in Nottinghamshire, England, on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle now in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles, died the inglorious king John; and here the unfortunate Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 17 miles N E Nottingham, and 124 N by W London.

Newburgh, a corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, on the Brant: 15 miles S W Beaumaris, and 257 N W London, lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Newburn, a village in Northumberland, England, on the W side Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by colliers.

Newbury, a corporate town in Berkshire, England, governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of druggets, and its poor are chiefly employed, in spinning: 26 miles S Oxford, and 56 W London.

Newcastle, a town in Carmarthenshire, Wales. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is on the Tyvy: 17 miles N W Carmarthen, and 219 W N W London.

Newcastle under Lyme, a borough in Staffordshire, England. It had 4 churches, now reduced to one; and the castle whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 15 miles N Stafford, and 149 N N W London.

Newcastle upon Tyne, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, between the Picts Wall and Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships under 400 tons burden may come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed below, at Shields. The town is divided into two parts, joined by a stone bridge, which

originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away 4 of these arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and this part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1772. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, in which are 7 gates, and as many turrets, with several casements, bomb proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. Here is a noble exchange; and the wall of the town, running parallel with the river, leaves a spacious piece of ground between the water and the wall, which, being faced with freestone, forms the longest and largest quay in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. Here are 4 parish churches, a mansion house for the mayor: a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situated in centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of flax, iron, glass, and woollen cloth; and exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newest parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William I, and the first charter for digging coal, was granted by Henry III, in 1239. From 1723, to 1591, 448,000 chaldrons of coal were sent from this port: 34 miles S Alnwick, 94 N York, and 271 N by W London, lon. 3 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Newdigate, a village in Surrey, England: 5 miles S E Dorking. Here is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, England, near a branch of the Severn: 8 miles N W Gloucester, and 114 W N W London.

New-Her-Sen, a lake of Hungary : 17 miles long and 6 broad, and 25 S by W Presburg.

New-Forest, a forest in Hampshire, England, in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest; having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpose, and was then 10 miles longer than at present. The son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced against a tree. This spot is pointed out by a triangular stone.

Newhaven, a town of Sussex, England, at the mouth of the Ouse, with a quay on the E side : 7 miles S by E, Lewes, and 56 S London.

Newmarket, a town in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, England, celebrated for horse races : 14 miles E Cambridge, and 60 N by E London.

Newnam, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, England, on the Severn : 8 miles S W Gloucester, and 112 W N W London.

Newport, a borough in the Isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels : 17 miles S by E Southampton, and 91 S W London, lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which sends 2 members to parliament : 3 miles N Launceston, and 214 W by S London.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, England, with a handsome free school : 17 miles E Shrewsbury, and 140 N W London.

Newport, a town in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, over which is a bridge : 19 miles S S W Monmouth, and 152 W by N London.

Newport, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, and seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name : 18 miles N E St. David's and 235 W N W London.

Newport-Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, with a manufacture of bonelace, on the Ouse : 14 miles E

N E Buckingham, and 51 N N W London.

New River, a fine artificial stream, brought from 2 springs, at Chadwell and Anwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of London with water. It was finished 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is nearly 39 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation, called the New River Company. See *Islington*.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, county of Down, on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newrywater, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town. Here is a linen manufacture, and a considerable trade in shipping. It is the largest town in the county : 49 miles N Dublin, lat. 54 15 N.

Newsham, a village in Durham, on the Tees, 3 miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stockburn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

Newul, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large cattle, in which is a church, covered with copper. Near it are the greatest copper mines in all Hungary. It is on the Gran : 10 miles N Chremnitz, and 50 N E Leopoldstadt, lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, England, which sends two members to parliament : 5 miles N Warrington, and 190 N W London.

Newton, a borough in the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament : 14 miles S Southampton, and 93 S W London.

Newton, a town of Montgomeryshire, on the Severn : 7 miles S W Montgomery, and 169 W N W London.

Newton-Exe, a town in Devonshire, on the Teign : 15 miles S by W Exeter, and 184 W S W London.

Newtlesford, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2 miles of the town.

town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town, which is indebted for its rise and name to the family of Stewart, earl of Galloway: 26 miles E by N Port Patrick.

Newtoron, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print fields.

Newton Limavady, a borough of Ireland, county of Londonderry, near the E coast of Lough Foyle: 15 miles E N E Londonderry.

Neuylaud, a town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of says and baize; on the Stour, over which is a bridge: 16 miles S W Ipswich, and 57 N E London.

Neytraebt, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, on the Neytra: 40 miles N E Presburg.

Nyan-ling-fou, a rich commercial city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiang-nan. It has 6 cities of the third class under its jurisdiction; is governed by a viceroy; and defended by a fort, on the river Yang-tse-kiang: 175 miles S W Nanking, lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Nyan-lo-fou, a rich and populous district of China, province of Houquang, containing two cities of the second and five of the third class: 425 miles W by S Nanking.

Nibano, a town of Parma: 57 miles W Parma, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina; anciently called Icaria: 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks; the caverns of which, the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. They are of the Greek religion about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 49 N. [Thevenot.]

Nicaastro, a town of Naples: 17 miles S Cosenza

Nice, a county of Italy, bounded W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; N by Piedmont, E by the territories of Genoa, S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French: 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of the above county, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S: from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. There are individuals who gather yearly 300,000 oranges, and 150,000 lemons. It has 36,000 inhabitants. It had formerly large suburbs, but only ruins now remain. Besides the cathedral, there are three parochial, and several other churches and monasteries. In the year 1792, the French general Anselm crossed the Var, and, on the 29th of September, being supported by admiral Truguët, with 9 sail of the line, took possession of Nice, which was evacuated by the Piedmontese garrison, on the appearance of the French, and the inhabitants appeared disposed, in every respect, cordially to unite with the French republic; for, in the month of September, 1793, when an English vessel arrived at Nice with a flag of truce, and a proclamation to the inhabitants, exhorting them to accept the royal constitution of 1789, the magistrates of Nice replied: "that French republicans would never become slaves, and that no farther answer would be made to royalists, except from the mouths of cannon." 4 miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W Turin, lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Asia, see *Isnie*.

Nichaburg, a city of Persia, the largest and richest in Khorasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neighbourhood: 37 miles S Meshed, lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Nicholat, St. a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is on the Meurthe: 5 miles S E Nanci, and 265 E Paris.

Nicholas, St. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea: 6 miles S Archangel.

Nichtesburg, a town of Moravia, with a castle: 27 miles N Vienna.

Nicebar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost

almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of bread fruit) and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme: But they are hospitable and honest, remarkable for their punctuality and veracity. Theft, robbery and murder are unknown. They affectionately observe an annual festival in remembrance of their deceased friends. They are astonishing swimmers, overtaking ships under sail. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, blacklank hair, and dark copper coloured skins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist. They have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. These islands extend Northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, has a fine harbour on the N side, in 12 or 14 fathoms water; is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat 8 0 N.

[Colebrook, Kempfer, Dampier.]

Nicholas, St. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is stony, mountainous and barren, lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church, lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, a town of Natolia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit. It was formerly much larger, as appears by the fine ruins; but is still a place of consequence. It carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware; and contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is famous for the death of Hannibal and Constantine. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles S W Constantinople, lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N. [Thevenot.]

Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians, in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is on the Danube: 130 miles N W Adrianople, lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanisb*, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mi-

thridates. It is on the Cerauna: 165 miles S W Erzeruni, lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Nicosia, a strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque: 100 miles W Tripoli, and 160 S W Aleppo, lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Nicotera, a seaport in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see: 35 miles N E Reggio, and 185 S E Naples, lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nidau, or *Nidow*, a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Bienné: 15 miles N W Bern, and 60 S W Zurich.

Niebla, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Rio Tinto: 40 miles W Seville.

Niederbieber, a village of Germany: 3 miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city were discovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, a strong town of Moldavia, between Speczoway and Brassaw: 25 miles from each, lat. 46 58 N.

Niemen, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths.

Nienburg, a town of Lower Saxony, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool; is on the Weser: 30 miles N W Hanover, and 37 S E Bremen, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Nien Closter, a town of Lower Saxony: 3 miles E Wismar.

Nienbuis, a town of Germany, on the Lippe: 20 miles E Lipstadt, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper, see *Dnieper*.

Niesiad, a town of lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg: 15 miles S Schwerin, lat. 53 59 N.

Niestadt, a town in the middle marche of Bradenburg: 25 miles N E Berlin.

Niesfer, see *Dniester*.

Nieuport, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, on the German Ocean; it is near the sea shore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which,

which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal, which runs into the sea. The harbour is dry at low water. The principal defence of the place consists in its sluices, by which they can lay all the country under water. It has often been taken and retaken in various wars; the last time by the French, in 1794. The inhabitants are principally fishermen, and make nets and cordage for sale: 9 miles S W Ostend, and 16 N E Dunkirk, lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Niger, or *Joliba*, a majestic river of Africa, as wide as the Thames at Westminster. Its course is to the eastward or rising sun. Like the Nile, and some other large rivers, it annually overflows its banks, fertilizing the adjacent lands. From the latest discoveries there remains little doubt that this river terminates in lakes, in the eastern quarter of Africa, and that these lakes are situated in Wangara and Ghana. See *Dart Lake*.

[Park, Rennel.]

Nigritia, see *Nigroland*.

Nikoping, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulsler, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, and 1200 inhabitants: 55 miles S W Copenhagen, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nil Ping, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania: 60 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which rises at the foot of the high mountain in Abyssinia, called the mountains of the moon, near the village of Geeth. It runs first through the great lake Dembia, and then makes a long circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, forming a sort of peninsula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned 12 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were considerable; but at present there are only 2 that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In some places of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the *cataracts* of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khel, which is opened when the water is high

enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterwards distributed into the field and gardens as occasion requires. To the overflowing of this river, Egypt is indebted for its fertility: the Nile's increase, occasioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly on the mountains in Abyssinia, is not much perceived till the summer solstice, when the waters become troubled, of a reddish tincture, and are thought unwholesome. They must be purified before drank, which is done by mixing bitter almonds, pounded to dust, in a jar full of water, and kept turning with the arm, for some minutes; it is then left to settle, and in 5 or 6 hours the heterogeneous particles subside, and the water becomes limpid and excellent. The Nile continues increasing till near the end of August, and often even in September. The Nilometer, at Elephantina, formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would rise. The experience of ages has assured marks known to those whose trust it was to watch. The governors of the provinces were instantly informed and the necessary labours for the good of agriculture, were regulated accordingly. When the Arabs conquered Egypt, the Nilometer was at the small town of Hailan, facing Memphis. Amrou destroyed that stately capital. Some ages after the Mekias or Nilometer, was built at one extremity of the island of Raouda and the column to measure the water was erected in the centre of a low chamber, the walls of which are exceedingly solid, and the bottom on a level with the bed of the Nile. The mekias has never since been changed, and officers are now appointed to examine the progress of the inundations, which is daily proclaimed in the streets of Cairo, by the public criers, to whom the people interested in the event, give some slight reward, and it becomes the news of the day. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand seignior, if the waters do not rise to 16 cubits, the Egyptians often disguise the truth, and do not proclaim they have risen to that height till they have surpassed it. The day of this proclamation is a day of rejoicing, and a solemn feast among the Egyptians. See *Go. ft.*

Nimeguen, a large and commercial city capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here, in 1605; and has been often taken since, the last time by the French

N 1794. It has 50,000 inhabitants, and is the grand emporium of the produce of the country on each side the Rhine. It is situated on the Wahal: 50 miles S W Amsterdam, and 70 N E Antwerp, lon. 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Ning-huei-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing, in its district, 6 cities of the third class.

Ning-fou-sai, called by the Europeans *Niam*, an excellent seaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It has 3 cities under its jurisdiction, beside a great number of fortresses, and is on the coast, opposite Japan: 850 miles S E Peking, lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Nineveh, once the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was 60 miles in circumference. In grandeur surpassed all other cities of the world. Yet Nahum foretold that "The Lord would make an utter end thereof; he will make an utter end, affliction shall not rise up a second time." In unison with this, Zephaniah says, "The Lord will make Nineveh a desolation; dry like a wilderness; desolation shall be in her thresholds." What probability was there, that such a city, whose walls were 200 feet in height, so wide that 3 chariots might pass abreast, strengthened by 1500 towers, 200 feet high, should be so utterly destroyed? Yet all has actually taken place; so fatal is the divine threatening; so true every syllable of prophecy. Lucian, a native of that neighbourhood, in the second century after Christ, says, "Nineveh was utterly perished; no footsteps remaining." Benjamin, a Jew, who was there in the twelfth century, says, "Nineveh is laid waste; yet many streets and castles are to be seen." Another who was there in 1300, asserts that "Nineveh is totally laid waste; but by the ruins it appears to have been the greatest city in the world." Thevenot, in the seventeenth century, tells us, "Some of its ruins of great extent are to be seen even to this day." Tavernier says, that "Nineveh is now only a heap of rubbish." "Her ruins are ruined." God has made "an utter end of her glory."

[Newton.]

Ninove, a town of Austrian Flanders,

on the river Dender, with an abbey: 13 miles W Brussels.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners, and the behaviour of the inhabitants to each other, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers, appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality, lon. 25 35 E, lat. 36 43 N.

Niort, a town of France, department of the Deux Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed: 28 miles N E Rochelle.

Nirundob, a town of great commerce, in the kingdom of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. Cotton, japaned ware, oil extracted from sesamum, are the principal articles of exportation. [Synes.]

Nippon, or *Hiplon*, the principal island of Japan. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vast number of windings, so that it is not easy to ascertain its true circumference; it is computed to be about 1500 miles at least. It was divided, in the times of the daios, into 53 or 55 kingdoms, all tributary to them; but since the eubos deprived these monarchs of their secular power, those divisions have not only undergone very great changes, but have been since in a state of continual fluctuation. Each of these has its capital, besides a number of other considerable towns. The 5 principal cities in this island are Meaco, Jeddo, Otacca, Gurunga, and Saccai. The S point of this island is in lon. 135 52 E, lat. 37 18 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Nisenci-Novogorzd, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a citadel, and an archiepiscopal see. It is on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa: 280 miles E by N Moscow, lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Nisiben, or *Nisbin* a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbek, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain: 70 miles S W Diarbekar, lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Nisita, a small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, abounding in rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

Nismes, a flourishing city of France, department of Gard, with a bishop's see.

Here

Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarrée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nîmes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nîmes is computed at near 50,000. It is in a plain, abounding in wine and oil: 12 miles N W Arles, and 75 N E Narbonne, lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Nisney Ojrozz, a town of Kamtchatka, composed of 300 houses, inhabited by Cossacks, exiles, and a few natives. The town has two churches where divine service is performed, by a protopope, and 6 other priests. About 3000 Kamtchadales are subject to this town, who live by fishing and hunting.

[Beneyowski.]

Nissa, or *N Java*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Serbia, on the Morava: 20 miles E Precop, and 120 S E Belgrade, lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a rivet in Dumfrieshire, which a little below Dumfries, joins the Cairne, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nitria, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to 4; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is taken the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of Austrian, Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. Here also, is John of Nivelle, so much admired by the common people: which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near a clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics: 15 miles S E Brussels, lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

Nixaber, or *Nisabapour*, or *Iran*, a town of Persia, province of Chorasán, near

which is a noted mine of turquoises. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of sword blades, esteemed the best in Persia; and in the neighbourhood is collected manna, remarkable for its purity: 115 leagues N N E Isfahan, lat. 33 40 N.

Nizza-della Paglia, a town of Italy, in Monterrat: 15 miles S W Alexandria:

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan Proper capital of a district, on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians: 300 miles N W Bombay.

Noceira, an ancient town of Italy, in Spoleto, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines: 18 miles N E Spoleto; it is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants scattered in 40 little villages among the hills: 15 miles S Naples.

Noceira-di-Pagani, a town of Naples: 15 miles S Naples.

Nogent-sur-Seine, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Seine: 25 miles N W Troyes.

Noirmotier, an island of France, near the mouth of the Loire; 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet having good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, an ancient town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 10 miles N E Naples. Bells were first cast here, and here Augustus died.

Noli, a town of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour: 5 miles N I Final, and 30 S W Genoa.

Nomeny, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 15 miles N Nancy.

Non Cape, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but the doubled it in 1412, lon. 10 30 W, lat. 2 30 N.

Nona, a strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, near the sea: 7 miles N by V Zara, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Norden, a considerable seaport town of Westphalia: 12 or 15 miles N Embden. It is the oldest town in E Friesland, open large, commercial, with a good harbour.

Norcia, see *Nocera*.

Nord, see *North*.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsén, with a castle: 9 miles N N W Sunderburg.

Nordga

Nordgau, see *Bavaria*, *Upper Palatinate* of.

Northaufen, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants. It is 25 miles S W Halberstadt, lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Nordkiöping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothard. It covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala passes through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into 4 principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are manufactures of cloth; some sugar houses, and a brass foundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants: 90 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Nordland, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim. It has 9 towers.

Nordlingen, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, on the Aigre: 38 miles N W Augsburg, lat. 48 52 N.

Nordstrand, an island of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Nore, a noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a sand, which runs off from the island of Grain to the eastward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating vessel, lon. 0 44 E Greenwich.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded N and E by the German Ocean, W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, S and S E by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market towns, 660 parishes, and 220,000 inhabitants: and sends 12 members to parliament. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in stronger soils; and turnips are more generally grown here, than in any other part of the kingdom. Much buckwheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenby parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here of a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths;

and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The air is sharp and piercing, the seasons are more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. The manufactures of Norfolk, are worsted, woollen, and silks. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 7 leagues in circumference, first discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, who observed many trees and plants, common at New Zealand, and, in particular, the flax plant, is more luxuriant here, than in any part of that country; but the chief produce is a sort of spruce pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large size, many of the trees being as thick, breast high, as two men could fathom, very straight and tall. For about 200 yards from the shore, the ground is covered so thick with shrubs and plants, as hardly to be penetrated farther inland. The woods are perfectly clear and free from underwood, and the soil here is rich and deep. The same kind of pigeons, parrots, and paroquets, as in New Zealand, rails, and some small birds. The sea fowl, are white boobies, gulls, tern, &c. which breed undisturbed on the shores, and in the cliffs of the rocks. On the isle is fresh water; and cabbage palm, woodforrel, sowthistle, and samphire, abounding in some places on the shores. cabbage trees, or palms, are not thicker than a man's leg, and from 10 to 20 feet high. They are of the same genus with the coconut tree; like it, they have large pinnated leaves, and are the same as the second sort found in the northern parts of New South Wales. The cabbage is, properly speaking, the bud of the tree; each tree producing but one cabbage, which is at the crown, where the leaves spring out, and is enclosed in the stem. The cutting off the cabbage effectually destroys the tree; so that no more than one can be had from the same stem. The coconut tree, and some others of the palm kind, produce cabbage as well as these. This vegetable is not only wholesome, but exceedingly palatable. The coast does not want fish. It is high water at the full and change, about one o'clock; and the tide rises and falls, upon a perpendicular, about 4 or 5 feet. The island is very hilly. The highest peak, named Mount Pitt, is 1200 feet high. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high and perpendicular. In February 1788, 26 persons from the New Holland

Holland colony, took possession of this island. The project of forming a settlement here succeeded so well, that in October following another party joined the new settlers, and from the last accounts, the settlement consisted of 44 men and 16 women, who were supplied with 18 months provision. In that period, it was expected they would be able to cultivate the soil in such a manner as to enable them to form a granary for New Holland. The settlement is formed on Sidney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

[Cook, Phillips.]

Norland, one of the 5 general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Hienntland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and W Bothnia.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded W by the Atlantic, N by the English Channel, E by Picardy, and the Isle of France, S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains, iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Nortelga, a seaport of Sweden: 30 miles N E Stockholm.

Nord, or *Nord*, a department of France, including the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

North Cape, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway, lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

North Coast, see *Cotes du Nord*.

Northallerton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, a well built trading place: 30 miles N N W York, and 223 N by W London, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, the county town of Northamptonshire, England, on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. The horse fairs of this place are greatly resorted to. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market place, and had 7 churches, which are now reduced to 4. 30 miles S E Coventry, and 66 N W London, lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, bounded S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the diocese

of Peterborough; contains 20 hundreds, one city, 13 market towns, 330 parishes, 550,000 acres, 24,808 houses, and 167,600 inhabitants; and sends 9 members to parliament. It is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are of an extraordinary size; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures.

Northbury, a town of Somersetshire, England, on the Tone: 20 miles S W Wells, and 134 W by S London.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, England, on the Thames: one mile W Gravesend. The church is very large. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous soils have been dug up here.

Northheim, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Brunwick: 45 miles S Hanover.

Northleach, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, England, having several almshouses, and a free grammar school: 25 miles E Gloucester, and 20 W by N London.

Northumberland, a county of England, situated N of the Humber. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded E by the German Ocean, N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market towns, 460 parishes, and 100,000 inhabitants; and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful; and, from the situation of the county between 2 seas, in the narrowest part of Great Britain, it is not cold. The soil is various; the E part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the W part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The S E part abounds with coal; and the S W angle has rich lead mines. Alowick is the county town; but the largest is Newcastle.

Northwick, a town in Cheshire, England, on the Dane, noted for its salt works. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense

menſe quantities are raiſed; and much of it, in its crude ſtate, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported: 20 miles N E Cheſter, and 173 N W London.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, a corporate town in Oxfordſhire, England: 12 miles S W Banbury, and 74 N W London.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swediſh Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate; extending from the Naaze, in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape, in lat. 71 20. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the 4 governments of Aggerhuys, or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Bergen, and Drontheim. The number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 750,000. They maintain an army of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much eſteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway has a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffefeld, at the command of Chriſtian V, the great legiſlator of his country. By this law, peaſants are free, a few only excepted on ſome noble eſtates near Fredericſtadt; and the benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in the appearance between the free peaſants in Norway, and the enſlaved vaffals of Denmark, though both live under the ſame government. The country does not produce ſufficient corn for its own conſumption; but it is rich in paſture, and produces much cattle. The fiſheries, particularly ſarnith, on the W coaſt, employment and wealth for the natives, and ſupply the fineſt ſailors for the Daniſh fleet. The principal fiſh, which, dried and ſalted, form a conſiderable article of exportation, are cod, ling, and whiting: their livers alſo yield train oil; and the ſmalleſt are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extenſive foreſts of oak and pine, produce timber, ſpars, beams, and planks, beſides charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is uſed as a covering for roofs of houſes) not only ſupplies fuel, but alſo a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, ſalt, dried fiſh, timber, planks, horſes, horned cattle, ſilver, alum, Pruſſian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former ſo large, that they appear like inlets

of the ſea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary ſovereigns; but now Norway is united to Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

[Zimmerman.]

Norwich, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, England, ſurrounded by a ſlint wall, much decayed, and ſeated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Although of conſiderable extent, the population is not great, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within its walls. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. There are, beſide the cathedral, 36 pariſh churches, ſome of which were formerly covered with thatch: 2 churches for the Flemings, ſome diſſenting meeting houſes, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a ſtately caſtle on a hill, which is the ſhire houſe and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Here is alſo a city and county hoſpital, a free ſchool, a theatre royal, an elegant aſſembly room, and a lofty market houſe of freſtone. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is ſtill in exiſtence, as a work houſe. Norwich long took the lead, in point of conſequence, among the inland towns; for this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and ſtuſſes of various kinds, which are ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declined, on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches: 43 miles N Ipfwich, and 109 N E London, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

[Aikin.]

Noteburgh, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, on an iſland in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Peterſburg was built: 25 miles E Peterſburg.

Noto, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at ſome diſtance from it, called Noto Nuovo: 22 miles S W Syracuſe, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Nottingham, the county town of Nottinghamſhire, ſituated on a rocky eminence, crowned by its caſtle, a magnificent modern ſtructure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the ſite of an ancient fortrefs, celebrated in Engliſh hiſtory. It is a populous and handſome town, diſtinguiſhed by its ſpacious market place, and noted for its excellent ale. It

is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has 3 parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament: 16 miles E Derby, and 123 N by W London.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, bounded N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, W by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York; contains eight hundreds, nine market towns, 168 parishes, and 150,306 inhabitants, and sends 8 members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like Alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them; its other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice and wood. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework, knitting, glass and earthen ware.

Novalle, a small town of Italy: 10 miles N E Padua, and 12 S W Treviso.

Novara, an ancient and strong town of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see; on an eminence: 12 miles N E Verceil, 25 W by S Milan.

Nova Zembla, see *Zembla Nova*.

Novellara, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides: 17 miles E by N Parma, and 20 S by W Mantua.

Novi, a town of Genoa: 22 miles N W Genoa.

Novi Bazar, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia. In 1788 the Austrians were repulsed at this place, but they took it at a second assault. The town is near the Oresco: 72 miles W Nissa, and 103 S Belgrade, lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name,

with a castle, on a mountain, near the Danube: 25 miles N Buda, lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Novigrad, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice: 17 miles E Nona, and 25 N W Zara, lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Novigrad, a strong place of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, near the Danube: 35 miles N Nissa, lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Novu-kian, a river of Asia, the same as *Ava*, which see.

Novogorod, once a powerful independent republic, reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II, in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government.

Novogorod, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellation. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, built in 1490. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the N W limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod? But, in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Vassilivitch I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Vassilivitch II, that monarch having, in 1570, discovered a secret correspondence between some of the principal inhabitants and Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, relative to a surrender of the city into his hands, inflicted the most exemplary and inhuman vengeance upon them. He repaired in person to Novogorod, and appointed a court of inquiry, justly denominated the tribunal of blood. Contemporary historians relate, that its proceedings continued during the space of 5 weeks; and that on each day of this fatal period, more than 500 inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance

of incensed despotism. According to some authors, 25,000, according to others more than 30,000 persons, perished in this dreadful carnage. But the splendor of this town was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Peterburgh, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the lake Ilmen: 125 miles S S E Peterburg, lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Novorossisk, a town of the Russian Empire, in the government of Kiof, on the Dnieper: 140 miles N N E Kiof.

Novogrudok, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated in a vast plain: 70 miles S Wilna, lon. 26 2 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Noya, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Tamara: 15 miles W Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains: 17 miles S E Auxerre.

Nyon, an ancient town of France, department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is near the Oise: 22 miles N W Soissons, and 60 N by E Paris.

Nozeroy, a town of France, department of Jura, with a castle, on a mountain: 20 miles S E Salines, and 30 S Besancon.

Nubia, or *Sennar*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N by Egypt, E by the Red Sea, S by Abyssinia, W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or fell, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and are covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, pro-

fessing to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephant's teeth, civet, and sandal wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar. Here the pillars of sand, raised by the wind, endanger, and often destroy the traveller or caravan. Here frequently blows the simoon, absolutely insupportable by man.

[Bruce.]

Nuits, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is at the foot of a mountain: 15 miles S W Dijon, and 150 S E Paris.

Numancia, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for the long siege it maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year, 133, B. C. The ruins of it are still to be seen, near the head of the river Douero, 4 miles above the town of Soria.

Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, lying on the S coast of the Mediterranean, over against the island of Sardinia, extending from 1 15 W, to 9 E lon. and from 34 50 to 37 N lat. about 500 miles long, and from 40 to 100 wide. The seacoast of this country is mountainous and rocky; the interior is beautifully diversified with hills and plains, till you arrive at the Sahara, or the desert which bounds this country on the S. Its fruitful parts produce delicate pomegranates, apples, and other fruits.

[T. D.]

Nun, or *Fled de Nur*, a province of Africa, to the S of Sus, from which it is separated by sandy deserts. The emperor of Morocco claims the sovereignty of this country, but his authority is feeble. This extensive province affords not a single harbour, or anchoring place along a coast of 60 leagues, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such parts of the interior country as are capable of cultivation: Next the sea it is sandy, lined with rocks under water, over which, the waves break violently. Ships are often driven on this coast, by rapid currents, formed between the continent and the Canary islands; and European vessels are frequently shipwrecked. When such a misfortune happens, the fate of the unhappy mariners is, most deplorable; they are immediately seized and stripped by the Arabs, and exposed to hunger, thirst, the caprices of their masters, and every kind of misery. To the shame of humanity, they are bought and

and sold, and frequently exchanged for camels, or other beasts, in the markets of the deserts. The Emperor of Morocco uses all his influence to procure these unfortunate sufferers, but it is with difficulty he can obtain them. The seamen of a ship from Nantz, in the Guinea trade, which was shipwrecked on this coast about the end of the year 1775, were two years before they returned to France. The province of Vled de Nun, has a considerable trade. After passing the deserts, which separate it from Morocco, many tracts of land capable of cultivation are found, and which produce gums and excellent wax. As these people are so far removed from the reach of tyranny, as to live in a kind of independence, luxuries are more indulged among them; and they make use of many European commodities, especially linen. Several of these Arab tribes are more affable and honest than the other Moors. They trade to Mogador, and it is probable they have a more immediate communication with the factories of Senegal.

Nunizrog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, and capital of a considerable district, built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; besieged and taken by the British, in the year 1792. From the 22d of September to the 18th of October, the brave garrison resisted with heroic firmness. On that day the breaches being rendered practicable, Lord Cornwallis, with a view to intimidate the garrison, encamped within 4 miles of the fort, and it was determined to make the assault at midnight, in hopes of taking the garrison by surprise. The vigilance of the enemy, however, soon discovered the assailants, but their fire was not sufficiently well directed to prevent the British soldiery from mounting the breach. The carnage which must have ensued was prevented, partly by a number of the garrison escaping by ladders over a low part of the wall, but chiefly by the laudable exertions of captain Robertson, who commanded the storming party, and who, with a humanity which reflects the utmost honor on his character, from the moment he entered the fort, directed his whole attention to preserving order, and preventing the effusion of blood.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, England. It has a manufacture of Woollen cloth, was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker: 8

miles N by E Coventry, and 99 N N W London.

Nuneham, a village, 5 miles E by S Oxford; remarkable for its spinning feast an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nuremberg, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is 6 miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges runs through the middle, and divides it into 2 parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burghers, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, and other rarities, which are placed in a chest, and suspended by a rope in the dome, and are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wishes to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are 2 large forests: 55 miles N W Ratibon, 62 N Augsburg, and 250 W by N Vienna, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nuys, a town of Cologne; taken by the French in 1794; and seated on the Erft: 5 miles S W Duffeldorp, and 20 N W Cologne.

Nyborg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, on a commodious bay: 10 miles E Odensee.

Nylund, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, W Carclia.

Nyon, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Here are a great many Roman inscriptions. It is near the lake of Geneva: 10 miles N N E that city.

Nyons, a town of France, department of Drôme, at the foot of a chain of mountains on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, and some manufactures of soap, and woollen stuffs: 8 miles N W Buis.

Nysot, a strong town of Livonia, with a castle, on the Narova, among large marshes: 20 miles S W Narva, and 60 N Wiburg, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

Nyssät, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia: 55 miles N W Abo, lon. 21 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

O

Oracco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela: it is the capital of a province of the same name.

Oakham, or *Okeham*, the county town of Rutlandshire, England, seated in the center of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose: 28 miles S by E Nottingham, and 98 N by W London.

Oakhampton, or *Okebampton*, a borough in Devonshire, England, which sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is on the river Ock: 24 miles W Exeter, and 195 W by S London.

Oban, a seaport in Argyleshire, Scotland, S of Loch Kive. Here is an excellent fishing station, and a custom house.

Obdach, a town in the duchy of Stiria, at the confluence of the Achza and Traun: 35 miles W Gratz, lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Oberkirch, a town and castle of France, department of Lower Rhine: 3 miles from Strasburg, to whose late archbishop it belonged.

Oberlund, a fertile, well cultivated province of Prussia, formerly called *Neckerland*, and so populous as to be able to bring 10,000 effective men into the field.

Oberndorf, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, on the Neckar: 14 miles N Rothweil, lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the Inn: 15 miles S Passau, to whose bishop it belongs.

Oberstein, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, on the Nahe: 30 miles E by S Treves.

Obernsefel, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is on the Rhine: 40 miles E N E Treves.

Obellah, a strong, populous town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on a branch of the Tigris, near Bussarah, one of the most charming towns in Persia, lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Olkaya, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia, lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, a river of Russia, formed by the union of the Bija and Katunija, near Bysk, passes N by Kolivan, Narim, Surgut, &c. and enters the Obikaia Lake, 60 miles beyond Obdorskoi. Its name signifies *Great*, and, in Russia, it is often called the *Great River*. The Kalmucks and Tartars generally give it the name of *Umar*. It is a large, smooth, sluggish stream, between 2 and 300 fathoms in breadth; but in many places much broader, especially in great floods. It abounds in fish, and is navigable almost to its source. Its mouth is in lat. 66 55 N.

Orana, a town in New Castile, on a plain. 18 miles E Toledo.

Orca, a river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nisimeï Novogorod.

Orseneurt, a town of Franconia, on the Maine: 10 miles S E Wurtzburg.

Oker, a river of Lower Saxony, which runs by Goslar, Woltenbuttle, and Brunswick, into the Aller, E Zell.

Ochotsk, or *Ochotsk*, a town of Siberia, on the bank of the Ochota, the mouth of which is defended by a fortress. It contains 322 indifferent wooden houses, inhabited by exiles. The port has no more than 19 feet of water; its entrance is N, a quarter W. Between this and Tobolsk, there are 160 armed exiles. Here is neither vegetable food, nor pasture, perpetual snows cover the ground. Cedars, majestic, defy the frost.

[Beneyowskii.]

Oczakow, or *Oczakoff*, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Cathariensklaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different

different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn : 50 miles W Cherson, and 190 N by E Constantinople, lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Olfen, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see, and 5200 inhabitants. It is on a small river : 2 miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W Copenhagen, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It runs N by Ratibor, Oppelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, and Crossen, in Silesia ; Francfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg ; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by 3 mouths ; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It is navigable beyond Ratibor.

Oder, a town in the S W extremity of Silesia : 16 miles S W Troppaw, lon. 17 30 E, lat. 54 46 N.

Oderburg, a town of Silesia, near the confluence of the Oder and Elba : 10 miles S Ratibor, lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Obernheim, a town of Germany, on the Eltz : 20 miles S Meitz.

Odham, a corporate town in Hampshire, England : 24 miles N E Winchester, and 42 W by S London.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, 9 broad, and very fertile. It has 7000 inhabitants. Borkholm is the chief town, lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

Oelfeldt, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Aller : 25 miles E Brunswick.

Oesel, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga : 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, now to Russia. Arensburgh is the capital.

Oeting, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel, to which there is a resort of pilgrims. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Inn, 8 miles N W Burkhausem, lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Oeting, or *Oetingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name ;

on the river Wurnitz : 12 miles N N W Donawert, and 35 W N W Ingolstadt.

Ofanto, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines ; passes by Conza and Monte Verde ; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Barì ; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Ausidus.

Offen, a town on the Danube, opposite Pest. It is remarkable for its red wines. The country for 6 miles below the city is covered with vineyards. [Jackson.]

Offenbach, a town of Franconia ; taken by the French in July 1796, and seated on the Maine, 5 miles E Francfort.

Offenburg, an imperial town of Suabia under the protection of the house of Austria : 12 miles S E Strasburg, and 28 S Baden.

Ofido, a town of Ancona : 26 miles S Loreto, lat. 42 53 N.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the river Ohla, in the midst of marshes, surrounded with wall and ramparts. The castle is large, and contains a church for the use of the Roman Catholics, another for Protestants, also a Polish church and a copper flattening mill. In 1741, it was taken by the Prussians. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood : 8 miles N W Brieg, and 14 S E Breslaw.

Oira, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle ; at the foot of the Appennines : 20 miles N E Tarento.

Ofiers, a town of France, department of Here : 28 miles S E Grenoble.

Ofs, a department of France, including part of the late province of the isle of France. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

Okeham, see *Oalham*.

Okingham, or *Wettingham*, a town in Berkshire, England : 8 miles S E Reading, and 32 W London.

Okotzk, see *Ochotsk*.

Oldenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses ; and is seated on the Hunte : 21 miles W Bremen, and 45 S E Embden, lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town in the duchy of Holstein, near the Baltic : 30 miles N Lubec

Oldendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, on the

the Wenaw and Esea, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, on the Weser : 28 miles S W Hanover.

Oldenweel, a town in Overijssel : 30 miles E Deventer.

Oldeslo, a town of Holstein, on the Trave : 17 miles W Lubec, and 25 N E Hamburg.

Oleron, an isle of France : 5 miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge : 12 miles long and 5 broad : it is populous, having 12,000 inhabitants ; fertile, and defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I, this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England ; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave : 10 miles S W Pau, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, a town in Red Russia : 38 miles E N E Lemburg, lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Olika, a town in Volhinia, with a citadel : 20 miles E Lucko, lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Oliu, a town of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is in a fertile country : 20 miles N Tudela, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Olova, a celebrated Monastery of Western Prussia : 3 miles W Dantzic.

Olienza, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana : 13 miles S Elvas, and 40 E Evora.

Olivet, a mountain 5 furlongs E Jerusalem. It has 3 summits, the middle one is that from whence our Saviour ascended. The northern summit is 3 furlongs from this, it is the highest and commonly called Gallilee. [Dict. of the Bible.]

Olimedo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Adaja : 30 miles S Valladolid.

Olmütz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It contains 26 churches, 5 chapels, and several hospitals : it is on the Morava : 80 miles N by E Vienna, and 97 S Breslaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, a town in Bucks, England, with a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is seated on the Ouse : 12 miles S E Northampton, and 56 N N W London.

Olonz, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee : 30 miles N W Rochelle, and 258 S W Paris, lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga, lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or *Oelze*, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides : 17 miles N E Breslaw.

Olshitz, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elster : 60 miles S W Dresden.

Olsen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is between Arberg and Araw, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens ; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. At the bottom of this mountain are several Greek monasteries. Part of the mountain is ever wrapt in snow. A village in the vicinity is freed from all taxes, on condition of transporting certain quantities of ice to the governor's palace.

[Mariti.]

Oman, a town of Arabia Felix, and capital of a province of the same name : 60 miles N W Mascat, lon. 57 20 E, lat. 24 N.

Oman, a province of Arabia, bounded N by the Persian Gulf, E by the Ocean, and W by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman or Maskat. The whole western side of Oman is a sandy plain, a day's journey in length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink of the shore. The rivers all continue to flow throughout the year, except that near which Sohar stands, which, traversing an arid plain, loses itself among the sands, and reaches the sea only in the rainy season. The country affords plenty of cheese, barley, lentiles, with several different sorts of grapes. Of dates such an abundance is here produced, as to yield an annual exportation of several ships' lading ; and there is a variety of other fruits and pulse. Here are also lead and copper mines. Fishes are so plentiful on the coast, and so easily caught, as to be used not only for feeding cows, asses, and other domestic animals, but even as manure to the fields. The inhabitants are of different

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sects in religion, and mutually regard one another as heretics. The subjects of the imam follow one Mussulman doctor; those of the sheiks another. The territory possessed by the imam of Oman is pretty extensive, and contains a good many towns, most of which are but little known. The principal are Oman and Mascat.

Ombrone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castiglione: 3 miles S Grosseto.

Omegna, a town of the dutchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle: five miles N of Orta.

Omer, *St.* a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. About a league from the town, is a great morass, in which are some floating islands, that may be directed at pleasure, nearly like a boat. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them. It is on the Aa, on the side of a hill: 8 miles NW Aire, and 13½ N Paris, lon. 2° 20' E, lat. 54° 45' N.

Ommen, a town in Overijssel, on the Vecht: 17 miles NE Deventer, lat. 52° 32' N.

Ommenburgh, a strong town in the electorate of Mentz, on the Othern: 9 miles S E Marburg, and 45 N E Francfort.

Oumirabib, a river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

Onano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, between Acquapendente and Petigliano: 5 miles from each.

One, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river gives its name to a country, full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

Oneglia, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive trees, fruits, and wine, and contains 53 towns and villages, and 14,000 souls.

Oneglia, a seaport in a principality of the same name. Sardinia, as well as the province, abounds in olive trees, fruits,

and wine. It has been often taken, being an open place; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is on a small river: 30 miles S E Cogni, and 50 W by S Genoa, lon. 7° 51' E, lat. 43° 58' N.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town of England, in Essex: 12 miles W Chelmsford, and 21 E NE London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, lon. 80° 5' E, lat. 13° 30' N.

Ooree, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, lon. 74° 45' E, lat. 14° 20' N.

Oonib, a town of Hungary: 50 miles N E Buda.

Oorust, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

Oodossullab, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, afford a proof of its magnificence; and there still remains a part of the palace, which has been nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by Sultan Sujah, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by major Adams: 82 miles N by W Moorshedabad, lon. 87° 55' E, lat. 24° 58' N.

Oonalasfoka, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. See *Unalasfka*.

Ooreop and *Oosjesberg*. See *Kariles*.

Oosborch, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cadland: 4 miles N E Sluys.

Oostenby a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland: 27 miles S Borkholm.

Opapo Island. This island discovered by Vancouver, December 1794, is situated in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 27° 36' S, lon. 144° 2' W, and is about 18 miles in circumference. The shores are for the most part smooth, and covered with verdure to the water's edge. A range of high craggy mountains extends across this island, bearing the resemblance of vast fortifications, and at a distance exhibit a very romantic appearance. The number of inhabitants is about 1500; they are of middling stature, well made; their countenance is open and cheerful, and indicates a disposition given to hospitality. A fashion prevails among them of cutting

cutting their hair short. Their only clothing is a large green leaf of a plant tied about the waist. [Vancouver.]

Oporto, or *Porto*, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported, and whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a large fleet: that from Brazil sometimes rides here. The town plot is uneven, but handsome: next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom; and, without any exception, is accounted the cleanest, and is well paved. Its commerce increased after the earthquake at Lisbon: before that time, the population was estimated at 20,000; it is now said to be near 40,000. Here are several churches, several hospitals, and twelve convents. The principal trade is in port wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. Here are several academies, and an arsenal for the fitting out ships of war, which are built in the docks, belonging to the town; and the quay extends from one end of the city to the other: 19 leagues N Coimbra, and 50 N Lisbon, lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 11 N.

Opoun, an island in the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants of this and the neighbouring isles are large and strong, enjoy luxurious ease, are ferocious in their manners, and go naked; their women are immodest and wanton, lon 17 1, to 27 7 E, lat. 14 7 S. [Pevrouse.]

Oppelen, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. It is on the Oder, in a pleasant plain: 35 miles S E Breslaw, and 40 N Troppaw, lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Oppenheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name; on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine: 8 miles S Mentz, and 12 N Worms.

Oppido, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Appennines: 25 miles N E Reggio.

Orach, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drino: 60 miles S W Belgrade.

Oran, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province

of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara took advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, to attack it with a considerable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It was given up to the Algerines in 1792. While the Spaniards were in possession of the place, they built several churches. The city enjoys excellent water by a rivulet rising from a spring about a foot diameter. It is 125 miles W by S Algiers, lon. 0 8 W, lat. 36 2 N.

[Rofs.]

Orange, an ancient city of France, department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV, in 1682. Orange is the capital of a principality of the same name. This city was an episcopal see before the late revolution. It is in a fine plain, on the river Aigues: 12 miles N Avignon, and 50 N E Montpellier, lon 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Oratavia, the capital of Teneriff island: 150 miles W the coast of Africa. It is on the W side of the island, and the chief place of trade; the harbour is unsafe in a N W wind, and it contains one church and several convents, lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbassan, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol.

Orbe, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the Bailiwick of Echallens, the sovereignty of which is divided between the cantons of Bern, and Friburg. Its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, are the admiration of all travellers. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of patients who have distorted limbs: 24 miles W Friburg, and 40 W by S Bern.

[Coxe.]

Orbitello, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna: 58 miles S by W Sienna, and 85 S Florence.

Orbre, a river of France, which falls into

into the gulf of Lyons : 5 miles below that town.

Orkneys, or *Orkneys*, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of Shetland, is dignified with the appellation of Mainland; it is also frequently called Pomona. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are extremely rapid and dangerous; and, near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on these mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares nor foxes. There are numbers of sheep and small black cattle. The products of the vallies and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. In general the air is moist, and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain and thunder. For about 3 weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the sight of the sun, almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The churches are numerous, but the office of a minister is truly laborious, the parochial duty being often extended to several distant islands.

Orchies, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North: 14 miles S E Lille, lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Ordunna, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains: 20 miles S W Bilbao.

Orebro, a town of Sweden Proper, capital of the province of Nericia, near the W extremity of the lake Hiellmar. In the middle of the town, on a small island formed by two branches of the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-

arms, cloth and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hiellmar and Maclar, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital; the province is fertile, abounding in corn and pasturage: 95 miles SW Stockholm, lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N. [Core.]

Oregrund, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia: 60 miles N Stockholm, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same, is seated on the Occa and Orel: 207 miles S S W Moscow, lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik: 480 miles N E Astracan, lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Orcesi, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, famous for its hot baths. It is at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch: 47 miles S E Compostella, lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish Dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates: 83 miles N E Aleppo, and 100 S W Diarbeck, lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, England. It has but one church, whose steeple is a seamark; and near it are the ruins of a castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on the German Ocean, between 2 channels: 18 miles E by N Ipswich, and 88 N E London.

Organford, a village near Poole, in Dorsetshire, England, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgelst, a town of France: 30 miles N by E Bourg, lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Oria, a decayed town of Naples, with a citadel, and a bishop's see: 40 miles N W Otranto.

Orient, a regular and handsome seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port

Louis

Lou's at the bottom of the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. It has 15,000 inhabitants: 5 miles S W Hennebon, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Origuels, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel, built on a rock. It is on the Segura: 33 miles N Carthagea.

Orie, a town of Spain: 8 miles S W St. Sebastian, lat. 43 23 N.

Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded N by Bahar, and Bengal, W by Berar. S by Golconda, E by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midniapour, in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas. It is a level, moist, fertile country.

Orissani, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is on the W coast, on a bay of the same name: 44 miles N W Cagliari, lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Orkney Islands, see *Orades*.

Orlamund, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe Gotha. It is on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Orla: 50 miles S W Leipsick, lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire, into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

Orleans, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is on the Loire, in the form of an oval, and is supposed to contain 40,000 souls. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It stood a memorable siege in 1428, against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. The streets of Orleans are spacious and pleasant, and that of the faubourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. Its commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. Sheep skins, and stockings, both knit and woven, form also a considerable article of trade. The faubourg or suburb of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of 9 arches, the center one 100 feet wide. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak, and other valuable trees. Orleans is 60 miles S S W Paris, lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, Canal of, commences at the river Loire, 5 miles above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans, joins the Loing, near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is above 50 miles.

Ormond, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

Ormus, an island of Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 10 miles in circumference. It is, strictly speaking, no better than a rock of salt, the very dust of the country, within land, being white and pure, as well as very pungent to the taste. Springs there are none, and the small lakes of fresh water are no more than cavities filled with rain, which, however, falls but seldom in that climate. In this island is a good city, and a strong fortress, in which the kings of Ormus formerly resided, who had likewise, some dominions, though not of any large extent, upon the continent of Persia. It was from its commodious situation that it became the greatest mart in the east, to which shipping repaired from all parts of the Indies, from the coast of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, besides a regular trade carried on by caravans across the country. This made the sovereigns of Ormus rich and respected, if not great and potent; and at proper seasons of the year, there was a prodigious resort of merchants from all countries, besides factors that resided constantly there, particularly the Venetians, who drove a great trade in jewels. It was taken in 1507, by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort; and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is 2 inches deep upon the surface of the earth, lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ornans, a town of France, department of Doubs. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and the fishes that it disgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is situated on the Louve: 8 miles S E Besancon.

Orne,

Orne, a department of France, that takes its name from a river, which falls into the English Channel: 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Oronfa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides: 7 miles W Jura.

Oropesa, a town in New Castile: 22 miles E Placentia, 50 W Toledo.

Orsova, a town of Temeſwar, on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, subject to the Turks.

Orſey, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Cleves: 20 miles S E Cleves.

Orta, a town of Italy, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Tiber: 10 miles E Viterbo, and 30 N Rome.

Oſa, a cape and caſtle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain: 30 miles N N E Ferrol, lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Oſenberg, a town of Auſtria, on the S bank of the Drave, oppoſite its confluence with the Liſer, lat. 46 52 N.

Oſtes, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, on the declivity of a hill, on the river Gave de Pau: 17 miles S W Pau.

Orten, a town in Weſtmoreland: 12 miles S W Appleby.

Ortza, a town of Lithuania, with a caſtle at the confluence of the Oreſa, and Dnieper: 50 miles W Smolensko, lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Orvieto, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent palace. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, by one pair of ſtairs, to fetch up water, and aſcend by another. It is on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiusa: 20 miles N W Viterbo, and 50 N by W Rome, lat. 42 42 N.

Orwell, a river of England, which runs S E by Ipſwich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

Oſica, a large town of the iſland of Nippon, in Japan, with a magnificent caſtle. It has a harbour, and is one of the moſt commercial places of Japan. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic, lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Oſoro, or *Oſoro*, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Chero to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Oſy, an iſland in Blackwater Bay, near

Malden, in Eſſex, England. It is covered with wild fowl, at certain ſeaſons; and here the coal ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

Oſmo, an ancient town of Ancona, with a rich biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent episcopal palace: 10 miles S Ancona, and 110 N E Rome.

Oſowa, an ancient decayed town in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, on the Douero: 80 miles N by E Madrid, lon. 2 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Oſnaburg, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, 40 miles long, and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this biſhopric is poſſeſſed by the papists and proteſtants alternately, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia. The proteſtant biſhop is always choſen by the houſe of Brunſwick, Lunenburg, and the catholic by the papists. The preſent biſhop is Frederic duke of York, ſecond ſon of the king of Great Britain. The inſpection, and adminiſtration of eccleſiaſtical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

Oſnaburg, a city, capital of the above biſhopric, with a univerſity, and a caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favor of the proteſtant religion. The proteſtants have 2 of the churches. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in Germany: 35 miles N E Munſter, and 75 W Hanover.

Oſſetia, the country of the *Oſſi*, or, *Oſſeti*, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 diſtricts, of which one is ſubject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Theſe diſtricts are of very unequal ſize; ſome containing only 5, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has ſome analogy with that of the Perſian. Their hiſtory is entirely unknown. The Circaſſians and Tartars call them Kuſha.

Oſſory, the weſtern-division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

Oſuna, an ancient and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a univerſity: 40 miles E Seville.

Oſungio, a town of Genoa: 15 miles N W Genoa.

Oſatriſ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 28 miles N E Barcelona.

Oſend, a fortified ſea-port of Auſtrian Flanders, famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it ſurrendered by an honourable capitulation,

tion; having cost the lives of 80,000 Spaniards, and 50,000 of the besieged. On the death of Charles II, of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1704, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French, in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen Maria Theresa. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1793, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by 2 of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide: 10 miles W Bruges, 22 N E Dunkirk, and 60 N W Brussels, lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterholtz, a town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. The principal trade of the inhabitants is digging peat or turf, of which they sell to the amount of 18,000 rix dollars yearly, to the inhabitants of Bremen: 7 miles E Bremen.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Saal. It contains about 800 houses, and a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of the Harz forest, always at a fixed price. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs: 16 miles S W Gollar, and 18 E S E Einbeck.

Osterode, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, defended by a castle: 65 miles S E Dantzick, and 70 S S W Königsberg.

Ostia, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the harbour is choked up: 12 miles S W Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Mantua, on the Po: 15 miles E Mantua.

Ostrogotia, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; on a mountain near the gulf of Venice: 16 miles N W Brindici, and 24 N E Tarento.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N Hexham.

Oswiecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is on the Vistula: 15 miles S W Cracow.

Oswestry, a corporate town in Shropshire, England. It has some trade from

Wales in flannels. It has 2200 inhabitants: 13 miles N W Shrewsbury, and 174 from London.

Osteth, St. a village in Essex: 9 miles S E Colchester.

Osley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Wharfe, under a high craggy cliff: 25 miles W York, and 202 N N W London.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, bounded N and E by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a citadel, where the archbishop resides. It has suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice: 37 miles S E Brindici, and 60 S E Tarento, lat. 40 20 N.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, duchy of Spoleto, on a hill: 2 miles from the Tiber, and 32 N Rome.

Ottery, a town in Devonshire, England: 10 miles E Exeter, and 162 W by S London.

Ottona, or *Ortona*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice: 10 miles N Lanciano, and 43 E Aquilcia, lat. 42 28 N.

Onodolim, one of the most formidable tribes in the interior of Sahara, sometimes carrying their ravages to the gates of Morocco. They frequently intermingle with other tribes, roaming from one station to another, as they find water and pasturage, having no fixed boundaries. They are Arabs, tall, stout, arrogant and fierce. They lodge by families, in tents: their furniture consists of 2 large sacks of leather, 3 or 4 goat skins, for holding water and milk, two large stones for grinding barley, one small one to drive the pins of their tent, an oiled matting for their bed, a carpet for a covering, a small kettle, some wooden dishes and saddles. Their vices are of the worst kind. No man trusts his neighbour, no agreement is written; the poignard is the pledge of honesty; it settles all difficulties. Yet the laws of hospitality are revered. The Arab who would shed your blood in the field, is kind and generous in his tent. The women never eat with their husbands, nor assume their names.

Their

Their ears, arms and legs are adorned with rings of silver and gold. A beauty must have long teeth, shooting from her mouth, body thick, limbs long. At the birth of a son, the mother testifies her joy by blacking her face 40 days; at the birth of a daughter, half her face 20 days. The education of their children consists principally in teaching them the use of the poignard, skill in embowelling their enemies with their nails, and a plausible air in concealing a lie. They are as ignorant as they are barbarous, supposing that no other people but they enjoy flocks or herds, or fields, or the luminaries of heaven. [Brisslon.]

Oude, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doonab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

Oude, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fryzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabaret, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

Ochakov, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, at the mouth of the Dniéper, on the black sea. This town was of considerable importance to the Turks, and afforded a harbour for their galleys, against corsairs; and enabled them occasionally to act against the Rus-

sians, for which reason it was always furnished with a numerous garrison, and was strongly fortified. It was founded by a colony of Milesians, who gave it the name of *Olbia*. In the year 1737 it was taken by the Russians, who held the place till the following year, when they evacuated it, after having demolished the works. In the year 1789, it was again taken by the Russians, under the command of prince Potemkin: 6000 Turks were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners. The loss of the Russians amounted to 3000 men. Since that time it has been kept by the Russians, and united to that empire: 200 miles E Jassi, and 376 N N E Constantinople, lon. 34 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Oudenard, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. It is on both sides the Scheldt: 12 miles S Ghent, 15 N E Tournay, and 27 W Brussels.

Oudenburg, a town of Austrian Flanders: 8 miles S E Ostend, and 10 W Burges.

Oudipour, see *Cheitore*

Overflackee, an island of the United Provinces in Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Meliland is the principal town.

Overysche, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Ysche: 6 miles N E Brussels, and 9 S W Louvain.

Overysel, one of the United Provinces, bounded E by Munster, N by Friesland and Groningen, W by the Yssel, and S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougein, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity: 452 miles S W Poonah, lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university, and 7000 inhabitants. It is at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Affa: 50 miles N W Leon, and 208 of Madrid, lat. 43 25 N.

Oulz, a town of Piedmont: 12 miles W Susa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, England, on the Nen, over which are two brigades:

bridges: 26 miles N E Northampton, and 83 N by W London.

Ouren, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S E Lisbon.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire. It runs through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

Ouse, a river of Sussex, England, which enters the English channel, and forms the harbour of Newhaven.

Ouse, Great, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, England, and proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

Ouse, Little, a branch of the Great Ouse.

Ouerro, or *Oveiro*, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa nuts, lon. 6 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, England. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, beside the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and with the suburbs, is 3 miles in circumference. The university is said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. About the middle of the 12th century, public lectures on the civil war were read here, not more than 10 years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ's Church, Trinity,

St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Woolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the Cathedral. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen; among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing house, and the Radcliffe infirmary. A stupendous astronomical observatory has lately been erected at the N W corner of the city, at the expense of near 30,000l. begun in the year 1771, by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estate. The physic garden was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in the year 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the present library, furnished the gardens with most of its curious plants, and at the expense of 3000l. endowed the professorship. Magdalen Bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the remainder covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the mad parliament. Charles I. assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university; and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the University and two for the city. It is 20 miles S W Buckingham, and 38 W by N London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded E by Buckinghamshire, W by Gloucestershire. Its extreme length is 48 miles, its greatest breadth 26. It contains 14 hundreds, 1 city, 12 market towns, and 280 parishes,

ishes, and sends 9 members to parliament. The air is mild and healthy, the soil, though various, fertile in corn and grass. The S part of the country, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The N W part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel: for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal, brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Erentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

Oarviesen, a town of Little Poland, on the Weichsel. The houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood: 34 miles W Cracow, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

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PABBAY, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. 9 miles in circumference, W Edinburgh, lat. 57 55 N.

Pacem, a town in the N part of Sumatra, lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pacifu, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, S Corfu. It is subject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the *South Sea*, lying between Asia and America, and upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed 3 months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the N W without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such unin-

interrupted fair weather, with favourable winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the Western Ocean. On one side the equator, it is called the N Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the S Pacific Ocean.

Pacy, an ancient town of France, department of Eure, on the Eure: 8 miles S by E Vernon.

Padang, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the possession of the Dutch, lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, W by N London. Though contiguous to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots; and its new church, erected in 1790, is in a very pleasing style.

Paderborn, a bishopric of Westphalia, 32 miles long, and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines, but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

Paderborn, an ancient and populous town of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university: 37 miles S W Münden, and 43 E S E Munster, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Padron, a town of Galicia: 12 miles S Compostella, lat. 42 40 N.

Padstow, a seaport in Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ireland: 30 miles W Launceston, and 243 W by S London.

Padua, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's see. It is 7 miles in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly; great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places, between the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses, are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the great patron of the city, whose body is enclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is said to emit a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. Pious catholics believe this.

to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body ; while heretics assert, that the perfume proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and almost every part of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint ; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. The church of St. Justina, built from a design by Palladio (one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the town house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture ; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain : 20 miles S E Vicenza, and 225 N Rome, lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N. [Moor.]

Paduano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad ; bounded E by the Dogado, S by the Polesino di Rovigo, W by the Veronese, N by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Passembossen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Moselle : 8 miles W Haguenau, lat. 48 48 N.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren ; but it is well peopled, and contains salt works.

Pubang, see *Pan*.

Paimboeuf, a seaport of France, department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival : 20 miles W Nantes, lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Painf-wick, a town in Gloucestershire, England. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade ; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. Painf-

wick is situated so high, as every way to command extensive views, over a vale of vast richness and variety, of the windings of the Severn, Malvern Hills, and parts of the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth : 7 miles S E Gloucester, and 101 W by N London.

Paisley, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Its streets have names descriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants ; such as Silk Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street, &c. The principal manufactures are in silk, thread, gauze, and white sewing thread ; and it has extensive cotton works. The value of the articles manufactured here in 1784, was reckoned at £579,185 16 6, and 26,484 persons were employed in the several branches of manufacture. The magnificent abbey, for which Paisley was once noted, is now partly in ruins ; but there is a chapel entire, which is used as the family burial place of the marquis of Abercorn, and is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley is supposed to contain 24,000 inhabitants : 6 miles W Glasgow, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N. [Crutwell.]

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia : 12 miles S Seville.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It is a strong citadel, lat. 47 18 N.

Palais, St. a town and district of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, which, with the town and district of St. John-Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits, of which they make cider. It is on the Bidouze : 15 miles S E Bayonne, see *Navarre*.

Palamboang, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom : at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally, lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palameotta, or *Tinevelly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic : 410 miles S W Madras, lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, a strong seaport of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean : 47 miles N E Barcelona.

Palanka, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Ibola : 37 miles N Buda.

Palao Islands, see *Philippines, New*.

Palatinate of the Rhine, or *Lower Palatinate*, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, adjoining France, the electorate of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, the duchy of Wirtemberg, &c. Its greatest extent is about 80 miles,

moles, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though rather mountainous, abounding with fine vineyards, fields, forests, meadows, gardens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electoral residence.

Palatinate, Upper, a part of Bavaria, bounded on the W and N W by Franconia, on the E and N E by Bohemia, and on the S by the duchy of Neuburg, and Lower Bavaria. In 1714 it was ceded, by the peace of Baden, to the elector of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palawan, see *Parago*.

Palazzuolo, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto: 80 miles S Messina.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, on the Oglio: 30 miles N E Milan.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see: 40 miles S W Burgos, and 110 N by W Madrid.

Palermo, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains, is, perhaps, one of the richest plains in the world: the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit trees of every species, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo, are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the center of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the center of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the 4 elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the center is an elegant kind of temple, which, in summer is made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot: the better to savour pleasure and intrigue, there is an order that no person shall presume to carry a light; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in utter darkness, except when the intruding moon comes to disturb them. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The monuments of their Norman kings, several of whom are buried here, are of the finest porphyry some of them near 700 years old. The city is crowded

with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour is dangerously open to the swell and sea from the N E; and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About a mile from Palermo, is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of 4 wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo is seated on the N side of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 110 miles W Messina, and 162 S by W Naples, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N. [Sonini.]

Palestine, a country of Turkey in Asia. It is divided from Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is in a central part of the old world, and perhaps the most fertile and pleasant spot on the earth. The first inhabitants of this country were, principally, the descendants of Canaan, a son of Noah: hence the country was called Canaan. On the seacoast settled the Philistines, or Palestinians, whence, in succeeding ages, the whole country has been called Palestine. These inhabitants, most of them, were destroyed or dispersed by the Israelites, under the command of Joshua. It has been called the Holy Land, having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ, and in the scriptures, it is styled the Promised Land. Four hundred and seventy six years after the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan, the kingdom was divided; Judah and Benjamin

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miles, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though rather mountainous, abounding with fine vineyards, fields, forests, meadows, gardens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electoral residence.

Palatinate, Upper, a part of Bavaria, bounded on the W and N W by Franconia, on the E and N E by Bohemia, and on the S by the duchy of Neuburg, and Lower Bavaria. In 1714 it was ceded, by the peace of Baden, to the elector of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palawan, see Parago.

Palazzuolo, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto: 80 miles S Messina.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, on the Oglio: 30 miles N E Milan.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see: 40 miles S W Burgos, and 110 N by W Madrid.

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Jamin formed the kingdom of Judah, and from this circumstance the country was called Judea; the other 10 tribes constituted the kingdom of Israel. This people, 254 years after their independence, were led away captive by the Assyrians, and their country settled by strangers, who were called Samaritans. The Babylonians, 130 years after, carried away Judah, and left their land uninhabited, till their return. About the year A. D. 70, the country was taken by the Romans, Jerusalem razed from its foundations, more than a million of the inhabitants destroyed, the rest dispersed over the world. [See *Jerusalem*.] Jerusalem was again taken by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was taken from the infidels by an army under Godfrey. The Christians kept possession till 1187, when Saladin conquered it. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, and retain the country at this time. Palestine is now inhabited by lazy Turks, plundering Arabs, and wretched Christians. This little country, which, according to Bowen and Collyer, contains about 16,000 square miles, being 200 miles long and 80 broad; but according to Cruttwell, contains less than 9860 square miles; in the days of Jewish prosperity, supported more than 8,000,000 inhabitants. But this glory of all lands, as foretold in prophecy, has, in a great degree, long been desolate and waste: and, as Dr. Adam supposes, now has not more than 400,000 inhabitants. The words of their legislator are literally fulfilled. "Thou shalt plant a vineyard, and shalt not gather the grapes: thou shalt be oppressed and crushed." Instead of being convinced by this, infidels have made it an argument to confirm their infidelity. Deists have doubted whether this country ever was so fruitful, as, He who made it, declares it was: "A land of wheat and barley, of vines and figs, of milk and honey." Yet all this, learned and judicious travellers confirm. Mr. Maundrell asserts: "That there is no place upon the earth more fruitful *even at present* than the plain country and valleys, either for the production of corn, or pasturage of cattle." The hills also bear corn, melons, gourds, cucumbers, and other vegetables, which, for several months in the year, are the chief food of these countries. The most rocky parts might bear vines, and olive trees; and even the salt plains of the Dead Sea produce honey. Dr. Shaw asserts that,

were the Holy Land as well *cultivated* as in former times, it would be more fruitful than the very best part of Syria or Phœnicia; for the soil is generally much richer, and, all things considered, yields much better crops. It is impossible for pulse, wheat, or any other grain to exceed what is generally sold at Jerusalem. Therefore the barrenness, of which some authors complain, does not proceed from the natural unfruitfulness of the country, but from the want of inhabitants, the aversion to labour which prevails among the few who possess it, and the perpetual discords and depredations among the petty princes who share this fine country; so that whoever sows is uncertain, who shall gather the harvest. He says, "I travelled in Syria, in December and January; the whole country looked verdant and cheerful." Mr. Wood, another observing traveller, tells us, "The valley of Bochat, in which Baaelbec is situated, might be rendered one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Syria, for it is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, whose clusters of grapes, according to Lucas, weighed 30 or 40 pounds, and better watered than the rich plains of Esdrælon and Rama." The region round Joppa, Lusignan calls, "This fertile country." The baron De Tott, speaking of the country between Joppa and Rama, says, "Six leagues in breadth it is *extremely* fertile." Thevenot says, he was "stricken with the corn land, the meadows, and fair cattle in the neighbourhood of Gaza." A native of the country says, "In both the Galilees there are fat and fruitful pastures, and they are planted with all sorts of trees, so as to entice even those who are no great lovers of husbandry. The country of Samaria is wonderfully fruitful. Judea, like Samaria, is mountainous and rich, fit for husbandry." But we need not longer inquire of travellers. The following facts demonstrate its fertility. "The plain of Acra, for want of culture, is overrun with weeds, as high as the horses' backs; a tree on Lebanon is 12 yards 6 inches in circumference, 37 yards in the spread of its boughs, which divides at the height of 5 yards, into 5 branches, each equal to a large tree." That man has not begun his observations on different soils, who imagines that such weeds, or such trees, rise from any, but the richest lands. In Maine, in New Hampshire, and Vermont, their most lofty trees are found only in their richest vales and plains.

plains. Accordingly, Bowen and others say that "without manuring, and ploughing only with a wooden coulter, one horse, or a yoke of oxen, Palestine produces a great variety of the richest flowers, plants, herbs, and fruits." "Such was the excellence of its grain, that the bread of Jerusalem was preferred to all other." "The abundance of its produce not only supplied its own millions, but furnished neighbouring kingdoms with great quantities of oil and other commodities." "Pulse of all sorts, fruits of all kinds, which might be called perpetual, new buds appearing before the old fruit was ripe, citrons, apples of paradise, vines, which yielded grapes three times in a year, dates, melons, sugar canes, cotton, balsam, and other drugs," load their fields. Julian, the enemy to Jews and Christians, "acknowledges the richness and fecundity of Judea." So mild and pleasant is the climate, that it may support many more inhabitants than a cold country of the same extent. "Though it seldom rains, abundant dews secure a luxuriant crop, and the cold is *never severe*, while the heat of summer are constantly moderated by cooling breezes." Russel says, "they are so free from frost that they can plough all winter," and "that the most delicate at Aleppo need no fire till November." De Herbelot says, "that February puts an end to the use of fires for warming themselves." Dr. Chandler and his company in their travels here in October, slept in the open air; the shepherds tending their flocks did the same. We learn from Shaw and Chardin that their cattle have no shelter; neither does the farmer mow in summer to preserve his flocks and herds in the winter. It is customary to sleep all night on the roofs of their houses. The history of the crusades proves the mildness of the climate. In those wars, sieges, marches, and battles, proceeded in every month of the year, without regard to the heat of summer, or cold of winter. The multitude of fish, which inhabit the waters of Palestine, is another circumstance favourable to the population of this country. Doubdan says "that the Mediterranean, between Sidon and Joppa *abounds* in fish." Thevenot informs us that, "large fish are caught in the Tigris." Irwin relates that, "in the Red Sea are fish in abundance." "The pleasant waters of their lake, or the sea of Tiberius, abounds with a variety of fish of exquisite taste and shape." Speaking of this lake, Le Bruyn says, "On what side

soever I cast my eye along the shore I saw a fish swim." Josephus says, "It had in it a great variety of fish, which, for taste and shape, were not to be found any where else." Thus scripture and authentic history coincide, and the objections of infidels vanish. If it now be inquired why the people are so poor, while the land and waters are so rich, we conceive a satisfactory answer is not difficult. No man has spirit to sow and toil when it is quite uncertain whether he be allowed to reap the harvest. Dr. Adam says, that "the inhabitants have no property, real, or personal. When a father dies the estate goes to the Sultan. He arrogates a right to all the lands." A traveller asserts he had "often seen the husbandman sowing, accompanied by an armed friend, to prevent his being robbed of the seed." Another says he had seen the Arabs appeased by handfuls of wheat given them in harvest. The arm of government is strong enough, "to oppress and crush" the wretched subject; but has not power to protect him from rapine and violence. Therefore it is, as different writers inform us, "that large tracts of the country are entirely uncultivated." "The tyranny of the Turkish government has reduced many parts to a mere waste wilderness." One instance of oppression may give an idea of the rest. In the sea of Galilee, where formerly many people obtained support, where many ships were constantly loaded with a variety of excellent fish, *now* not a single boat leaves the shore, not a solitary hook is cast into the water, so heavily is the fishery taxed by the Turkish government. These things being facts, is any man of reflection surprised that we now look in vain for the ancient population and splendor of this country? Does not all appear natural and satisfactory to the eye not made dim by infidelity? Under so many embarrassments would it be strange should famine and total desolation follow? Should the despot, who oppresses, and the robber, stained with blood, be left to starve together? Instead of this, so excellent are the soil and climate, that the inhabitants are generously supported; wheat, barley, pulse of all kinds, fruits, wine, and oil, are produced in such quantities, that they are distributed in the neighbouring provinces of Syria. Among its productions are also silk, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs. Wheat, barley, pulse, and other valuable commodities are transported to the cultivated shores of Europe. A per-

son who was there the last year, writes that, "The most remarkable thing in the country is the cheapness of provisions, wine being two pence per bottle, figs three half pence per pound; cheese, very plenty. That it may, with propriety, still be styled the Land of Promise, a land flowing with milk and honey, every thing is in great abundance; the country wants for nothing." And when the Jews shall return to this delightful land of springs and brooks, of hills, plains, and luxuriant vales; when this active people shall once more inhabit the enchanting spot where the Prince of peace accomplished the work of redemption; when a just and energetic government, and the mild spirit of Christianity, shall be restored, probably more than 2,000,000 souls will again enjoy this happy clime, rebuild her cities and palaces, throng her temples, and swell her songs of praise.

Palestrina, anciently Præneste, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and was famous for the Temple of Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen: 25 miles E Rome, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

[Adams.]

Palustrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagoones, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

Palicata, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. The Dutch have a factory here: 25 miles N Madras, lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Palimbang, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, on the E coast: 120 miles N E Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch, lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Palliser's Islands, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 20 miles E St. Ubes, lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, lying N Ferro, lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong town in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks; and is seated on the gulf of Venice: 10 miles S E Udina, and 55 N E Venice.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Islands: 16 leagues S E Mindanao, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory of Africa,

on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmeira, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock: 19 miles S E Lisbon.

Palmyra's Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy grass, and the wharratree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than three feet above the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mold, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. With respect to the animal creation, the most singular that Captain Cook observed, were some large eels, beautifully spotted, which, when followed, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, so tame, that, instead of swimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them, lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who long resisted the Romans, under Aurelian, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1753. This place is likewise called Tadmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun: 200 miles S E Aleppo, lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palnau, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, but situated toward the river Kistna, W of the Cuntoor Circar.

Palos, a town of Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is at the mouth of the Rio Tinto: 46 miles S W Seville, lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, S of a town of the same name: 20 miles E Carthagena.

Palota,

Palota, a town of Lower Hungary : 40 miles S W Buda.

Palte, a famous lake of Thibet, S of Lassa, about 3 days journey, and 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference ; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamaïsa Turtsepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamiïsa* is the feminine of Lama.

Pandiers, a decayed town of France, department of Arriège. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions : 8 miles N Foix, and 30 S Toulouse.

Panona, see *Mainland*.

Pampelonne, a town of France, department of Tarn : 15 miles N by E Alby.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is on the Arga : 42 miles S Bayonne, and 167 N E Madrid, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pan, or *Pabang*, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca ; capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles N E Malacca, lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Panarusan, or *Panarusan*, a town of the island of Java, on the north coast, and capital of a kingdom so called, near the eastern part of the island. The principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper ; a considerable number of Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants, lat. 7 30 S.

Panari, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is barren, and 5 miles in circumference.

Pany, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Panaras, *St.* a village in Middlesex, England, a little to the N W of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras ; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house

near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is the Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general : the noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished ; but the present college is only a temporary building.

Pander, a mean Rascian village of Hungary, near Baja, remarkable for the activity of the Heyducks against robbers infesting the roads, and from which the Rascian foot in the last war took their name. These Pandours were first known in Germany, in 1741, when Baron Trenck marched a body of these regulars, of about 1000 men, into Silesia against the Prussians : 26 miles S Colocza.

Panga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Baniba, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

Panjab, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

Pannanach Wells, a village in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, the valley of Cleamuck ; noted for its mineral waters.

Pannipat, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated : 72 miles N W Delhi, lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Pantalaric, a fertile island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. It is 17 miles in circumference ; has 3000 inhabitants, abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine ; and is subject to the king of Naples, lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N. [Scopini.]

Pa-son, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo, lon. 163 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, a city of China, the most considerable in the province of Pe-tcheli, next to that of Peking. Its district contains 3 cities of the second, and 17 of the third class : 60 miles S by W Peking.

Papa, a strong town of Lower Hungary, on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz :

chaltz : 45 miles W Buda, lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Papeli, a people, who possess the island of Bilião, and lands on the adjacent continent of Africa. They are of the Portuguese, who have long been settled among them. They are skilful rowers, and generally at war with their neighbours. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Papboi, see *Baffo*.

Papou, St. a town of France, department of Aude, on the Lenbe : 35 miles S E Toulouse.

Pappenheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is near the Altma : 17 miles N W Neuburg, and 32 S Nuremburg.

Parago, or *Puluwan*, a large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paramoufie, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See *Kuriles*.

Parbim, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated on a small river, which falls into the Elbe : 20 miles S E Schwerin, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Parento, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice : 65 miles E Venice.

Paris, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms 2 small islands; and it is 6 leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be upwards of 900,000. In 1797, the number of births was 23,553, of deaths 20,291. The situation is in an extensive plain, on the river Seine, and, including the suburbs, occupies a space of 9000 toises in circumference; the number of streets is estimated at 875. There are said to be 105 alleys or streets which have no thoroughfare, upwards of 23,000 houses of from 4 to 7 stories, without including the public buildings, religious houses, shops, or ware houses: the houses are, in general, handsome, and the fronts, for the most part, uniform. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and contained 51 parish churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, among which were 13 chapels, 40 chapels, 3 abbies, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbies, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries, 16 hos-

pitals; 10 of them appropriated to children and women, and 6 for deserted children; an university, 6 academies of science: 3 academies for the instruction of young gentlemen, 7 public libraries; 124 companies of artisans and tradesmen; 4 royal palaces: upwards of 500 palaces, or houses inhabited by nobility, and private gentlemen of fortune; 16 principal squares, and upwards of 60 inferior; 50 public markets, 60 fountains, 12 bridges over the Seine, 26 quays, 16 gates, &c. That part of the city which is called the Ville, is situated to the N, the city is situated in the centre, and the university to the S. The city is surrounded by the Seine, and is composed of 3 islands, called the *Island of the Louviers*, the *Notre Dame*, and of the *Palace*, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The church of Notre Dame, which gives name to the island, is a Gothic building, but grand and majestic in its appearance, and was the metropolitan. The Island of Notre Dame is joined to the Island of the Palace by a wooden bridge. The Island of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterwards was resigned to the parliament. This island communicates with the rest of the town by 11 bridges, the principal of which, called Pont-neuf, crosses the 2 branches of the Seine, and is 168 toises in length. In the centre was an equestrian statue of Henry IV, in bronze, of a colossal size, on a pedestal of white marble, with a description of some of the principal actions of his life. At the end of the bridge which conducts to the Louvre, is a beautiful building, called the Samaritan, which contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to the several quarters of the Ville. The island of Louviers is small, and principally filled with storehouses for wood, and yards for timber. In the large gallery, which is 227 toises long, and joins this palace to that of the Thuilleries, are to be seen upwards of 180 models of fortresses in France and other countries, all performed with the utmost accuracy, and so natural as to represent the several cities therein described, with their streets, houses, squares, and churches, and likewise all their works, moats, bridges, and rivers, together with the very country adjacent, such as consisting of plains, mountains, corn lands, meadows, gardens, and woods. Some of these models may even be taken to pieces. In this palace was also the

king's

king's printing house, and it contained likewise, the most valuable collection of paintings: in it too were several academies, viz. 1. The Académie Française, the object of which was the improvement of the French language. 2. The Académie Royale des Inscriptions and des Belles Lettres, instituted for the advancement of polite literature. 3. The Académie Royale des Sciences. 4. The Académie Royale de Peinture and de Sculpture. 5. The Académie Royale d'Architecture. The quarter of the Palais Royal, now Palais d'Egalité. It contains pictures to the value of 4,000,000 of livres purchased by the regent duke of Orleans, who placed them in the chief apartments, most of which too are hung with red damask. The foundation of this collection of paintings was begun by the cabinets of Christina, queen of Sweden, which, after passing through several hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 200,000 livres. Here are also great numbers of pieces by the most celebrated ancient masters, viz. Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Vandyke, &c. In this palace is the Académie de Musique. The Palais des Thuilleries (now Palais National.) It consists of 5 pavilions and 4 corps de logis, standing all in a direct line, above 168 toises in length, and making a very grand appearance. In the pavilion adjoining to the river, is a spacious and magnificent theatre. Its garden is also very beautiful, and in fair weather resorted to by astonishing crowds of people. Behind the garden, along the Seine, is the Cour de la Reine, consisting of 3 walks, near which, on the right hand, are the Elysian fields, which are planted with rows of trees. In the riding house of the Thuilleries, is the Académie de la Guerinière, where young gentlemen are taught all the academical exercises. The palace of Orleans, or Luxembourg, is a magnificent structure. In its famous gallery are 20 exquisite paintings, by Rubens, of which one piece, symbolically representing the life of Mary de Medicis, is 9 feet in breadth, and 10 in length, yet this celebrated painter completely finished them all in 2 years. This palace has lately been used as a state prison. La Place de Louis le Grand, or des Conquêtes, is of an octangular form, and surrounded with houses, built in an uniform manner, on each side, most of which make a fine appearance. In the centre stood an equestrian statue of brass, of

Louis le Grand, which was very justly accounted a master piece in its kind, being all of one cast, though 20 feet 2 inches in height. No place is said to afford its parallel, not even in Florence or Rome. The square called La Place de Louis Quinze, is remarkable for the execution of the last king (Louis XVI) his queen, and his sister, the princess Elizabeth, the duke of Orleans, and many others. The royal library, in the rue Vivien, in the year 1741, contained above 94,000 printed books, and 30,000 manuscripts, with a cabinet of medals, and a collection of copper plates, the large folio volumes of which alone form a considerable library; these, accordingly, are under their peculiar librarian, and among them is an incredible number of the most valuable pieces. The quarter St. Denis, is a part of the city, and contains the Hospital de la Sante Trinité, instituted for 100 boys, and 36 girls, who are all to be orphans and natives of Paris, but must be healthy and learn trades. The quarter of the Grève is part of the city, and lies on the Seine. It contains the open place called La Grève, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and malefactors executed: and the Hôtel de Ville, the tribunal of which consists of the prévôt des marchands 4 échevins, an attorney and counsellor, a substitute, and a clerk of the court. Over its gate is an equestrian statue of Henry IV: and in the court, under an arcade, one of brass of Louis XIV, in an erect posture; in the court also is a kind of public chronicle, being an account, in Latin and French, of the most remarkable actions of Henry IV, inscribed in letters of gold, cut on tables of black marble. The arsenal is in the quarter of St. Paul, and consists of many spacious buildings, with a foundry, and a house for making saltpetre: but containing no great number of arms. The Bastille was built as a fortress by Charles V, to defend the city from the English. It was an old castle, with 8 towers, and a redoubt, but too small to protect the city, and too low to command it, so that it served only for a state prison. This palace was destroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The university was founded by Charles the Fat, and consisted of 4 faculties: viz. divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. Its head is the rector, who is always chosen from the faculty of the sciences. The election is renewed every three months, yet many have

have been known to enjoy that honour for several years. In the suburbs of St. Victor, is the hospital general. The buildings belonging to this hospital are of large extent. In it is a most noble foundation for the female sex, near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of 60 sisters, subordinate to whom are 80 governesses, and a considerable number of maid servants. Into this place are received, 1. The foundlings, who take up one ward. 2. Girls and young women, who sew and knit. 3. A great number of bad women, who are compelled here to spin wool. 4. Some hundreds of idiots of that sex, who live here in little houses built in fashion of a street. 5. Many other poor women, some of whom are kept here gratis, and others pay a small sum for their support. 6. Delinquents who are confined, but not put to work. To this incomparable foundation also belongs the castle of Bicêtre, which is seated on an eminence, at a small distance from the houses aforementioned, being well defended on all sides by a wall, of very considerable circuit, and contains within it many large buildings and several open places. In this castle are nearly 4000 persons of the other sex: viz. 1. Poor men who are entertained here without cost, 2. Some who pay for their reception into the house. 3. Persons disordered in their senses, whose ward looks like a village, being built with regular streets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal distemper, to the number of 25 of each sex at a time. Common prisoners are kept here in a particular house, walled in, and every one in a cell by himself. The Hospital de la Pitié, in the rue St. Victor, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital general, and is the place where the governors usually hold their meetings. These three foundations, together with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to two millions of livres per annum. On the quarter of St. Benoît is the college of physicians, containing 5 professors. The little chateau is a kind of antique fortress, and at present serves for a prison. The abbey of St. Genevieve, was founded by king Clovis, whose marble monument is still to be seen in the church. In the library are about 60,000 printed books, and among them a few which are old and scarce. Here is also a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. In this quarter is likewise

the royal observatory, which stands in the highest part of the city. The Sorbonne is situated in the quarter of St. Andre, takes its name from Robert de Sorbonne, its founder, who erected it in 1252: but it was Cardinal Richieu who settled its form of government, and built its present handsome house and fine church, the latter of which is a master piece of architecture. In it may be seen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated Girardon worked 20 years. The College of the Four Nations, or Mazarin, so called from the cardinal of that name, its founder, stands on the Seine, and is under the direction of the Sorbonne. The lectures read here are all gratis, and the library has been public ever since the year 1686. The Hotel Royal des Invalides, was erected by Louis XIV, for the relief of disabled officers and soldiers. This foundation derives its era from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for this spacious and stately structure, and in 8 years the whole was finished. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the Seine, and forms a regular quadrangle of 17 acres: Paris is 70 miles S Rouen, 265 S E London, 625 N W Vienna, and 630 N E Madrid, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Parma, a duchy of Italy, bounded N by the river Po, N E by the Mantuan, E by the Modenese, S by Tuscany, and W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Trino, Bologna, and some other places.

Parma, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the theatre is one of the most beautiful in Italy, and will contain upwards of 12,000 spectators. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Parma is 40 miles N W Modena, and 60 S E Milan, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Livadia. It has 2 heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other

to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, W Naxia. It is 10 miles long and 8 broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. There are about 1500 families on the island. The harbour of St. Maria will securely contain a large fleet. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuaries, Phidias, and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. [Thevenot.]

Paros, a town of The Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise: some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields, likewise, are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and saltsellers. Paros is a bishop's see, and situated on the W coast of the island, lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parramatta, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S Wales, at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson: 11 miles W Sydney Cove. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose; and the soil, in most places, was found to be remarkably good, lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Parthenay, a town of France department of Two Sevrés, with about 3500 inhabitants. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is on the Thoue: 17 miles S Thouars, lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

Partenkirch, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles S W Munich.

Parys, a mountain in the isle of An-

glesey, famous for a copper mine, supposed to be the largest in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantity of ore raised is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

Pas, a town of France, department of the straits of Calais: 12 miles S W Arras.

Pas de Calais, or *Straits of Calais*, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Pasa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, where the king keeps a garrison of 100 men: the town is surrounded with 6 rows of pallisados, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

Pasien, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia: 15 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

Passage, a seaport of Spain in Biscay, with a good harbour, between Fontarabia and St Sebastian: 60 miles E Bilbao.

Passaro, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

Passaroon, a town of the island of Java, in the E Indies, lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

Passau, an ancient city of Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into 4 parts, the town of Passau, Instadt, Ilzstadt, and the quarter in which is the bishop's palace. The first 3 are fortified, the last is only a suburb. It is at the confluence of the Inn and Ilz: 62 miles E by S Ratibon, and 135 W Vienna, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Passero, Cape, anciently called Pachinus, the most southerly point of Sicily. It is a barren island, about a mile round, separated from the rest of Sicily, by a strait, half a mile broad. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Off this cape, Sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish Squadron, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Passigniano, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical

hastical State, on the lake Perugia : 17 miles N W Perugia.

Pastrana, or *Patrana*, a town in New Castile, between the Tajo and Tajuna : 32 miles E Madrid.

Patane, a town of Asia, on the N E coast of the peninsula, of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well defended harbour, subject to Siam. The inhabitants, 7 or 8000 in number, are partly Mahometans, and partly Gentous ; and have some trade with the Chinese : 300 miles N by W Malacca, lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Patay, a town of France, department of Loiret, and late province of Orlenois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, by Joan of Arc : 15 miles N W Orleans.

Pateli, see *Putala*.

Patmos, an island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, on the coast of Natolia, between the isles of Samos and Nicaria. It is 20 miles in circumference, and contains 3000 inhabitants. It being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued forever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John composed here. A few vallies only are capable of some cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers, and massy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the sovereigns of the country ; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These Monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engross. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a caloyer, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is supported against

a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here they say, he wrote the Book of Revelation. The women of Patmos are naturally pretty, and would be agreeable to strangers, were it not for their excessive use of paint, with which they perfectly disfigure themselves. A merchant of Marseilles having married one of them, for her beauty, they imagined that not a stranger could land in their island but with similar views. Now, a stranger no sooner appears in a street, than every door is closely shut against him : lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N. [Thevenot.]

Putna, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, on the S bank of the Ganges, and fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade : 400 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patrana, see *Pastrana*.

Patras, an ancient and flourishing seaport town in the Morea, with a Greek Archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have 4 synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. Here are 80 families of Christians, 150 of Turks, and 80 of Jews. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax and cheese. There are cypress trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. Subject to the Turks. It is on the declivity of a hill, near the sea : 20 miles S W Lepanto, lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patrica, a town of Italy in Campagna di Roma : 8 miles E Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill called Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Livinium.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State : 35 miles long and 30 broad ; bounded N by Oviato, E by Umbra and Sabina, S by Campagna-di-Roma, S W by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, England. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended. It is at the mouth of the Humber : 50 miles S E York, and 191 N London.

Patia, or *Pati*, an island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa, about 10 miles

miles in circumference, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the English, Portuguese and Indians trade for ivory and slaves; it is situated near the coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Patti, a town of Sicily, in the Val di-Demona, with a bishop's see, on the gulf of Patti: 28 miles W Messina.

Pau, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV was born; it has 1200 inhabitants; is on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Garonne: 97 miles S Bourdeaux, lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

[Wrexall.]

Pavia, a fortified town of Milan with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tesino, over which is a bridge; and in the centre of the town is a castle where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. Here is an university of 7 Colleges: 15 miles S Milan, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

[Addison.]

Paul. St. a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais: 16 miles W N W Arras.

Paula, a town of Naples, near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country: 22 miles W Cosenza.

Pauzanus, a seaport of Africa, in the ile of St Thomas, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, lon. 8 30 W.

Paussippo, a mountain of Italy: 5 miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage, through the mountain, near half a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage, with torches; but the country people find their way without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with an ancient bay tree, shrubs and bushes.

[Adam.]

Pautzke, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia: 25 miles N W Dantzick.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, but uninhabited, on account of the corsairs: 8 miles S E from the island of Corfu.

Puzay, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see, lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Peak, a mountainous country in the N W part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated in prose and verse.

Pearl Islands, are in lat. 47 32 N, lon. 24 18 from Boshia. They are well peopled. The inhabitants are formed into societies. They are armed with iron instruments, as well as bows.

[Beneyowski.]

Pecqueur, a town of France, department of the North, on the Scarpe: 5 miles E Douay.

Pedena, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see: 25 miles S E Capo d'Istria.

Peder, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies: 40 miles E Achen.

Pedra Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India, lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Peebles, an ancient borough, capital of Peebleshire, Scotland, on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges: 22 miles S Edinburgh, lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Peebleshire, or *Tweeddale*, a county of Scotland: 28 miles long and 18 broad; bounded N by Edinburgshire, E by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, W by Lanarkshire. In this country there is not much arable land. Its hills, among which are those of Tweedmuir, abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lynne.

Peer, a town in the bishopric of Liege: 24 miles N N W Maestricht.

Peese, see *Penths*.

Pegnafiel, a town in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its cheeses are said to be the best in Spain. It is on the Douero: 20 miles S E Valladolid.

Pegna-Macor, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle: 40 miles N W Alcantara.

Pegnaranda, a town in Old Castile, 30 miles S W Olmedo.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, lying S E Bengal; bounded N by Burman, W and S by the Ocean, E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephant's teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, pretolcum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money.

It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law: and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. The bankrupts and his family become the slaves of the creditor, who often sells the females to be employed as public prostitutes. The low people often sell their daughters and wives. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751 when it was reduced by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province. The ordeal trial is common here, by putting the head under water, or the hand into hot oil, or melted lead. If the accused fail; he must suffer what is due to the guilty. This makes all careful not to slander.

[Symes, Hamilton.]

Pegu, a town in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, once its capital, and the most extensive, splendid, and populous in Asia. But in the year 1596, the king of Siam besieged the king of Pegu, in his capital, for 3 months; but, for this time, he was relieved by the assistance of a body of Turks, in conjunction with some Portuguese; however, most of those whom war spared, famine destroyed; for, out of 150,000 men, numbered in the city before the siege, only 30,000 were left, with 3,000 cannon, 1,000 of them brass, for its defence. The kings of Aracan, and Tangu, taking advantage of this distressed condition of Pegu, marched to besiege it again; and the king, being at length obliged to submit, for want of pro-

visions, some time in the year 1592, yielded himself, and the city, into the hands of the king of Tangu, whose wife, though sister to the unfortunate prince, caused him and his family to be put to death. From that time, Pegu ceased to be the royal seat, and fell to decay; so that, although 6 or 7 leagues in compass, not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower class of people; however, it is still the seat of the viceroys, who govern for the king, residing now at Ava, lon. 96 42 E Greenwich, lat. 18 5 N.

Peine, a town of Lower Saxony: 17 miles W Brunswick.

Peipus, a large lake of Russia, in Livonia. The river Narova, issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Pisfoure, or *Pisfour*, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, province of Cabul, subject to the king of Candahar: 50 miles N W Attock, lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Pekin, the capital of the Empire of China, seated in a fertile plain in the province of Pe-tcheli, 50 miles from the great Wall. It forms an exact square, and is divided into 2 cities, the first inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are computed to be 6 leagues in circumference. The height and thickness of the walls of the Tartar city, excite admiration: 12 horsemen might easily ride abreast on them; and there are spacious towers, a bowshot distant from each other. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are 9 in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them 3 miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast number of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with

with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or to take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden, is surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length, with pavilions in each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns: the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans: and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it, is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts, by canals, cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside, for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W Nanking, lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

[Le Compte Du Halde.]

Pelegrino, Mount, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly 2 miles W Palermo. The prospect from this mount, is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Petere Islands, a cluster of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, lying between 130 and 136 E lon. and 5 and 9 N lat. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found

the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honor to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided on an island at some distance from that on which they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder, and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from 5 to 8 feet long, pointed with the wood of the betelnut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick, 2 feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honor, conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons, who, by valour, or otherwise, have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with, but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family, to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and coconuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the coconut is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted

tracted either from the palin tree or the sugar cane. The houses are raised about 3 feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space, being closely filled up with bamboos, and palm tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betlenut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange tree, of which there are a few of the *St. ville* kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoanut. Of the plantain leaf, are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoanut, supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoanut husks, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores 5 or 6 inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings, inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are stout, and well made, rather above the middling stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, and have their teeth made black by art. They are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea. Such an opinion, had the king

of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth, about 20 years of age, unhappily died of the small pox, in 1784. The *E India* company erected a monument over his grave, in Rotherhithe churchyard. These islands are incircled on the W side by a reef of coral. [Wilson.]

Pelissa, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube: 15 miles N Buda.

Pella, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna: 50 miles W Salonichi, lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata: 35 miles W Bari.

Pemba, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name, lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, England: 12 miles N W Hereford, and 145 W N London.

Pembroke, the capital of Pembrokeshire, England, on a creek of Milford Haven. It is surrounded by a wall with 3 gates, has a castle on a rock, and 2 churches. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament: 10 miles S E Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N London.

Pembrokeshire, a county of S Wales, almost surrounded by the sea. It contains 5 market towns, and 145 parishes, and sends 3 members to parliament. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N E part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.

Pena Garcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, on a hill, with a castle: 8 miles S Coimbra.

Penautier, a town of France, department of Aude: 4 miles N Carcassonne.

Penennis, a castle in Cornwall, England, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay: S E Falmouth.

Penemunder, a fortress in Prussian Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea, lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Peniche, a strong town in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel: 34 miles N Lisbon. It has 2800 inhabitants.

Penick, a town of Upper Saxony, belonging to the elector of Saxony, on the Mulde: 8 miles E Altenburg, lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peninsula

Peníscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean : 60 miles N Valencia.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordshire, England. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs : 6 miles S Stafford, and 129 N W London.

Penmaenmawr, once a tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea, but now safely crossed by a good road : 4 miles S W Aberconway.

Pennaflor, a town of Spain, on the Asta : 14 miles S W Oviedo.

Pennafior, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Pennar, a river in the peninsula of Hindoostan, which passes by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennon, a sort of Africa, on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

Pennon de Velez, a very important seaport of Barbary, on a rock in the Mediterranean near the town of Velez : 75 miles E Ceuta, lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

Penrife, a seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales, on the Bristol channel : 20 miles S E Carmarthen, and 219 W London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, England. It has a manufacture of check and cotton : 18 miles S Carlisle, and 280 N W London.

Pennryn, a borough in Cornwall, England, on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament : 3 miles N W Falmouth.

Penzance, or *Penzance*, a seaport in Cornwall, England. It carries on a considerable trade in shipping, and is one of the tin coinage towns, and a corporation, governed by a Mayor : 12 miles E of the land's end, and 281 W by S London.

Penisford, a town in Somersetshire, England, noted for its hats and bread : 7 miles W Bath, and 117 W by S London.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital of the same name, is on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza : 220 miles S W Kasan.

Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland : 26 miles long and 10 broad, and very dangerous to those who are not well acquainted with its tides and currents ; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the entrance of the frith.

Pentland Hills, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending about 10 miles from S W to N E.

Pequigny, a town of France, department of Somme ; remarkable for the interview between Louis XI, of France, and Edward IV, of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is on the river Somme : 15 miles S E Abbeville.

Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by christians of several denominations ; and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

[Thevenot.]

Peray, St. a village of France, department of Ardeche, noted for its wines : 21 miles N W Privas.

Perestaw, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof : 44 miles S E Kiof.

Perebe, a late province of France, in Orleanois, bounded N by Normandy. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Percep, see *Precep*.

Pereczas, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name : 50 miles E by N Toekay.

Perga, a town of Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Pergamus, now called Pergamo, an ancient city of Natolia, 46 miles N of Smyrna. It is inhabited by 3000 Turks. Here are more ruins than building houses. One solitary church remains ; the cathedral of St. John is buried in its own ruins, their angel removed its pillars adorning the graves of its destroyers, the Turks. The church of Santa Sophia is turned into a mosque. About a dozen christian families toil in dismal servitude to gain their daily bread. This is not strange, since God had said He would " fight against them," because they were " the throne of satan, sacrificed to idols, and committed fornication " Their present state proves the threatening was divine, lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

[Newton.]

Perigord, a late province of France. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venice, and an amphitheatre. It is on the river Isle : 50 miles S W Limoges.

Perm,

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces; viz. Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegocheikha; and Catharinienburgh, the capital of which is of the same name, seated near the source of the river Isef.

Perne, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nîmes, and a little to the W of Apt.

Perneu, a town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle. It is near the mouth of a river of the same name: 35 miles N Riga.

Pernes, a strong town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Clarence: 17 miles N W Arras.

Peronne, a strong town of France, department of Somme. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI, 3 days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is on the Somme, and has 17,000 inhabitants: 27 miles S W Cambray, and 80 E by N Paris.

Perouza, a town of Piedmont, the chief place in a valley of the same name. It is on the Clusen: 16 miles S W Turin.

Perpignan, a town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is on the Tet, over which is a bridge: 100 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who laid it in ruins, being irritated, according to Diodorus, at the sight of 800 Greeks, whom the Persians had cruelly mutilated. Others say, that being intoxicated, he was instigated by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles N E Schiras, and 200 S E Isfahan, lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Perseore, a town in Worcestershire, England, on the Avon: 9 miles E S E Worcester.

Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea, E

by Hindooftan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S E parts sandy and desert: in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places, naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, silver, iron, turcois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the products of Persia, that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachionuts, and poppies, that produce the finest opium. They have extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silk worms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. Their camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are silks, as satins, tabbies, taffetas, and silk mixed with cotton, or with camel's or goat's hair; brocades, gold tissues, and gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. Their dying is preferred to any thing of the kind in Europe. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Isfahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, spreads between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, is 420 miles.

Perth, the capital of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Tay, over which is an elegant bridge of nine arches. It has two churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. Perth has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament, and of the supreme courts of justice. The tide comes up to this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels. Here is a great linen and cotton manufacture: 30 miles N Edinburg.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, E by Angusshire and the frith of Tay, and W by Argyleshire. The northern district, called Athol, is mountainous, and contains some lakes.

Perthus,

Pertuis, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone: 10 miles N Aix, and 27 Marseilles.

Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is on a hill: 75 miles N Rome.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded W by Tuscany, N by the county of Citta Castellana. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital Perugia.

Pesaro, a town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice: 17 miles E N E Urbino, and 130 Rome.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice: 100 miles N E Naples.

Peschiera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July, 1796. It is on the Mincio: 16 miles W Verona.

Pesenas, an ancient town of France, department of Herault. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein: 12 miles N E Beziers.

Pest, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite Buda: 85 miles S E Presburg. A great part of the city has been built entirely new, since the year 1791. It is at present the capital of Hungary, lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 E.

[Jackson.]

Petaw, an ancient town in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave: 109 miles S Vienna.

Pe-tcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal province of China, bounded N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow Sea, W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains 9 cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for, although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the forty second degree N, yet all its rivers are

so much frozen, during 4 months in the year, that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees found in Europe. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or *Petrovskoi*, a seaport of Kamchatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here; lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, England, with a bishop's see. It is on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; but, the market place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles N E Northampton, and 81 N London.

Peterhead, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and a manufacture of sewing thread. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball room, and many elegant houses. It is a little W Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, and 34 miles N E Aberdeen.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name. It is on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of the last century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with 6 bastions, in 1703: he built also a small hut for himself, which was one story high, with 3 rooms, and is now preserved by having a brick building erected over it; and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and,

and, in less than 9 years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and 3 of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, are at least two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; and the brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building furnished in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side are the fortifications, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, at the expense of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many streets contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately enclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The city, from its low situation, is subject to inundations, and in the year 1777, the waters of the Neva overflowed, and in several streets rose 4 feet and a half in depth, and destroyed several buildings. An academy is established at Petersburg, for the instruction of 200 students, designed to be masters of the provincial schools. The Imperial Academy of Sciences, owes its institution to Peter the Great. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about 126,700. The value of the exports in British ships, in the year 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. sterling, and the goods imported in the same year, were estimated at 423,942. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large

masses of ice, driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, until the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expense; weighing 1500 tons, drawn 4 miles by land, and towed 4 by water. By this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected by Catharine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles N W Moscow, 400 E by N Stockholm, 750 N E Copenhagen, and 1000 N N E Vienna, lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

[Coxe, Hanway.]

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, England, governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is on the Loddon: 18 miles N E Portsmouth, and 53 S W London.

Petershausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, on the Weser: 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W Hanover.

Petervaradin, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks. It is on the Danube, between the Save and Drave: 35 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petberton, a town in Somersetshire, England: 18 miles S by W Wells.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese: 8 miles W Castro, and 45 S E Sienna.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has few inhabitants except Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It is on the Songari: 112 miles N by E Kiran, and 500 N E Pekin, lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

Petrkow, a town of Great Poland, in Sieradia: 80 miles S W Warsaw.

Petrina, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, on the Petrina: 27 miles E Carlstadt.

Pettaro, a town of Stiria. It belongs to the

the bishop of Saltzburg, and is on the Drave: 28 miles S by E Gratz.

Pettapolly, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory: lat. 15 49 N.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1 mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the landing place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, England, near the Arun: 49 miles S W London.

Pfaffenbessen, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a benedictine monastery at a small distance; on the Illn: 19 miles N W Ratibon.

Pfaffen, a village of the Grisons, near which are warm baths, renowned for their efficacy in curing the Gout, rheumatism and cutaneous disorders.

[Coxe.]

Pfortsheim, a town of Suabia, with a castle: 15 miles S E Durlach.

Pfreimb, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a castle: 10 miles N E Amberg.

Pfullendorf, an imperial town of Suabia: 37 miles S W Ulm.

Phanagoria, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Cassa.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which, and the continent, forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships, lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharfa, anciently *Pharfulia*, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. Hence Lucan's poem on the civil wars between these two great rivals was called *Pharfallia*. This town is an archiepiscopal see, on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S Larissa.

Phasis, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

Phœsantis Isle, see *Faisans*.

Philadelphæa, an ancient city of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 christians, who have 4 churches, and a Greek archbishop. Here are more christians than in any of the churches of Asia, Smyrna excepted. Their present state proves the

divinity of revelation, "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation." It is 40 miles E S E Smyrna, lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philæ, an island in the Nile, lying 20 or 30 feet high, 80 rods long, 40 broad. Falling temples, and other ruins, show the remains of an ancient city. Not far above this are the first falls of the Nile. The river is crossed by rocks of Granite in three places. The first makes a fall of three feet, the second 10, the third a little more. [Pococke.]

Philip Islands, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip Esq. governor of New S Wales. They are 5 miles asunder, but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low, lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Philippi, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the Plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. Here Paul and Silas preached the gospel successfully; here they were bound and thrown into prison. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E Salonichi, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N. [Adam.]

Philippina, see *Samar*.

Philippine, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is on an arm of the Scheldt: 12 miles S E Flushing, 15 N Ghent.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be 1200 in number. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo and Ahyo. They are chiefly subject to the Spaniards. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are great many wild beasts and birds, unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are

not all of one nation. They are 3,000,000 in number, lon. 113 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N. [Peyrouse.]

Philippines, *New*, otherwise called *Palau*, and *Carolinus*, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, E of the most southern of the Philippine islands. There are upwards of 80 in all, between the equator and the Ladronez; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, a town of Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks: 82 miles N W Adrianople, lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Philips, Fort, St. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon.

Philips-Norton, a town in Somersetshire, England: 7 miles S Bath.

Philippburg, a town of the Upper Rhine, very strong, and one of the bulwarks of the Empire: belonging to the bishop of Spire: 7 miles S Spire, on the Rhine, and 40 N E Stralsburg.

Philipsstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes. It has 60 houses, a church, and hospital: 20 miles N E Carlstadt, and 140 N W Stockholm. [Core.]

Philipsfen, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county: 40 miles W Dublin.

Philipsville, a strong town of France, department of the North, on an eminence. 25 miles S E Mons, and 125 N by E Paris.

Pianezza, a town and castle of Piedmont, on the Dora: 8 miles from Turin.

Pianosa, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany. 6 miles S that of Elba. It is level and low.

Piassa, a river which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths: N Venice.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded N by Hainault, and the straits of Dover, S by the isle of France, W by Normandy and the English channel, now the department of Somme.

Piccolitone, a town of Milan, with a castle, taken by the French in 1796. It is on the Seiro: 10 miles N W Cremona, and 36 S E Milan, lat. 45 16 N.

Pickering, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honor or Liberty of Pickering: 26 miles N E York.

Pico, the largest and most populous of

the Azores or Western islands. It produces a great deal of Wine, which is carried to Loyal, and exported thence and sold as Loyal Wine, lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N. [Cook.]

Picts Wall, England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E across the island to Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth.

Piedmont, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad, bounded N by Vallais, E by Milan and Montserrat, S by Nice and Genoa, W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, afterwards was subject to the king of Sardinia, and in 1800 was conquered by France. It lies at the foot of the Alps, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw silk, and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see: 25 miles S E Sienna, 56 S Florence.

Pierre le Montier, St. a town of France, department of Nièvre, surrounded by mountains, near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome. 15 miles N W Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

Pigeon Island, a small island: 8 miles from the coast of Malabar, lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

Pietro, St. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa, on the Chiuse: 15 miles S W Turin.

Pigney, a town of France, department of Aube: 12 miles N E Troyes.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on a tongue of land in the Baltic: 20 miles W by S Königsberg, of which it is the port. It has a good harbour, and is considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. The streets are broad, and run in a straight line; and the houses are built and furnished in the Dutch taste. Vessels of great burden are cleared, and take in their lading here; for the Frisch Haff has not a sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Königsberg. The fort is nearly a regular pentagon. The bastions

tions make a grand appearance ; and all the buildings belonging to the fortifications are strong, handsome, and regular. It has also a magazine for military stores. Below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Frederick William the Great ; and over the gate a watch tower is erected, where a centinel stands upon duty day and night. There is also a church in the fort, which serves both for the Lutherans and Calvinists. Over the gate, on one side of the entrance towards the outworks, stands the image of Mars, in a bold attitude, looking towards Sweden. The fort is well planted with cannon. The peninsula or tongue of land along which the road from Pillau to Fischhausen lies, is called the *Paradise of Prussia*, from its extreme pleasantness and fertility. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Frisch Haff forms a fine semi-circular bay, which is frequented by great numbers of swans, sea mews, wild ducks, and other water fowl. On the other side of this bay lies Alt-Pillau, or Old Pillau, inhabited by fishermen, lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilling Hall, and Moss, England, between Garstang in Lancashire, and the sea. It is remarkable, that in 1745, a part of Pilling Moss rose to a surprising height, and soon after sunk as much below its former level. It moved slowly towards the S, and in half an hour covered 20 acres of land. A man passing over it when it began to move, perceiving that the ground was in motion under him, turned speedily and escaped being swallowed up. A family was driven from their dwelling, which was surrounded and tumbled down. The improved land adjoining that part of the Moss which moved, was a concave circular tract of nearly 100 acres. It was nearly filled up with moss and water to the depth of 15 feet.

Pilnitz, a town in Saxony, on the Elbe : 7 miles S E Dresden. The elector has a palace here, in which he resides during the summer. In the year 1791, the first coalition against the French revolution was formed in this place, by a secret convention. The articles of this coalition, have not yet been made public. The treaty forgers, however, have attempted to palm upon the world, a pretended *Treaty of Pilnitz*, such as best suited their purposes.

Pilsen, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name ; near the confluence of the Misa and Watto :

47 miles W by S Prague, lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Pilsna, Pilsno, or Pilsnow, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the Wilfacke : 50 miles E Cracow.

Piltten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name ; on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw, lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia : it is 14 miles wide, high and remarkable in the middle, being a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1774, lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Ping-leang-fou, a city of China, one of the most considerable in the W part of the province of Chen-si. It contains 3 cities of the second, and 7 of the third class in its district, and is on the river Kin-ho : 480 miles S W Peking.

Pin-biang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Its district contains 6 cities of the second, and 28 of the third class : 240 miles S W Peking.

Pinnel, a strong town of Portugal, in Tra-os-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name ; it is at the confluence of the Cocha, and Pinnel : 25 miles N Guarda.

Pinnenburg, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, Duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name, on the Owe : 15 miles N W Hamburg.

Pinsko, a town of Lithuania, on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks, lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, a seaport of Tuscany, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay : 40 miles S Leghorn, and 60 S W Florence, lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piombino, a principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the two Sicilies.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma : 50 miles S E Rome.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan Proper in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch Factories. It is on a river : 15 miles W Balasore, lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Pique Montvallier, the highest mountain of the Pyrennees, in the form of a Pike lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula : 10 miles S Capo d'Istria.

Piritz, a town of Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin, near the lake Maldu : 20 miles S E Stetin.

Pisa, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university, an Archbishop's see, and 3 forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are 3 bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. Grass now grows in the principal streets of this city. The Cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much celebrated. In the great square, before St. Stephen's Church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosimo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Pisa is in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean : 10 miles N Leghorn, and 42 W Florence.

Pisanis, a small village in the kingdom of Yany, established by British subjects, as a factory for trade, inhabited by them and their black servants ; on the Gambria : 16 miles above Jonkakonda. [Park.]

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean : 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

Pisello, the most Northern cape of Naxos, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pisoor, see *Peisoor*.

Pistoia, a considerable town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, but the town is in a state of decay : 20 miles N W Florence

Pitcailly Wells, some remarkable saline springs, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

Pitheca, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitheca, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge : 80 miles S W Tornaa, lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

Pittenwean, a seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth : 23 miles N E Edinburgh.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the gulf of St. Eufemia : 4 miles from Monte-Leone.

Placentia, a duchy of Italy, formerly the Western part of the duchy of Parma, bounded E by that duchy, N and W by the Milanese, S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs,

from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

Placentia, a town of Italy, capital of a Duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a celebrated university. Its churches, squares, streets and fountains, are beautiful ; it contains 30,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to the king of Sardinia in 1743 ; and the French took possession of it in May, 1796. It is seated in a well cultivated country, on the river Po : 32 miles N W Parma, and 83 E Turin.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, and surrounded by mountains : 30 miles S W Madrid.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Deva : 25 miles S E Bilbao.

Planiez, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the road of Marseilles.

Plano, a small island in the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

Plassey, *Plains of*, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorsheadabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for a great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the Nabob Surajah Dowlah, which laid the foundation of the present extensive British Empire in Hindoostan.

Plawen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name : 17 miles S Gustrow, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster : 67 miles S W Dresden, lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Pleasant Island, in the Southern Ocean, discovered in 1799. It is a populous, delightful island : 4 miles long, lat. 0 20 S, lon. 167 18 E. [Fearn]

Plailburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feistez, at the foot of a mountain : 25 miles E by S Clagenfurt.

Plisgof, see *Piskof*.

Plisfoey, a village in Essex, England : 7 miles N by W Chelmsford.

Plisse, a town of Silesia, with a castle, on the Vistula : 36 miles E Troppaw, lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Polichsko, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is on a hill near the Vistula : 25 miles S E Wladislaw, and 65 W Warsaw.

Pisen,

Ploen, a town of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It is on the N side of a lake : 22 miles N W Lubeck.

Ploermel, a town of France, department of Morbihan : 27 miles N E Vannes.

Pludentz, a town in the Tirol, capital of a county of the same name ; in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill : 65 miles W Inspruc.

Plusiers, a town of France, department of Eure and Loire : 20 miles N Orleans.

Plymouth, a seaport in Devonshire, England, between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, 3 harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is in the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains 2 parish churches, sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here from a place 7 miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade : 43 miles S W Exeter, and 216 W by S London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymouth Dock, a populous town, contiguous to the royal docks in the harbour of Hamouze, at Plymouth, in Devonshire. It has a chapel in the dockyard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, England, sends 2 members to parliament : 7 miles E Plymouth.

Plynlimon Hill, a lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn,

the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milinense, and the Mantuan ; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese ; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficheruloso, and falls into the gulf of Venice by 4 principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si.

Po-llington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, England, on a stream that falls into the Derwent : 14 miles E York.

Podenstein, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, among forests, near the source of the Putlach : 30 miles S E Bamberg.

Podolia, a province in the S E part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester, separates it from Moldavia on the S W ; and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminnicke is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It is near the Elba : 16 miles S Florence.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

Poirino, or *Poverino*, a town of Piedmont : 15 miles S E Turin.

Poissy, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France, near the forest of St. Germaine : 15 miles N W Paris.

Poitiers, an extensive town of France, capital of the department of Vienne. Its population is not in proportion to its extent ; for it includes a number of gardens and fields : the inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished ; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. The environs abound with vipers, in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is on a hill, on the river Clain : 52 miles S W Tours, 120 N by E Bourdeaux.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Tourain ; W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great



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1806
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showing the claims of
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Longitude East from London



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POLAND,
Shewing the Claims of
RUSSIA, PRUSSIA & AUSTRIA
from the best
Authorities.

U R O P E

a great number of cattle, particularly milks. It now forms the 3 departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

Pola, an ancient and strong seaport of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour: 80 miles S E Venice, lat. 45 13 N.

Polandia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded N by Prussia and Lithuania, W by Masovia. Bielsk is the capital.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; S by Hungary, and Moldavia; N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; E by Russia, and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each again subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia, and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. For the part ceded to the emperor, see *Gilicia*. The part allotted to Russia, comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E. of the Dvina; the palatinates of Vitepsk, and Miedlaw; and two small portions to the N E and S E of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted) is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithuania. See *Polotsk*, and *Mobilsf*. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded S by the river Netze or Nottee, with the whole of Polish or Western Prussia, the cities of Danzig and Thorn excepted. Of these countries, the Russian part is the largest,

the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole, amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The 3 partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the throne of Poland were excluded; none could be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future but a native Pole; the son, or grandson of a king, could not be elected immediately upon the death of his father, or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council was established, in which the executive power was vested. By this change, all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland, by their hereditary dominions, were rendered incapable of filling the throne; every prospect of an hereditary sovereignty was removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order were confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives, of the crown, before too greatly reduced were still further diminished. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which, was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland, was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took

took place in 1793. By this, the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw; and the king of Prussia obtained the provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lentschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotzk, &c. with the city and monastery, of Czestokow (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treasures, and the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Such multiplied oppressions, at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciuszko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated, and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795, was a kind of state prisoner, till his death; and all Poland has since been in possession of a foreign force. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman catholic religion was established; but although the dissenters continued excluded from the diet, the senate and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; were permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. The air of Poland is generally cold; but the soil is so fertile in corn, in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

Poleron, see *Pooleroon*.

Polesia, the palatinate of Erzsescia, in Lithuania, is so called.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, a province in the republic of Venice, bounded N by the Paduan, S by the Ferrarese, E by the Dogado, W by the Veronese. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pel, *St.* a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, noted for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles N W Arras.

Pelicondro, an island in the archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros, lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policaastro, a decayed town of Naples, with a bishop's see, on a gulf of the same name: 68 miles S E Naples.

Polignano, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a craggy rock, near the sea: 16 miles E Bari.

Poligni, a town of France, department of Jura: 32 miles S W Besançon.

Polina, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, formerly a considerable place, but now almost in ruins: 12 miles S Durazzo, lat. 41 42 N.

Polito, or *Polizzi*, a town of Sicily, at the foot of the mountain Madonia: 30 miles S E Palermo.

Pollockshaw, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland: 5 miles E Paisley.

Polotsk, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition, in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c, which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota: 50 miles S W Vitepsk, lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, *St.* a town of Lower Austria: 8 miles from Vienna.

Pomegue, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, a duchy of Upper Saxony; bounded N by the Baltic, E by Western Prussia and Poland. It is watered by the Oder. The air is cold, but the soil is fertile, abounding in pastures, and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania, belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

Pomerellia, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, forcibly seized by the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomesania, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passarge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Mainland*.

Pondaguria,

Pondisuria, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, on the S side of the Po: 33 miles E Turin.

Pondisberry, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French, in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India, having 120,000 inhabitants. It extended along the seacoast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile in breadth. It was well built, and, beside many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by the English in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778, restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793, and restored 1802. It is 100 miles S Madras, lon. 80° 0' E, lat. 11° 36' N.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon: 40 miles S W Leon.

Pong-hou, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fo-kien, and form an archipelago between the part of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks: there is but one solitary tree, and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa, lon. 121° 25' E, lat. 23° 30' N.

Pons, a town of France, department of Lower Charente; famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral spring; on a hill, near the river Sevigne: 10 miles S Saintes.

Pont, St. a town of France, department of Herault. It is in a valley, surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries: 24 miles N Narbonne.

Pontafella, see *Pontefa*.

Pont-a-Mousson, a considerable town of France, department of Meurthe, with a university. There were lately several religious houses, and the premonstratens had a magnificent church here. It is on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts: 2 miles N W Nancy.

Pont-Arlier, an ancient town of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland, and is defended

by a strong castle, lon. 6° 26' E, lat. 46° 55' N.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Rille: 13 miles E Henileur, and 85 N W Paris.

Pont-de-Ce, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire, on the Loire: 3 miles from Angers, and 178 S W Paris.

Pont-de-l'Arche, a town of France, department of Eure, with a castle, on the Seine, over which is a bridge: 5 miles N Louviers, and 62 N W Paris.

Pont-de-vaux, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Resfousse: 8 miles S Macon.

Pont-de-Vesle, a town of France department of Ain. It has a manufacture of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the covering of arm chairs, and sofas: 12 miles W Bourg.

Pont-de-Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace, on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge: 13 miles N W Braga, and 190 N Lisbon.

Pont-du-Gard, see *Gard*.

Pontefa, or *Pontafella*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps: 20 miles N W Friuli, lon. 13° 0' E, lat. 46° 25' N.

Pontefract, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It is situated in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of liquorice. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament: 22 miles S W York, and 175 N N W London.

Ponte-Stura, a town in Montferrat, at the confluence of the Stura and Po: 3 miles S W Casal.

Ponte-Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Lleris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards: 10 miles E Porto Nova.

Pont-Gibant, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water: 10 miles W N W Clermont.

Pontivy, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the river Biavet. It was the first town, after the revolution of 1789, that set the example of national confederations.

Pont-l'Eveque, a town of France, department of Calvados: 10 miles N W Lisieux.

Pontoise,

Pontaise, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise. It is on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by a singular stratagem: the ground being covered with snow, the assailants dressed themselves in white, with ladders painted white, and scaled the walls before the sentinels perceived their approach. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753: 43 miles S E Rouen, and 27 N W Paris.

Pont-Orson, a town of France, department of the Channel: 20 miles E St Malo.

Pont-Remoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, at the foot of the Appennines: 40 miles E Genoa, and 66 N W Florence.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, department of Gard. It is on the Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, 6 feet above the common level of the river; and to stem the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution: 17 miles S Viviers, and 55 N E Montpellier.

Pont St. Maixent, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise, on the Oise: 5 miles N Senlis.

Pont-sur-Seine, a town of France, department of Aube, with a castle, on the Seine: 17 miles N W Troyes, and 55 S E Paris.

Pont-sur-Yonne, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Yonne: 8 miles N W Sens.

Pontyfool, a town in Monmouthshire, England. It is between 2 hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates that are used in a manufacture of japanned ware, now on the decline: 15 miles S W Monmouth, and 146 W by N London.

Pont-y-Pridd, see *Taaf*.

Ponza, or *Pontia*, a small island in the Mediterranean to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished, lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, England, on a small island pro-

jecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. There are belonging to this port 230 sail of shipping, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men; about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 40 miles W S W Winchester, and 105 W by S London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Pooloroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts: 100 miles S E Amboyna, lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Pooloroon, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

Poonah, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visapour; capital of the Western Mahratta empire; it is not large, and is defenceless: 100 miles S E Bombay.

Poorroonder, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visapour, on a mountain: 18 miles E S E Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Pope, *Dominions of the*, or the *Theological State*, in Italy; bounded N by the territories of Venice, E by the gulf of Venice, S E by the kingdom of Naples, S by the Mediterranean, W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from S W to N E, in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles, it is divided into the following provinces, the

the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are well known. Happily, the Reformation, begun by Luther, dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number has seldom been complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, the pope was possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avig-

non and Venaission in that country. The annual revenue of the pope was computed to be 8,000,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force was inconsiderable: his body guard was 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consisted of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Such was the state of this country, and of the pope, before the French revolution. This event has materially affected the power, territories and revenues of his Holiness. In 1797, and 1798, the French army, under Gen. Bonaparte, entered Italy, took the papal provinces of Bolognese, Ferrarese and Romagna, and annexed them to the newly formed Cisalpine republic. The aged pope was taken prisoner, and died, and the whole country subjugated to France, and was divided into departments, &c. In 1799, the Austro-Russian army, under marshal Suwarrow, reconquered this country, and restored the ancient government and order; and, in 1800, a new pope was elected; but from some late measures adopted to re-establish the Catholic religion in France, it appears that his power is subordinate to that of the First Consul of France. Rome is the capital.

Poperinguen, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name: 6 miles W Ypres.

Popo, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Poppo, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean. They are well peopled, and furnish coconuts, salt, dried fish, and goats, lon. 126 E, lat. 1 17 S. [Forrest.]

Porca, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795: 140 miles S Calicut, lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

Portchester, a village in Hampshire, England, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsmouth Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

Porrentru, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porrentru) and the principal place of his residence. It is near Mount Jura: 22 miles S Basle.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, England, on the Bristol Channel: 14 miles N by W Dulverton, and 167 W London.

Port

Port-Ambury, Anglesea, the most general ferry into the island, where is annually a passage of from 12 to 15,000 cattle, beside multitudes of sheep and hogs. On the island are, it is computed, 30,000 cattle. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 bushels of corn were exported from this ferry. [Walker.]

Port Jackson, a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, 3 leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Phillip discovered a large branch extending to the S, and found himself perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. The name of Port Jackson had been given to it by captain Cook, as he observed it in sailing along the coast, lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Port Louis, a strong town of France, department of Morbihan, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and is seated at the mouth of the Blanet: 27 miles W Vannes, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Louis, a town and harbour of the Ile of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified, lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

Port Mahon, an excellent harbour in the Island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N, see *Phillip's Fort, St.*

Port Patrick, a seaport in Wigtonshire, Scotland, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant: and a packet boat sails from hence for that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It has 1000 inhabitants: 107 miles S W Edinburgh, and 487 N W London.

Port St. Mary, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia: 10 miles N E Cadiz.

Port Sandwich, a harbour in the Island of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Port Vendre, a seaport of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken

the next year: 25 miles S by E Perpignan.

Portalegre, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country: 30 miles N W Elvas, and 90 N E Lisbon.

Portendick, a town of Africa, in the country of Zangaha, inhabited by Moors, whose chief trade is fishing, and gathering gum in the neighbouring woods: it is situated on a bay, on the coast of the Atlantic.

Portici, a village, 4 miles E S E of the city of Naples, on the sea side, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is Portland Castle. It lies on the S W side of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N. See *Dorsetshire*.

Portland Islands, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the center one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N Tunis, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is on a long high, steep point of land, W of the bay of the same name, which has 2 forts. In July, 1796, the English threw a strong garrison into it, when the French had entered Leghorn: 40 miles N W Orbitello, and 60 S by E Leghorn, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galleto, a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, on a small river: 8 miles N Bilbao.

Porto Gruaro, a town in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, on the Lema: 15 miles W Marano.

Porto Longone, a town of Italy, on the E end of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino: 8 miles S W Piombino.

Porto Nova, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris: 54 miles W Orense, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Peiro, a seaport in the island of Majorca, lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Porto Santo, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road, lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica, on a bay on the E coast of the island: 40 miles N Sardinia.

Porto Venero, a seaport on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort: 45 miles S E Genoa.

Portree, a town on the isle of Skye, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Portsea, an island between Chichester Bay, and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the main land by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the S W extremity of it is the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, England. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town stands, on the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance, commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy; and opposite to it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. On the 3d of July, 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at 12 o'clock in the morning, in the dock yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the stores caught fire by the lightning. In the ware houses that were consumed were deposited 1050 tons hemp,

500 tons of cordage, and about 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a still more dreadful conflagration happened in this dockyard on the 27th day of July, 1770: it was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about 5 o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms; and, in a few minutes after, the dockyard was all in a flame. The house where the pitch and tar were lodged was soon consumed, and in a few minutes, it broke out in 4 different parts, and burnt with such violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greatest consternation; but, by the wind shifting, and the assistance of the marines, its progress was stopped before 7 in the evening. The ropehouse was again destroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was estimated at 60,000l. For this act, an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. At the latter end of August, 1782, a man of war of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately sunk in this harbour. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles S S E Winchester, and 72 S W London, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N. [England delineated.]

Portsoy, a seaport in Banffshire, Scotland: 6 miles E Cullen. It has manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth: bounded W and S by the Atlantic, and E and N by Spain. It is divided into 6 provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Minho-e-Douero, Tra-os-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is used by the peasants instead of wheat. Portugal has many barren mountains, and yet there are plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the seawater, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence much is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise

merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil, and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Besides these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain, there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. All abound in fish. The whole kingdom contains 19 civdades or cities, 527 villas, or smaller towns, 3344 parishes, and 2,000,000 souls. The Portuguese are indolent and fond of luxury. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and there are 3 archbishops, and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch; also 3 severe inquisitions. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Lisbon is the capital.

Pesega, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, in a fertile country, on the river Oriana: 120 miles W by N Belgrade, lon. 13 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Pfauania, or *Pofen*, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent. By a late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia; in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta: 27 miles W Gnesna, and 127 W Warsaw.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is near the source of the bay Eusento: 8 miles S E Naples.

Poffum, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is in an island, 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, and is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. The various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste. King Frederick William began to make some costly additions

to the town; for which purpose, he caused several morasses to be filled up and built upon, and a canal of 50 paces wide, and 2000 in length, to be carried on out of the Havel, through the centre of the town, to a branch again of the same river. This canal is planted on both sides with trees, and environed with well built houses. The town itself is divided into Old and New. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the palace square, was destroyed by fire, together with the surrounding houses: 12 miles W Berlin, lon. 13 46 E, lat. 52 52 N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, England: 12 miles E Bedford, and 48 N by W London.

Pouques, a village of France, department of Nivre, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters: 5 miles N W Nevers.

Poultton, a town in Lancashire, England, near the mouth of the Wyre: 18 miles S W Lancaster, and 231 N N W London.

Poursilac, a town of the kingdom of Siam: 280 miles N Siam, lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Pourzeau, a town of France, department of Puy de Dôme, on the Sioule: 36 miles N by E Clarmont, and 190 S Paris.

Poyang-how, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of 4 considerable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam: 100 miles N Siam, lat. 15 40 N.

Prodes, a small handsome town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Tet, in a fine plain, in the middle of mountains: 22 miles S E Montlouis, lat. 42 26 N.

Pragilas, a town of Piedmont: 7 miles W Turin, lat. 45 5 N.

Prague, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are, 70,000 christians, 12,000 Jews. It is built upon 7 mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the Old Palace, where the ancient king's resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college

college here; and here the Jews had 9 synagogues. The new town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large column, broken in 3 pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's, at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest; and there is a poplar tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radslin, and the Straw-house. The first contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radslin, is the place where prince Drahomir was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they show the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648: 75 miles S E Dresden, 158 S E Berlin, and 235 N W Vienna, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, on the Bientino: 12 miles N W Florence.

Praya, see *Porto Praya*.

Praya, a seaport town of the island of Terceira, on a plain, near the gulf, defended by walls and bastions; it contains a church, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, and about 3000 inhabitants.

Praya, a town of the island of Gratiôsa, one of the Azores.

Praya, a town of Africa, on the slave coast, in the kingdom of Ardra, on the sea coast, at the bottom of a bay.

Precep, or *Perecep*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharienski, and province of Taurida, on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Precepia, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, on the river Morava: 20 miles W Nissa.

Pregalia, a valley in the mountains of Switzerland. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. They are divided into two democratic governments. Every male, at the age of 18 has a right to vote in the general assembly, in which the sovereignty resides. They manufacture their own coarse cloths, every family having a loom. Their finer clothes, worn on the sabbath, and at festivals, are procured from Germany. Their principal food is salt meat, rye bread, milk, cheese, polenta and chestnuts. These are boiled, and served up with crumbs of bread, or ground and made into paste, and ate with milk. [Coxe.]

Prepel, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls

into the Eastern extremity of the Frische Haf (an inlet of the Baltic) below Königsberg.

Premislaw, a populous town of Austrian Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see, on the river Sana: 27 miles W Lemberg, lat. 49 0 N.

Prensla, a town of Germany, capital of Brandenburg. It contains 6 churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker: 50 miles N Berlin.

Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen, their first king. The Lutherans have a church here. Presburg is on the Danube: 32 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

[Moor.]

Prescot, a town in Lancashire, England. Here is a considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and another of gold hands for watches: 8 miles E Liverpool.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rusia, and its territory has the name of Costa Rusfratia: 28 miles N Naples.

Presidi, State of, a territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes 6 fortresses, on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Longone.

Presovia, a town of Little Poland, on the Vistula: 25 miles E Cracow.

Presleign, the county town of Radnorshire, Wales, remarkable for barley and malt: 30 miles W N W Worcester.

Preslon, a borough in Lancashire, England; it is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here is a court of Chancery, and other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster: 21 miles S Lancaster, and 214 N W London.

Preslin Pans, a village in Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt works: 4 miles W Haddington.

Prevista, a seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, on the gulf of Larta, with

with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians. It is on a mountain: 70 miles N W Lepanto, lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and to the S W is La Haye, a small town on the Creuse, famous as the birth-place of Descartes. Preuilly is on the Claise: 18 miles S Loches.

Priaman, a seaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory, lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Prince's Island, a small island on the W coast of Africa, lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

Prince's Island, a small island of Asia, at the S W extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the Sultan of Bantam; and their customs are very similar to those of the natives about Batavia. Their figure, colour, manners, and language, are similar to the islanders of the South Sea. Turtles and large fowls may be had here. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S. [Cock, King.]

Prince's Island, an island 4 hours sail from Constantinople. It is 12 miles long, contains many stately houses, beautiful gardens, pure air, and considerable commerce. [Thevenot.]

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying W N W of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Bass and King, in 1790. A high mountain rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Phillip, lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Wallis, in 1767, lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore, and Principato Citeriore. The latter is bounded N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, W and S by the Mediterranean, E by Basilicata. The soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil and saffron, and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulte-

riore is bounded N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, W by the Mediterranean, E by Capitanata. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

Priest, a town of Germany, on the Elbe, in which Frederick II of Prussia, at the commencement of the 7 year's war, shut up the whole Saxon army, until they were compelled by famine to surrender themselves as his prisoners.

Prisdenia, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is on the Drin: 32 miles NE Albanapolis, and 195 N Belgrade.

Prisina, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, on the Rufca: 58 miles NW Nissa, and 150 SE Belgrade.

Privas, a town of France, department of Ardeche on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers: 16 miles N Viviers.

Proaita, an island about 2 leagues in circumference, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia: 8 miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous, having 4000 inhabitants. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side, lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Proin, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, on the Menan: 200 miles N W Pegu, lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Provence, a late province of France, bounded N by Dauphiny, S by the Mediterranean, E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast hot, and in the middle temperate. It produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the sea coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Provins, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne, famous for its mineral waters and excellent preserves of roses: 30 miles S E Meaux, and 47 SE Paris.

Pruck, a town of Austria, on the Leita: 22 miles S W Presburg, and 22 SE Vienna.

Prudel, a town of Stiria, on the Meuhr: 66 miles S W Vienna.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bounded S by Poland, W by Brandenburg and Pomerania,

merania N by the Baltic, and E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where narrowest. It produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and yellow amber is found along the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, besides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests. The uri are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves: their hides are extremely thick and strong, and are sold to foreigners at a great price. There are two large lakes, beside the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers: there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In 1755 there were in Prussia, 635,998 persons capable of bearing arms. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces (see *Poland*) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Königsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

Pruth, a river of Poland, which crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, and all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Piglof*, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Pskof, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle: 80 miles S Narva, and 150 S by W Petersburg, lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

Puddar, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulph of Cutch.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the Guadiana: 15 miles W Meridad, lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Puente-del-Arceobispo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge: 40 miles S W Toledo.

Puente-de-la-Reyne, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Agra: 10 miles S W Pampeluna.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a port, see *Porto*.

Paglia, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the 3 provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaon, an island in the Indian Ocean, W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo, lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Pulo-Ganton, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina, lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Pulo-Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, cocoa, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, buffaloes, poultry, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. The means of subsistence are difficult, the island but thinly peopled. It is subject to the king of Cochinchina. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples, lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

[M'Cartney.]

Pulo-Dinding, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo Lada, or *Pulo Lanchackay*, an island of the E Indies, near the coast of Malacca. It is 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, and is in some parts mountainous. In a great plain between two mountains the pepper is produced. The soil is very proper for all kinds of drugs. Here is excellent pasturage, and the best of water in springs and rivers. The S side is frequently intersected by arms of the sea, leaving small islands and rocks, covered with trees. On the N there is a large island a league distant. On the E is a bay covered with an island, making an excellent harbour. Ships of 200 tons are here safe from every wind. There is good anchorage all round the isle. From the beginning of July to the end of October, the winds are westerly, rain falls, and it is unhealthy. Pepper is produced in great quantities, preferable to any in the Indies.

Tadies. The natives are Mahometans, lon. 99 E, lat. 6, 15 N. [Beauleau.]

Pulo-Tamon, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles, lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Pulo-Way, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men, banished from Achem, lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Pultafk, a town of Great Poland, in Masovia: 20 miles N E Warsaw, lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Pultowa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709 between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated: 100 miles S W Belgorod, lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Punta-del-Gada, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour, lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Parbet, *Ile of*, a rough and healthy tract in Dorsetshire, S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. See *Dorsetshire*.

Perfest, a village of England, in the county of Essex, on the north side of the Thames, remarkable for extensive line works; here is a large magazine of gun powder: 19 miles E London.

Parmerut, a town of North Holland, governed by a council, bailey, and burgo-masters. This town has a voice in the assembly of the states: 10 miles N Amsterdam.

Permerent Island, a small island near the coast of Java, on which is an hospital for the use of the diseased poor of Batavia.

Putala, a mountain of Great Thibet, 7 miles E Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Putney, a village in Surry, England, on the Thames, 5 miles W S W London. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

Puy, a populous town of France, department of Upper Loire on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs: 45 miles N E Mende.

Puy-erdu, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna. It is between the Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrennees: 53 miles W Perpignan, and 67 N W Barcelona.

Puy-de-Dome, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne, and almost all Limagne, one of the most fertile plains in France. The borders of this circular plain are mountains, once so many volcanoes, but now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Angou, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire: 10 miles S W Saumur, and 160 E Paris.

Puyfureux, a town of France, department of Tarn: 8 miles S W Castres, and 23 E Toulon.

Puzzoli, a celebrated, but now incon-siderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator: 10 miles W Naples.

[Moor.]

Pulbely, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, Wales, near Cardigan Bay: 6 miles S Newin, and 143 N W London.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia; and there are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built; but this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or

for

for what reason they were founded: most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into 2 of them. The principal pyramids are E S E of Gize, a village on the W shore of the Nile. There are 4 of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain on which they stand is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and it is 3 hours' journey from Old Cairo. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size, but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither cement nor cramps of any metal. The entrance into it is on the N side; and the opening leads to 5 different passages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S, and terminate in 2 chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the center of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shows by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then, as now: it is of granite, and if struck upon with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid, on the outside, is by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost being 4 feet high and 3 broad. The base at the N side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the whole area of the base contains 480,249 square feet, or 11 acres and somewhat more. The top does not end in a point, but in a little flat or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations.

Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees, mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to their different situations; and the passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives,

oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Baskies and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank: 40 miles S W Hanover.

Pyrna, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes used as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is on the Elbe: 10 miles S E Dresden.

Pysch, a town of Bohemia, near the Muldaw: 50 miles S Prague, lat. 49 16 N.

Q

QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments. It is on the Nile, between Elne and Dander.

Quakenburg, a town of Westphalia, bishopric of Osnaburg, on the Hase: 22 miles W Osnaburg, 38 S W Bremen.

Quanamora, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Scherbro, said to contain 5000 families, lon. 10 25 W, lat. 7 45 N.

Quang-jing-fou, a city of China, in the S part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong, and Ho-nan. Its district contains 9 cities of the third class.

Quang-fi, a province of China, bounded N by Koci-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with

with trees. It is watered by several large rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for 6 months in the year. Its numerous mountains abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. In this province grows a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. *Quei-ling-fou* is the capital.

Quang-Tong, a province of China, bounded W by Quang-si and Tonquin, N by Hou-quang and Kiang-si N E by Fokien, S by the Chinese Sea. It is diversified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osters which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants of this province breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; but it does not appear that they have received this custom from Egypt. They load a great number of barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks mix together on the shore; but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin; they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

Quarten, a town of Swisserland, near the lake Wallenstadt: 5 miles E Clarus.

Queda, a kingdom in the peninsula of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, has 7000 inhabitants, is subject to the Dutch. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles N the city of Malacca, lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlingsburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding

of cattle: 10 miles S E Halberstadt, lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, England, in the isle of Sheppey. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster dredging; oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. 15 miles N W Canterbury, and 45 E London.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid, lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

Queen's County, a shire of Ireland, province of Leinster; bounded N by King's County, E by Kildare, S by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 50 parishes 15,048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's Ferry a borough in Linlithgow-shire, Scotland, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, 9 miles W Edinburgh.

Qui-ling-Fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 7 of the third class: on a river that empties itself into the Ta-ho, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable: 180 miles N by W Canton, lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Quentin, St. a strong town of France, department of Aisne. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. It is on an eminence, on the river Somme: 21 miles S Cambray, and 83 N by E Paris.

Querci, a late province of France, bounded N by Limosin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Languedoc, W by Perigord. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Quersfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels: 12 miles S E Mansfeldt, lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Quergueney,

Querqueneey, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

Quefney, a town of France, in the department of the North, with an old castle. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is on an extensive plain : 9 miles S E Valenciennes, and 122 N E Paris.

Quiberon a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July, 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain ; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

Quilleboeuf, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, on the Seine : 22 miles W Rouen.

Quilmanzi, a seaport town on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda ; at the mouth of a river of the same name, belonging to the Portuguese, lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Quiloa, a country and kingdom of Africa, near the E coast, and the mouth of the Coavo ; about 60 leagues from N to S. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. The king and his subjects are Mahometans ; partly black and partly tawny. They speak the Arabic and several other languages, which they learn from the nations with whom they trade. Their dress is that of the Arabian Turks : the women, especially, affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wrists, and ankles ; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiously wrought, which, upon the death of a parent, husband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of sorrow, whilst the men express their's by shaving their hair, and abstaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is on an island near the mouth of the Coavo, and is said to be large, rich, and well built. The houses are of stone and mortar, handsome, and after the Spanish manner. They are several stories high, and have each a pleasant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of springs of fresh water. The houses are finely furnished within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the streets so narrow, that one may easily step from one side to the other. On one side of the town is the citadel, where resides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned

with stately towers, and surrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It has two gates, one towards the port, whence one may see the ships sailing in and out, and the other looking towards the sea. The country about Quiloa, though low, is yet very pleasant, and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good pasture ; so that they breed abundance of cattle, besides poultry of all sorts, both wild and tame. They have fish likewise in great plenty, and very good. The climate is also affirmed by most travellers to be very temperate and healthy ; Sanut being the only author we know of who has ventured to assert the contrary in all these respects, lon. 39 9 E, lat. 8 50 S.

Quilon, or *Coylon*, a Dutch factory, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore : 14 miles N N W Anjengo. It was taken by the English in 1795, lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

Quimper, a town of France, department of Finisterre ; at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet : 30 miles S E Brest, and 332 W by S Paris.

Quimperlay, a town of France, department of Finisterre, on the Isotte, 7 miles from the sea and 20 E by S Quimper.

Quingey, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Louve : 12 miles S W Befançon.

Quinten, a town of France, department of the North Coast, with a castle. It is in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name : 8 miles S S W St. Brieux, and 200 W-Paris.

Quirieu, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, on an eminence, near the river Rhone : 12 miles S Lyons.

Quirimba, the name of several islands on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

Quisuma, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

Quitena, a town of Morocco, province of Drafs, with a castle, lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Quistello, a town of Mantua, on the Seccia, 3 miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed : 15 miles S E Mantua.

Quizina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom

Kingdom of Fez : 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Naeor.

Quaga, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast. In the cantons and villages the seniors preside, but the supreme power resides in a chief, who is jealous of his authority. Here pomp is displayed, ambassadors are introduced with great formality ; music enlivens the processions. The Quogans acknowledge a supreme Being, whom they call Kanno. To him they attribute Omnipotence, Omniscience, and omnipresence ; from him proceeds all good. He is to be succeeded by another, who will reward the good, and punish the wicked. They venerate the spirits of the dead whom they call *Yunsaana*, or *Predesters*. To these they offer sacrifices ; to their graves they fly, and cry for help in time of trouble, as well as to God. Neither women nor children can enter the groves where they are supposed to reside. Provisions are carried to their graves three times in a year. They celebrate new moons by orgies, and rest from labour. This and the adjacent kingdoms are remarkable for two associations, which, in Mysticism, resemble our masonic fraternities. One is appropriate to men ; the other to women. Their meetings are not so frequent as ours : sometimes they do not meet for several years. Of the men the king is the visible head. It is termed the *Society of the Belli*. They meet in a wood of palm trees where, under verdant arches, raised by the hand of the Grand Master himself, the mysteries of the Lodge are revealed. Here all the young men, naked as nature formed them, resort to learn, as they suppose, what is *esset*. The brotherhood enjoy all the public offices of trust and profit in the kingdom. Music is not neglected. They are taught to sing the Bellidong, or praises of Belli. The lodge of negro women is styled *The confederacy of the Hon*. For their meeting, a number of huts are prepared in a remote wood, where all the marriageable girls are conducted in the dark and still night. After the festival of initiation, they are bathed, their hair cut off, circumcised, and taught the superstitions of the country. Here they continue naked four months ; after which they return home in the night. Naked they enter the town in solemn procession, and are met by the other females in the same style. It would be death for a man to be caught gratifying

his curiosity. The lodge take cognizance of crimes, and punish, by conducting their convicts to the wood of *Belli*, where they are never heard of again. They are supposed to possess the power of devils, to inflict any calamity they please. They are, therefore, never called to an account for their own conduct.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

R

Raab, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Alia Regalis. It is at the confluence of the Raab and Rahnitz, not far from the Danube : 55 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Rabstein, a town of France, department of Tarn : 18 miles W by S Alby.

Rabat, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesun, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier, lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Rabba, or *Rahaba*, a town of Arabia, in the Desert of Syria, near the Euphrates, in the road of the caravans, which pass from Syria to the Arabian Iac : 140 miles S W Mosul, lon. 41 10 E, lat. 34 N.

Rachere, or *Adoni Rachere*, a city of the peninsula of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is on the S bank of the Krishna, 315 miles N by E Seringatam, lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Rackerburg, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is on an island, formed by the Muehr : 22 miles S E Gratz, and 100 S Vienna.

Rellie, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Reni, a populous town of Piedmont, in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Maira. It belongs to the prince of Carignano, who has a castle here. It is 6 miles from Carignano, lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Radcosani, a town of Tuscany, on a mountain defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill : 56 miles S E Sienna, lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola : 16 miles W Craiburg.

Radnor, *New*, a borough in Radnorshire,

shire, Wales, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It sends one member to parliament : 24 miles N W Hereford.

Radnorshire, a county of S Wales, bounded E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, N W by Cardiganshire S and S W by Brecknockshire, N by Montgomeryshire. It contains 52 parishes, 4 market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The E and S parts are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. Presteigne is the county town.

Radom, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name : 30 miles N Sandomir, and 50 S Warsaw.

Reggio, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

Ragusa, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto : 12 miles N Modica, lon. 14 59 E, lat 37 0 N.

Ragusa, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is 2 miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks : 65 miles N W Scutari, lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Ragusa, or *Ragusan Dalmatia*, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Ragusa is the capital.

Rabad, a river of Abyssinia.

Rajahm, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, on a river of the same name : 50 miles N Goa, lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

Rijmal, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, now in a ruinous state. It is on the W bank of the Ganges : 190 miles N by W Calcutta.

Ruin, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Acha : 5 miles E Donawert.

Rain, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; on the Save : 68 miles S Gratz, lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Rakka, a town of Turkey in Asia, in

Diarrheek, on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place, but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city : 100 miles S W Diarbekar, lon. 38 55 E, lat. 36 1 N.

Raknitz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is on a river, which falls into the Miza : 30 miles W Prague, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Rakow, a town of Poland, palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town; the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland, Arians, had a college and printing house here; but, in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechism takes its name from this town : 40 miles W Sandomirz.

Rama, an ancient town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly : 20 miles W by N Jerusalem.

Ramanancor, an island of Asia, near Cape Cormorin : 25 miles in circumference; very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

Rambert-le-Joug, St. a town of France, department of Ain : 18 miles N W Belley.

Rambervilliers, a town of France, department of the Vosges : 30 miles S E Nancy.

Rambouillet, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise. Here was a palace, in which Francis I died, in 1547, and the late Lewis XVI made it a magnificent royal residence; but it was demolished in 1793, by order of the National Convention : 27 miles S W Paris.

Ramehead, a promontory of Cornwall, S W of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a chapel (a searack) belonging to the village of Rame, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, a town of France, department of Aube on the Aube : 18 miles N E Troyes.

Ramilles, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday 1706 : 10 miles N Namur, and 24 S E Brussels.

Ramisseram, an island in the Indian Sea, between the island of Ceylon and the coast of Madura : about 30 miles in circumference. The soil is sandy, but produces some beautiful trees. On it are a few villages.

villages, and a celebrated pagoda, lon. 79 22 E, lat. 9 18 N.

Ramley, a village of Palestine, inhabited principally by christians. [Bonsparte.]

Rammekens, a seaport of the isle of Walcheren, in the province of Zeeland : 4 miles S Middleburg.

Rammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines ; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

Ramfana, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

Ramfay, a seaport of the Isle of Man, in a large bay, on the north east coast, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety from all winds but the north east. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand, is in danger of being washed away by the sea : 10 miles N Douglas.

Ramsey, a town in Wiltshire, England, noted for its fine beer : 46 miles E Bristol, and 69 N London.

Ramfury, a town in Huntingdonshire, England : 12 miles N E Huntingdon, and 69 N London.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, England, two miles long and one and an half broad. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, frequented, in the breeding season, by vast multitudes of sea-fowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is 4 miles W St. David's, and 17 N W Milford Haven, lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, a seaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby it is capable of receiving 200 sail of ships ; a new pier has also been erected, which is capable of resisting the strongest winds or the most raging sea that can happen from the Downs. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within these few years been much resorted to for sea bathing : 6 miles S Margate, and 73 E London, lat. 51 21 N.

Randersen, or *Randers*, an ancient town of Denmark in N Jutland : 25 miles E Wiburg, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Rangnitz, a town of Prussia : 55 miles E Konigsberg.

Rangoon, a commercial city of Ava, on Rangoon river, about a mile long, and a third of a mile wide. The streets are

narrow, but clean and well paved. The houses are raised on posts from the ground. [Symes.]

Rannoch, Loch, a lake in the N part of Perthshire : 11 miles in length. On its S side is an ancient forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Agimere ; very celebrated in the Indian histories : 120 miles from Agra.

Rantzow, a town in the duchy of Holstein : 24 miles N Lubec.

Raelconda, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine : 270 miles S W Hydrabad, lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

Raon, L'Etape, a town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges : 30 miles S E Nancy.

Rapallo, a town of Genoa, on a gulf of the same name : 20 miles E Genoa.

Rapperschwyl, a republic of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, and is governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members. Its territory is 6 miles long and 3 broad, and contains 3 parishes.

Rapperschwyl, capital of the above republic. It is strong by situation, being on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles S E Zurich, and 62 N E Bern, lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Rupelstein, or *Ribau-Pierre*, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine : 8 miles N Colmer.

Rupello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see : 70 miles E Naples.

Rusina, see *Ratzia*.

Ruzeberg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland ; it is on the gulf of Finland : 37 miles S E Abo, lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Rasel Feek, a territory of Abyssinia, formerly consisting of 39 villages.

[Bruce.]

Rafen, or *Market Rafen*, a town in Lincolnshire, England : 14 miles N E Lincoln, 150 N London.

Rafocalmo, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, N Messina.

Rigstedt, a town of Germany, archbishopric

opric of Saltsburg, on the Ens : 48 miles E by S Saltsburg.

Rastadt, a town of Suabia, in the marquissate of Baden, with a castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians ; and the former defeated the latter, near this place, in July 1796. Two of the French commissioners, appointed to negotiate a peace with Austria, were in a mysterious manner murdered near this town in 1798. It is on the Merg, near the Rhine : 4 miles N Baden, and 24 S W Philippsburg, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ratenu, a town of Germany, in the middle march of Brandenburg : 15 miles N W Brandenburg.

Ratenburg, a town in the Tirol, with a castle, on the Inn : 15 miles S by W Kufstein

Ratlin Island, is about 7 miles from the north coast of Ireland, 6 miles long, and a mile wide, having a large bay, called *Church Bay*, which affords an excellent and safe harbour, with good anchorage : 13 miles S from the island of Illa, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 55 20 N.

Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, 2 miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits : 15 miles N E Troppaw, and 142 E Prague.

Ratisbon, an ancient and strong city of Bavaria, on the Danube, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It is free and imperial, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly six monasteries. The town house is magnificent, and in its hall, the general diets of the empire meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 55 miles S E Neuremburg, 62 N by E Munich, and 195 W by N Vienna, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratsfzel, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance, called Boden See. It belongs to the house of Austria : 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

Ratzburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and partly to that of Sax-

Lawenburg. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg, issues the river Wuknitz, which joins the Trave, near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzburg is noted for its excellent beer : 12 miles S E Lubec, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

Ratzia, or *Rastia*, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria. Its inhabitants are called Rascians.

Rava, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where state prisoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and seated in a morass, covered with water, from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded ; 55 S W Warsaw.

Ravello, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It has magnificent palaces, and fine houses : 10 miles W Salerno, and 25 S E Naples.

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, England, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour : 24 miles S Cockermouth, and 284 N N W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Ravenna, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a very flourishing trade, but has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. It has about 15,000 inhabitants, and is chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the 6th century, when there were 3 popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric, is still to be seen, and is remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is near the river Mantone : 37 miles S E Ferrara, and 162 N Rome, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravensberg, a county of Westphalia, S of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Hereford is the capital.

Ravensberg, a free imperial town of Suabia. The public structures are handsome, and the inhabitants are protestants and papists : 15 miles N by W Lindau, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Ravenslein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with

so ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatinate, but has a Dutch garrison. It is on the Mease: 10 miles S W Nimwegen.

Rauze, a river of Hindostan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls about 20 miles W Multan, after having received the united waters of Chelum and Chumab. The Rauze is the Hydotes of Alexander.

Reyl, a town in Essex, England: 13 miles S E Chelmsford and 24 E London.

Re, an island on the coast of France, near Rochell. It is 3 miles from the main, 6 league in length. It has 2000 inhabitants, and is better cultivated than any province of France. [Waxall.]

Reading, a borough in Berkshire, England, on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the capital of the county, with 3 churches, governed by a mayor, and send 2 members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of commodities, to and from London, by means of the Thames: 26 miles S S E Oxford, 39 W London.

Reaumont, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 31 miles N E Toulouse.

Rebel, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Müritz: 30 miles S E Gustrów.

Rehnet, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, on the Aluta: 45 miles S W Targowisco.

Reizen, see *Aracan*.

Rekanati, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. It is on a mountain: 14 miles S Ancona, and 110 N E Rome.

Rehlinghausen, a town in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is on the Lippe: 20 miles W Ham, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Regulver, a village in Kent, England, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is by the sea-side, near the mouth of the Thames; and is noted for its church, which has two spires that serve for a seamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sisters: 22 miles W Margate.

Redburn, a village in Herts, England, which once belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to Christianity: 5 miles N W Albans.

Rehert, a promontory in Augusthure, on the German Ocean, S of Montrose. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

Recon, a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is on the Vilaine: 20 miles E Vannes, and 225 E by S Paris, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Reisado, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth: 17 miles S W Coimbra, lon. 8 33 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Redondella, a commercial town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle. There is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic: 8 miles S Ponte Vedra, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

Red Ruffio, see *Ruffio*.

Redruth, a town of England, county of Cornwall, situated among extensive tin works: 8 miles W Truro, and 262 W S W London.

Red Sea, a sea celebrated in scripture. It extends 1300 miles from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad, in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. From the fountains of Moses, which are 7 or 8 hours' journey, southerly, from Suez, may be seen the aperture of the mountain on the western side of the sea, through which Israel passed into the water. The aperture is W S W from the fountains. The breadth of the sea, there, is about 4 or 5 hours' journey.

[Clogher.]

Rees, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: 10 miles S E Cleves, and 10 N W Wesel.

Regenbergo, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is on a rock, called the Lagerberg: 10 miles N W Zurich.

Reggio, an ancient and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufacture. It is on the strait of Messina: 12 miles S E Messina, and 190 S by E Naples.

Reggio, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena.

Modena, except the marquissate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

Rome, an ancient city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Constantine, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It is in a fertile country: 15 miles N W Modena, and 80 S E Milan.

Rosarno, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore: 14 miles N Cosenza.

Rosario, a town in the Patrimony of St. Peter, near the Tiber: 17 miles N Rome.

Rothorn, an island of Snabia, in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Constance. It is 3 miles long and one broad; contains about 16,000 inhabitants, catholics; 3 parishes, and a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot. This island is 3 miles W Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

Rickenau, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is in a rich and fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine. Here are two curious bridges. One of these is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet long. The other, built across the Rhine, below the point of union, is a wooden one, of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan: the span of the arch is 225 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles S W Coire.

Reichenbach, a river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Scheidec, till it unites with the Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar, the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing near 700 houses, with two churches, and a Latin school, in which are five teachers: 10 miles S W Zwickau, and 58 W S W Dresden.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, noted for the peace concluded here, in 1790, between the emperor, Leopold II, and the Turks.

Reichenberg, a castle in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on a mountain, near the Rhine belonging to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeld, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Reichenhall, a town in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel, 56 feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty house, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the distance of 12 miles, over mountains, towards Traunstein, and there boiled, the latter, of these places abounding more in wood, and having also greater conveniences for exportation. On the mountains over which these pipes run, are little houses, and water works at proper distances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance of a fresh spring, used in turning the wheels and other engines, and for carrying off any superfluous salt water, a most astonishing and durable aqueduct of squared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was, at a vast expense, made some centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardest resin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathoms under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at last emits the water in a strong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs so swiftly, that, in a boat with torches, one may sail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this subterraneous voyage, it is necessary to descend to a considerable depth down certain steps made in a tower, to the salt spring, whose superfluous waters run about sixty paces farther, till they empty themselves into this little stream of fresh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through some of these a person may speak from the ramparts of the town with those who sail upon the canal: 9 miles S W Salzburg, and 64 S W Munich, lat. 47 40 N.

Reichenstein, a town of Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood: 12 miles W Grottkaw.

Reichsfen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, in the neighbourhood of Haguenau.

Remiremont, a town of France, department of the Vosges, on the Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosges: 42 miles S by E Nancy.

Remy, St. a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan

gustan age: the first is not entire; but the second is in the best state of preservation. 10 miles N E Arles.

Rendsburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, on an island formed by the river Eyder: 12 miles S E Sleswick.

Renfrew, the county town of Renfrewshire: 10 miles E by S Port Glasgow, 45 W Edinburgh.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, bounded W and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanarkshire, S W by Ayrshire. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne, and it still gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

Rennes, an ancient city of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its streets are broad and straight. A fire in 1720, lasted 7 days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbishopric, and the capital of the department. It is on the Vilaine, which divides it into 2 parts: 58 miles N by W Nantes. [Wrexall.]

Renti, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the river Aa: 12 miles S W Aire, and 50 N W Arras.

Reols, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne: 20 miles S E Bordeaux.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva. Here is a Carthusian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects: 3 miles from Thonon, and 20 N E Geneva.

Ropeham, a town in Norfolk, England. It has 2 churches in one church yard, and is in a valley: 15 miles N W Norwich.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle: 40 miles W Valencia, and 130 E by S Madrid.

Resht, a town of Prussia, capital of Gilan, on the S W coast of the Caspian Sea. It is so planted with trees, that the houses are not visible till you enter the streets. It has 1000 houses: 110 miles N Calbin, lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

[Bowen.]

Retford, *Essex*, a borough in Nottinghamshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is on the Idle: 30 miles N Nottingham, and 144 N by W London.

Retbel, an ancient town of France, department of the Ardennes, on a mountain, near the river Aisne: 20 miles N E Rheims, and 108 N E Paris.

Retimo, a seaport of Candia, with a bish-

op's see, and a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It is subject to the Turks. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is on the N coast of the island: 45 miles from Candia, lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

Revel, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 9 miles N St. Papoul, lat. 43 26 N.

Revel, a government of Russia, see *Estbonia*.

Revel, a strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are about 600 and the people 8000. There are quartered here 5000 soldiers, and 8000 seamen. Here are 4 Lutheran churches for the citizens, one for the peasants, and two Greek churches. The town is well built, and has very fine gardens. There is a college, with 4 professors. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain: 85 miles S E Abo, and 133 W by S Petersburg, lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N. [Hanway.]

Revera, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the Po, opposite Ostiglia: 10 miles N E Mirandola: and 20 S E Mantua.

Reusi, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine below Zurich.

Reutlingen, a free imperial town of Suebia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg: adorned with handsome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is on the Echert, near the Neckar: 10 miles E Tubingen, and 37 S Stutgard, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Reux, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault: 8 miles N E Mons.

Rey, a town of Persia, province of Irac Agemi, in ruins; under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, afterwards *Arfacia*. Being destroyed by the Arabians, it was afterwards rebuilt by Billah-Mansoor, caliph of Babylon, and at one time contained 100,000 houses, a great number of mosques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incursions of the Tartars: 43 leagues E Amadan.

Reyna,

Reyna, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a plain, with a castle, built upon an eminence: 3 miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Razan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Razan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is at the confluence of the Irubesh and Occa: 100 miles S E Moscow.

Rbe, an island on the W coast of France, department of lower Charente. It is 4 leagues long and 2 broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called anise seed. It is defended by 4 forts, and is 8 miles W Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rheims, an ancient city of France, department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church is a very beautiful Gothic structure. That of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. In this church was lately La Sainte Ampoule, which is a small vial, filled with a reddish and congealed liquor, which the French of former ages thought to have been brought from heaven; and this holy liquor was used in the coronation of the kings of France, who have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an Amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other wollen stuffs; and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle: 62 miles N Troyes, and 75 N E Paris, lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rheinsau, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island

formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinberg, a town in the electorate of Cologne, on the Rhine: 40 miles N W Cologne.

Rheincc, a town in the archbishopric of Cologne, on the Rhine: 34 miles S S E Cologne.

Rheincc, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, a castle of the Lower Rhine. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, in regard to strength and situation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794: 15 miles S Coblenz.

Rheinfelden, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the 4 forest towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of several arches: 8 miles E Basle, lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Reingau, a district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Nieder Wallauf to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinland, a part of S Holland, on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rhein-Sabern, a town of Germany, in the Bishopric of Spire, with a castle: 15 miles S Spire.

Rheinthal, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, a large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which takes its rise on Mount Vogelsburg, at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splügen is the capital.

Rhenen, a city in the United Provinces, in Utrecht, on the Leck: 20 miles S E Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1795, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 59 N.

Rhine, a great river of Europe, which rises in the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is formed of two principal streams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by 2 small streams, called the Middle and the further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine uniting

ing at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the chord of which is 220 feet long. Passing by Coire at the distance of a mile, the Rhine first becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance, the largest in Switzerland. Leaving this lake, it forms a celebrated cataract below Schaffhausen (see *Lauffen*) and becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Alsace, on the S and W, and Suabia on the N. and E. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and runs by Nimeguen, is called the Wahal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Brommel. Below Warcum, it divides into 4 principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee; the most Northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean below the Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helversluys and Gorree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rheuen to Wyck-by-Duerslede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Leek, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine Lower, a circle of the empire of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, S, to that of Westphalia, N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

Rhine Lower, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Straßburg is the capital.

Rhine Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine Upper, a circle of the empire of Germany, which includes the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerburg and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulde and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Frankfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded N by the Archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia and Suabia, and W and S by France. The principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Louis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electorate residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

Rhoda, a village on the bank of the Nile, on the site of the ancient city Antinous, inhabited by bad Moors, Christians and Turks. Here magnificent ruins of parricidal marble, surprise the traveller.

[Bruce.]

Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil is dry and sandy; but the numerous springs which water it, render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as snow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of raising it were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than sufficient for their consumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole island, is estimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants.

Rhodes, a city and capital of the island of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect, of Miletus, 3 leagues in circumference; the beauty of its harbours, says Strabo, of its streets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it so much superior to all other cities, as to admit of no comparison. The celebrated colossus of Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, was the work of Chares, of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus, and was 70 cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake,

earthquake, 56 years after it was first erected. It is said to have cost 300 talents, a sum which the Rhodians gained by the sale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius, when he raised the siege. Mowiah, the general of the Caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, destroyed the statue, and sold the broken pieces to a Jew of Edessa, near 900 years after its fall; other arts flourished in this renowned city. Their schools attained so high a degree of celebrity, that they were resorted to by some of the greatest men of Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Catullus, Cæsar, and Pompey. Alexander, who regarded this city as the first in the universe, chose here to deposit his last will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and possesses no remarkable antiquities. Not even the smallest remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be discovered. Statues, colossuses, paintings, all have been destroyed or carried off. To wide and skilfully disposed streets; to those regularly ranged edifices, where each front presented the same order of architecture, have succeeded narrow and winding lanes, and houses without taste, regularity or decoration. The Knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their residence in the island. Their armorial ensigns, and some busts of the grand masters, sculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of several buildings. The walls and towers they erected still subsist, and bear the glorious marks of their obstinate defence. The church of St. John has been converted into a mosque. The vast hospital, in which Christian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furnished them with succours, at this day serves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours. The smallest faces the E, and is called *Darea*. Rocks, at a small distance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and only leave room for one vessel to pass. Moles, raised on each side, defend it from the wind. The Turks, who, since the conquest of the island, have not removed from it a single grain of sand, suffer it gradually to choak up. There is only water enough for merchant ships, and even they, are obliged to unload a part of their cargo, before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes; and in this, frigates of 30 guns may anchor. Vessels are here

defended from the westerly winds, which, in these latitudes, prevail 9 months in the year. lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Rhoder, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the sea, at a distance from some hills, where Hannu was defeated by Regulus, lon. 28 35 E, lat. 36 24 N. [Adams, Thevenot.]

Rhone, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland; issuing from the glacier of Furca, between two rocky mountains. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating France from Savoy, passes to Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean, by several mouths.

Rhone, Moutos of the, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhone and Loire, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhyaidergawey, a town in Radnorshire, S Wales. Its name signifies the Fall of Wye, that river being here precipitated in a cataract 20 miles W N W New Radnor, and 177 of London.

Rhynney, see *Runney*.

Ribar, a town, 8 miles from Madrid.

Ribemont, a town of France, department of Aisne: 10 miles W by S St. Quentin.

Riberio Grande, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and 4 or 500 houses. It is between two high mountains, lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is on a bay of the Baltic: 12 miles N Rorbeck.

Richelieu, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, with a fine palace and an extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. The streets are straight, and it contains a handsome square. It is on the Amable and Vide: 27 miles N Poitiers, and 152 S W Paris.

Richmond, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, it has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches; sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. 40 miles N W York, and 230 N N W London.

Richmond, a village in Surry, England, with a bridge of five arches over the Thames: 9 miles W S W London, distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday 5

day; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall.

Richmondshire, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings, and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

Richmondworth, a town in Hertfordshire, England: 18 miles WNW London.

Rieti, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see, on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti: 27 miles S by E Spoleto, and 37 N E Rome.

Rieux, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 25 miles SW Toulouse, 83 W Narbonne.

Riez, a small, but populous town of France, department of the Lower Alps. It is in a plain, abounding with good wine, and excellent fruits: 35 miles NE Aix, and 50 N E Toulon.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire: 500 ships have been loaded here in a year. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory, enjoy the greatest share of it. The principal exports, are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring, it is replaced: 5 miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE Stockholm, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N. [Coxe, Hanway]

Rimini, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. It is in a fertile plain, on the gulf of Venice: 20 miles SE Ravenna, and 145 N by E Rome.

Rimigen, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers, on the Rhine, remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

Ringsberg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the W coast: 50 miles N by W Ripen.

Ringsled, an ancient town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, where the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried: 30 miles SW Copenhagen.

Ringswood, a town of Hampshire, England, which has a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose. It is on the Avon: 30 miles SW Winchester, and 91 W by S London.

Rintlen, a town of Westphalia, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the Weser: 15 miles S Minden, and 35 S W Hanover.

Rio-de-Miranda, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Riveden.

Ris-Grande, a river of Atrica, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 degrees N latitude.

Riom, an ancient town of France, department of Puy de Dome, on a hill, in a pleasant country: 8 miles NE Clermont, and 115 S Paris.

Rions, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne: 18 miles SE Bourdeaux.

Ripa-Transane, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see: 5 miles W of the gulf of Venice, 8 S Fermo.

Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best breves in Denmark: 55 miles N W Sleswick, and 60 S by W Wiburg.

Ripley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Nyd: 23 miles WNW York, and 221 N by W London.

Rippon, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with 5 lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hard wares, particularly spurs, and the market place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament: 28 miles N W York, and 218 N N W London.

Riquier, an ancient town of France, department of Somme, on the Cardon: 5 miles NE Abbeville, and 95 N Paris.

Ryebrough, a town in Buckinghamshire, England:

England : 20 miles S Aylesbury, and 37 W N W London.

Ritberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is on the Embs : 12 miles N W Paderborn.

Rintz, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent : 17 miles S W Trent.

Rivodavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain : 15 miles W S W Orense, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivades, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Mirando : 45 miles N N E Lugo, lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivalls, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on a mountain : 20 miles from Naples.

Rivesalter, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, famous for fine wine : 8 miles N Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle : 9 miles W Turin.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake Garda : 20 miles N W Verona.

Roa, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel. It is on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine : 10 miles S W Aranda, and 70 N Madrid.

Roanne, a populous and commercial town of France, department of Rhone and Loire. It is on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris : 50 miles N E Clermont, and 210 S E Paris, lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren, sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Roßl, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Muretz.

Robin-Hood's Bay, on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, England, S E of Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish, in their season ; they have well-boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters, lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Forca-d'Auso, a strong town of Italy, on the lake Idro : 25 miles S E Trent.

Rocca-d'Annone, and *Rocca-d'Abbazze*, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, each of which is seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, England. It is in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills ; and has flourishing manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods, which extend 10 miles N of the town. Part are sent to London, but vast quantities are exported to Portugal : 55 miles W S W York, and 195 N N W London.

[England delineated.]

Roche, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

Roche, or *Roche-en-Ardenne*, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, on a rock, near the river Ourte : 22 miles S Liege, and 52 N W Luxemburg.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine : 23 miles E Vannes.

Roche Chouart, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne : 60 miles S by E Poitiers, and 189 S by W Paris.

Roche Macleran, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle : 15 miles N E Luxemburg.

Roche Posuy, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, remarkable for its mineral waters : 25 miles S Loches.

Roche-sur-Yon, a town of France, department of Vendee, near the Yon : 20 miles N W Luçon, and 202 S W Paris.

Rochefort, a seaport of France, department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and strait ; the houses low, but regular ; and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a rope yard, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war :

Reat: 18 miles S S E Rochelle, and 127 S W Paris, lon. $0^{\circ} 54'$ W, lat. $46^{\circ} 3'$ N.

[Wraxall.]

Rochefort, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks: and is 15 miles S E Dinant, and 50 N W Luxemburg.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, department of Charente, with a castle: 12 miles N E Angoulême, and 208 S by W Paris.

Rochelle, a fortified town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a commodious and safe harbour. It was lately a bishop's see, and contains 16000 inhabitants, 2000 being protestants. It has 5 gates; and the houses are supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers. Lewis XIII took this place from the protestants in 1628, after a siege of 13 months, during which the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 25,000 surviving the siege. To prevent the English throwing in succours by sea, cardinal Richelieu constructed a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, has 15,000 inhabitants: 67 miles N by E Nantes, and 220 S W Paris, lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ W, lat. $46^{\circ} 9'$ N.

[Wraxall.]

Rochester, a city in Kent, England, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, three parish churches. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is wide, and paved. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. Here is also an almshouse for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster fishery in the several

creaks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E: 27 miles N W Canterbury, and 30 S E London.

Rolford, a town in Essex, England: 40 miles E by N London.

Rochitz, an ancient town of Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, England: 12 miles S Oakham, and 84 N by W London.

Rockinghausen, a town of Germany: 26 miles W Worms.

Rodisaro, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: 11 miles E Pilsen.

Rocroy, a town of France, department of Ardennes, in a plain, surrounded by forests: 26 miles N Rethel.

Rodosto, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora: 62 miles S W Constantinople, lon. $27^{\circ} 37'$ E, lat. $41^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Rodez, an ancient town of France, department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of grey cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and much admired for its architecture. It is in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron: 30 miles W by S Mende, lon. $2^{\circ} 59'$ E, lat. $44^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Roor, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maese, above Ruremonde. There is another river of this name which falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

Roeux, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault: 8 miles N E Mons.

Robaczow, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa: 57 miles N W Rzezica, and 158 N Kiof, lon. $30^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Roban, a town of France, department of Morbihan on the Aouër: 20 miles N Vannes.

Robilund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies E Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

Rolluc, a town of the Netherlands, duchy

dachy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle : 7 miles N Aix-la-Chapelle.

Røn, or *Røen*, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland : 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded N by the Ferrarese, S by Tuscany and Urbino, E by the gulf of Venice, W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital. This country forms a part of the new Cispadana republic, and was surrendered by the pope, Feb 19, 1797.

Romain, *Metier*, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle ; at the foot of a high mountain in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad ; bounded N by Bulgaria, E by the Black Sea, S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn and pastures ; and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three governments, namely : Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital ; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name ; and Byzantium, of which Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamosco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

Romans, an ancient town of France, department of Drome, in a fine plain, on the river Isere : 22 miles S W Grenoble, and 30 S Vienne.

Rome, a city of Italy, and at one time capital of the world ; founded by Romulus, in the year 748 before Christ ; situated on 7 hills, on the side of the Tiber ; 10 miles in circumference. The names of the hills were Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Cælius, Esquilinus, and Quirinalis. At this time it is the residence of the pope, and the capital of his dominions, situated in the province called *Campagna*. It contains 81 parishes. 100,000 inhabitants, including strangers, 227 priests, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns,

1665 students, and 1470 paupers. The streets are large and handsome, but not kept in good repair. It is divided into 14 quarters or wards called riones, in which are found a great number of beautiful squares, superb palaces, and magnificent churches. The street called Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are 3 or 4 feet higher than the street ; and there is a path for the convenience of foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night ; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before the statues of the Virgin : these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. This darkness, it may be supposed, is not unfavourable to assignations among the inferior people : and when a carriage, with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out *volte la lanterna*, turn the lantern ; and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly, objects ; the former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity ; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is 730 feet ; the breadth 520 ; and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, bas-reliefs, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and in spite of the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the 4 wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the

the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 800 years upon its head, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the center of the pavement. Being converted into a Christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honor of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. We shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a *coru market*, the beautiful column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The pope has 3 superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church, containing, it is said, upwards of 4400 apartments, many of them painted by the most eminent masters. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially, in manuscripts, of which there are upwards of 40,000, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the Tiber: 410 miles S S W Vienna, 600 S E Paris, 730 E by N Madrid, and 760 W Constantinople. lon. 12 55 E, lat. 41 54 N. [Adam, Moer, &c.]

Romelia, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

Rombliden, a town of Franconia, with a castle: 8 miles S E Henneberg.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, England. It is one of the cinque ports, and once contained 5 churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place: 71 miles S E London.

Romney Marsh, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

Romont, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, on a mountain: 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern.

Romorentin, a town of France, department of Loir, and Cher, with a castle. On one of its gates is inscribed *Roma Minor*, but there is nothing to justify this appellation. On the contrary, were it not for its manufactures of serges and cloths, which are very good, this place would be scarcely known: 45 miles E Tours, and 100 S by W Paris.

Romigliano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name; on the Tercia, 12 miles S Viterbo, and 24 N N W Rome.

Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle: 20 miles N W Gibraltar.

Roobake, a large populous town on the Danube. The neighbourhood is covered with vineyards. [Jackson.]

Roquebrune, a town of Italy, with a castle, near the sea: 3 miles from Monaco.

Roquemare, a town of France, department of Gard on a craggy rock, near the Rhone: 22 miles N E Nismes.

Rusana, a town of Lithuania, near the Zolva: 20 miles S W Novogrodec.

Rufbad, a populous commercial town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a castle on a mountain, on the lake of Constance.

Roskilde, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. The church is the most ancient in Denmark. It is at the bottom of a small bay: 15 miles W Copenhagen.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded E by Longford N by Sligo and Leitrim, S by Galway, W by Galway

Oalway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 17 parishes; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Rescomanon, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name: 80 miles W Dublin.

Rafe Castle, in Cumberland, England, a seat of the bishop of Carlisle, near Inglewood Forest.

Rosier, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean: 15 miles N E Girona. It was taken by the French, January 5, 1795, lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

Rosetta, a populous town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile. The third town of Egypt for commerce. The Egyptians call it Raichid, and consider it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandize is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice consuls and factors here. The town is near 2 miles in length, and consists of 2 or 3 long streets. The hills about the town appear as though they had once been the barriers of the sea. The fine country of Delta opposite, and two beautiful islands below the town, afford a delightful prospect. To the north are pleasant gardens adorned with citron, orange, and palm trees. About 2 miles N on the W of the river is the castle, built of brick, and cased with stone; it is a square building with round towers. It is 25 miles N E Alexandria, and 160 N N W Cairo, lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

[Pococke, Sonini.]

Rosbaan, a country of Asia, lying W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rosienne, a town of Samogitia: 70 miles S Mittau, and 188 N E Warsaw.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, a town of France, department of Meurthe, famous for its salt-works: 9 miles S E Nanci, and 170 E Paris.

Rosay, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle: 15 miles S Meaux.

Rosi, a seaport of Ireland, county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is on a bay of the Atlantic: 20 miles S W Kinsale.

Rosli, a town in Hertfordshire, England:

12 miles S E Hereford, and 115 W by N London.

Rosfeire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornoch, S by Ivernessshire. The N W part is mountainous and dreary; the E is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird, called the Cock of the Wood: it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the high rocky mountains is found the piarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its grey colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white, like the snow in which it often buries itself.

Rossano, a strong and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, on an eminence, surrounded by rocks: 3 miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 S E Naples.

Rosstock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake: 3 miles from the Baltic, 12 N Gustrow, and 60 E Lubec, lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Rostoff, a large town of Russia, with an archiepiscopal see: 95 miles N E Moscow, lat. 57 5 N.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz: 7 miles N Cadiz.

Rota, an island of Asia, one of the principal of the Ladrones.

Rotenburg, a free imperial town of Franconia: 15 miles N W Anspach.

Rotenburg, a town of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is on the Neckar: 7 miles W Tubingen, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Hesse Cassel, with a castle: 25 miles S Cassel.

Rotbury, a town in Northumberland, England: 9 miles S W Alnwick.

Rotherham, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, it is famous for considerable iron-works in its neighbourhood: 31 miles N Nottingham, and 165 N by W London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, capital of

of the isle of Bute. On its E. side it has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland: 70 miles W Edinburgh, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

Rothwell, a town in Northamptonshire, England: 15 miles N N E Northampton, and 79 N N W London.

Rotterdam, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland; for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenals are magnificent. The English have here an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church. It is more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the harbour is sooner freed from ice, and a single tide, in two or three hours, will carry a vessel into the open sea. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tcees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue, in bronze, stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is still shown the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honor. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maas:) 13 miles S E Hague, and 30 S S W Amsterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 56 N.

[Hanway.]

Rotweil, a free imperial city of Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is on the Neckar, near its source. 27 miles S S W Tubingen.

Rouen, a city of France, department of Lower Seine. It is the capital of the department, and seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most

opulent and important places in France. It is two leagues and a half in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers, in one of which is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, a minister, whose memory is much respected in France. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height and breadth 10 feet; the clapper alone weighs 710 lbs. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufacture of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle: 50 miles S W Amiens, and 70 N W Paris, lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

[Wrexall.]

Rovero, or *Roverdo*, a town of Austria, and in the Tirol, on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, defended by two large towers and a strong castle. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in September 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it in November following: 8 miles S Trent, lat. 46 0 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded W by Querci, S by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rovigno, a populous town of Venetian Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast: 8 miles S Parenzo, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of the Polcino di Rovigo, on the Adige: 21 miles S Padua, and 37 S W Venice.

Rouffelat, a town of France, department

ment of the North: 10 miles N E Ypres, and 20 S E Ostend.

Roussillon, a late province of France, bounded E by the Mediterranean, N by Lower Languedoc, S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees Eastern*.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded N by Berwickshire, E and S by Northumberland and Cumberland. From N to S it extends 30 miles, and nearly the same from E to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of morasses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow vallies, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle.

Rexent, Cape, or Rock of Lisbon, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, at the N entrance of the Tago: 22 miles W Lisbon.

Royan, once a large town of France, department of Lower Charente, famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almost in ruins, on the Garonne: 30 miles S Rochelle.

Royes, a strong town of France, department of Somme. Some mineral waters were discovered here a few years ago: 12 miles N W Noyon, and 60 N by E Paris.

Roxton, a town in Herts, England: 37 miles N London.

Rubiera, a small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese: 8 miles N W Modena.

Rudolstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, a castle near the Saka.

Rudelsheim, a town in the electorate of Mentz: 3 miles from Bingen, celebrated for its wine.

Rudolfswerd, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey; on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine: 45 miles S E Laubach, lat. 46. 8 N.

Ruffec, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine: 7 miles S Colmar, and 9 N W Balle.

Ruffec, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche: 24 miles N Angouleme.

Rufico, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, situated on the sea coast. The name is a corruption of *Rio-fresco*, given by the Portuguese. It contains about 300 houses, and the inhabitants

carry on a considerable trade with Europeans in slaves, skins, gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, indigo, cotton, &c.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, England, has a famous free school: 11 miles S E Coventry, and 85 N N W London.

Rugby, a town in Staffordshire, England, on the Trent: 10 miles S E Stafford, and 126 N W London.

Rügen, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, 23 miles long and 15 broad, has 27 parishes. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Rügenwald, a town in Prussian Pomerania, with a castle: 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 N E Colberg, lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Rumford, a town in Essex, England: 12 miles E N E London.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain: 5 miles from Annecy.

Rumney, see *Romney*.

Rumsey, a corporate town in Hampshire, England. It is governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills: 8 miles N N W Southampton, and 74 W by S London.

Runnymede, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. See *Wraybury*. On this mead are annual horse races.

Rupel, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demer, below Mechlin. After receiving the Canal from Brussels, it joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel: 8 miles S W Antwerp, and 22 N E Ghent.

Rupin, or *Rapin*, a town in the marquissate of Brandenburg, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a place of considerable trade, has a manufacture of cloth, and is noted for brewers: 35 miles N W Berlin.

Rurmonde, a strong town of Austrian Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and retaken several times; particularly 1793, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is near the confluence of the Maese and Roer: 12 miles S Venlo, and 70 N E Mechlin.

Russia, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly

partly in Europe ; bounded N by the Frozen Ocean ; S by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia ; E by the sea of Japan ; W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were 3 countries that had the name of Russia ; Red Russia, White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania ; and Black Russia, and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see Poland) forms a square, whose sides are about 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers ; the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, the soil and productions must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland ; the inhabitants here are able to supply their neighbours with corn. the N part is not only colder, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Beside domestic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. Those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire arms, for fear of spoiling them. They had very few vines, before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia, are large quantities of cotton and silk (with which they make all sorts of stuffs) skins, furs, Russia leather, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was divided by the late empress, into 41 Governments ; viz. Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburgh, Revel, Riga, Fskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orcl, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yarossaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirk, Penza, Tambof, Voronezh, Kurik, Novogorod-Severikoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perin, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk ; all which see. The inhabitants in general, are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration ; however, they take

a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts ; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great ; but, in the late reign, powerful Russian squadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches ; and the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a *papa*, or pope, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write ; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences ; and, in 1724, the first university was founded in Russia ; and there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. A person may travel cheap, and with great expedition in Russia, both in summer and winter, especially in the sledges during the latter season. The draught horses are extremely swift, and the roads very good, particularly in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with post horses from Petersburg to Moscow, which is about 440 miles, in 72 hours ; and a commodious sledge, drawn by a pair of post horses, for this distance may be hired for 14 or 15 rubles. Not one third of the Russian empire is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the pole tax and furnish recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion ; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are hurled in their chaises and sledges, through the dreary Scythian winter. The sovereignty of Russia, is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent ; he afterward assumed the title of czar, a corruption from Cæsar, emperor ;

emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the Great at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies, atrocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the last century, could have formed no conception. Peteriburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Ruthin, a town in Denbighshire, N Wales, in a vale, on the river Clwyd. It is 15 miles S W Holywell.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, bounded W and N W by Leicestershire, N and N E by Lincolnshire, S and S E by Northamptonshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 48 parishes 3260 houses, 20,000 inhabitants, two market towns, sends two members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil rich. Oakham is the county town.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari: 5 miles S E Bari.

Ruttunpour, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs, lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, a populous town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 16 miles W Bari.

Ryscott, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. This town was taken by the British in the month of July, 1791. It was strong, and well furnished with guns, ammunition and provision for its defence.

Rye, a borough in Sussex, England. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. It exports corn,

malt, hops, and other productions of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets: 28 miles S S E Maidstone, 63 S E London.

Rye-gate, a borough in Surry, England: 21 miles S W London.

Ryfwick, a village in Holland, between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzezicza, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Wyedzawek and Dnieper: 125 miles N Kiof, lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

SA, a town of Egypt, 3 leagues from the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Sais, the asylum and tomb of Osiris.

Sandab, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where the Turkey leather is made: 140 miles W N W Sanaa, lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Sansa, a town of Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, supposed to be the place where Nimrod was buried: 40 miles N W Sarchad.

Saba, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Sabanga, a lake in Turkey in Asia, of a triangular form, about 6 miles long.

Sabia, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique, S by unknown regions, W by Manica. It has mines of gold, and many elephants.

Sabia, a cape of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded N by Umbria, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, W by the patrimony of St. Peter, abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies S of the gulf of Narenta, and N of a channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabionetta, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the

the house of Austria: 20 miles E Cremona. lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sable, an ancient and populous town of France, department of Sarthe, with a castle. In the neighbourhood are some quarries of black marble: 25 miles N E Angers, and 135 S W Paris.

Sables d'Orléans, a commercial town of France, department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W Luçon, lat. 46 30 N.

Sablstan, a province of Persia, bounded N by Candahar, E by Hindoostan, W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

Sabor, a province on the Gold Coast. Here is a Dutch fort. It has 4 batteries and 18 pieces of cannon, near which lies the populous village of Morree. The inhabitants are fishermen, 4 or 500 of whom go out in their canoes every morning. Every fifth fish is a toll to the Dutch factor. [Moor.]

Sasca, see *Xaca*.

Sasala, a district and village of Abyssinia; the village is 6 miles distant from the head of the Nile. [Bruce.]

Saceni, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart: 300 miles S W Jedo, lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Saffoon River, a river of China, over which is a bridge of one arch, 400 cubits in length, and 300 above the water!!

Safia, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town, lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a castle, and priory of the Augustine order: 62 miles N W Breslaw, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Saghalien-oula, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which enters the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata.

Saghalien-oula-hata, an island in the sea of Ochotsk, in about 145 E lon. and from 50 to 54 N lat. It belongs to the Russians. See *Saghalin*.

Saghalien-oula-batun, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Teiteicar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to

the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found, lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Saghalin, an island in the sea of Ochotsk, in lat. 52. Its length from N to S is 69 leagues; breadth from E to W 20. It has several rivers, and excellent harbours. Here are beautiful fables and foxes. The Northern part is mountainous, and dreary. The southern is pleasant.

[Bencyowski.]

Sagrez, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort: 4 miles W Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S Lisbon.

Sabagan, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey. It is in a fertile plain, on the river Sea: 17 miles from Placentia, lon. 5 25 W, lat. 42 33 N.

Sabara, a desert or ocean of sand, N of Ludamar, in Africa, equal in extent to half of Europe. Its W division, between Fezzan and the Atlantic, is about 1600 miles in length, and 800 in breadth. This whole region is almost destitute of inhabitants, except in certain spots where vegetation appears. On these, a few miserable Arabs, who wander from one well to another, find a scanty pasturage for their flocks. The E part has more numerous spots, or islands of great fertility and population. The few wild animals which inhabit these forlorn regions, are the antelope and ostrich, and on the skirts of the desert, where water is more plentiful, are found lions, panthers, elephants, and wild boars. The camel is the only domestic animal that dwells here. Many of the islanders in this ocean of sand, never saw any part of the globe, but the sands which surround them, nor do they conceive there are any other people on the earth. The moderns have lost the knowledge of some of these islands, which were known to the ancients. Possibly there may be others which have never yet been discovered.

[Park, discoveries in Africa.]

Sai, a large town of Africa, near the Niger. It is completely surrounded by 2 deep ditches, at about 200 yards from the walls. On the top of the trenches are a number of square towers. The whole has the appearance of a regular fortification. [Park.]

Said, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile: 150 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Saintes, an ancient and large, but not populous town of France, department of Lower

Lower Charente. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable, and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is on an eminence, 37 miles SE Rochelle, and 262 SS W Paris. [Wraxall.]

Saintonge, a late province of France, bounded E by Agoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Aunis. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal. one of the Cape de Verd islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it from time to time. The land is low, there are 5 hills, the sea abounds with fish. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

[Roberts.]

Sala, or **Salberg,** a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. It is on a river: 30 miles W Upsal, 50 N W Stockholm.

Salamanca, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wear caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is partly on a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. It has 7000 houses. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it, of 25 arches, 500 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway: 37 miles SE Miranda,

and 88 N W Madrid, lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 8 N.

Salanskem, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube: 20 miles N W Belgrade.

Salberg, see **Sala.**

Saleto, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the E coast, near the Mediterranean; near it are the remains of a large castle, built probably to defend a neighbouring bay: 16 miles S S E Lcmpta, lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salenche, a town of Savoy, on the Arve: 12 miles S Cluse.

Salerno, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. The school of Salerno was formerly in great repute, on account of the Arabians or Saracens, who resorted to it in great numbers, under the last princes of the Longobardi. It was from them that the inhabitants of Salerno learnt Philosophy, and especially physic, for which the Arabians, at that time, were much celebrated: 27 miles S E Naples, lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, department of the Cantal, among the mountains: 9 miles N Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, remarkable for its springs of salt water, from which the white salt is made: 7 miles W Orther.

Salignac, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne: 10 miles S by W Limoges.

Salignas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain: 28 miles S S E Bilbao.

Salines, a town of Cyprus, once a place of commerce and splendor, now solitary. Here is a citadel and a mosque; the Greeks and Latins have churches here.

[Mariti.]

Salini, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of 2 high mountains joined together at the base, and lies N W of the island of Lipari.

Salins, a considerable town of France, department of Jura, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is in a fertile valley: 20 miles S Besançon, and 200 S E Paris.

Salisbury, or **New Sarum,** a city in Wiltshire, England, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by the Avon and its contributory rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street.

It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the loftiest in the kingdom. The town hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of flannels and linseys, and another of hardware and cutlery. Here is also a hospital for the reception of ministers, poor widows; and 3 charity schools: 21 miles N E Southampton, and 83 W by S London. [England Delineated, Bowen.]

Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, England, extends 25 miles E to Winchester, and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and, in some places, is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads on it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it above the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

Sallee, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary: 100 miles W Fez, and 150 S Gibraltar, lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

Salme, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a castle: 20 miles W Strasbourg, and 55 S E Nancy.

Salo, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano; taken by the French in August, 1796. 17 miles N E Brescia, lat. 45 38 N.

Salobreña, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name: 36 miles S Granada.

Salon, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the canal of Craponne: 20 miles N W Aix.

Salone, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was

formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference: 18 miles N Spalatro, lat. 44 10 N.

Salone, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Mahometans, Jews are not suffered to live here. It is on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel: 20 miles N E Lepanto, lat. 38 50 N.

Salenicbi, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues. The Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by 3 forts. It is at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar: 50 miles N Larissa, and 240 W Constantinople, lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Safer, a strong castle of France, department of the Eastern Pyrennees on a lake of the same name, among mountains: 10 miles N Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a channel half a mile over, fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, pleasantly situated, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar canes. It has subterraneous temples, cut out of the solid rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

[Grose.]

Salsonne, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 44 miles N W Barcelona, lat. 41 56 N.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, trades in malt, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament: 6 miles N W Plymouth.

Saltcoats, a seaport town of Scotland, on the Frith of Clyde. It is one of the principal watering places in the country, and accommodation is found for 300 to 500 strangers, who resort here in the summer for the benefit of sea bathing. Coals are dug near the town to the average amount of 23,000 tons; and the quantity of salt made yearly is 3262 holls.

Beside

Besides the coal trade and the manufacture of salt, some merchant's ships have been built here, not only for the port, but for other towns; here is likewise a rope yard, and a manufacture of sail cloth; the inhabitants are 2325 : 22 miles S W Glasgow, and 10 N N W Ayre.

Salt Hill, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns; on the road to Bath : 22 miles W London.

Salt Sea. See *Asphaltites Lake*.

Saltza, a town in the duchy of Magdeburg; it has salt pits : 12 miles S S E Magdeburg.

Saltzburg, an archbishopric in the circle of Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Saltzburg, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain. The archbishop, who is a sovereign prince, has two noble palaces; one for summer, and the other for winter: the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains 5 organs. Near Saltzburg are productive salt works. It is on both sides the river Saltz : 45 miles S by W Passaw, and 155 W by S Vienna.

Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is on a craggy mountain : 240 miles E by S Loango, lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, between the Canary Islands and Madeira : 27 leagues N Point Nago in Teneriff, lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, lat. 38 59 N.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira : 12 miles N E Alcantara.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho : 56 miles S Compostella.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian : 30 miles E by S Vittoria.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po : 22 miles S by W Turin.

Samandraci. See *Samothracia*.

Samarand, a populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

Samarand, an ancient and populous city of Asia, in the country of the Ussbeck Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo : 138 miles E by N Bokhara, lon. 69 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Samar, *Philippina*, or *Tandago*, one of the Philippine Islands, S E of that of Luzonia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, but in the vallies the soil is extremely fertile, easily cultivated, and rewards the industry of the labourer with at least forty fold. Besides other grain, the Indians sow a considerable quantity of rice, but which is wholly intended for the use of the parochial clergy, the settlement of Manila, and the governor of the province. The common food of the natives consist chiefly in a species of potatoes, yams, and a root named gaby.

Sametban, a town of France, department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is in a valley, on the Save : 5 miles N Lombez.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

Samen, a province of Abyssinia : 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is in great part possessed by Jews. Here Gideon and Judith, king and queen of that nation, and as they say, of the house of Judith, still maintain their ancient sovereignty, and religion from very early times. [Bruce.]

Samogitia, a province of Poland, bounded N by Courland, E by Lithuania, W by the Baltic, and S by W Prussia. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 32 miles long and 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, wood cocks, snipes, thrushes, wood pigeons, turtle doves, wheaters, and excellent poultry. The inhabitants are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down

down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are chiefly Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Coreia, lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samothracia, now called *Savandracbi*, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, N of the isle of Imbro: 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Sarmyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now strangely dispersed; some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. The songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed. Their nerves are so irritable, that a sudden and unexpected noise will frequently throw them into convulsions. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, strait black hair, and little or no beard.

Sampaka, a large town in Ludamar.

Sansø, or *Sansøi*, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland: 8 miles long and 3 broad, and very fertile, lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Sansou, St. a town of France, department of Eure: 5 miles from Pontaudemer.

Sanaa, a large and populous town, capital of Arabia Felix, and in Yemen Province. On mount Nikkum, near the town,

are the ruins of a castle which the Arabs suppose was built by Shem, the son of Noah. It is seated among the mountains, and fine orchards: 240 miles N N E Mecca, and 450 S E Mecca, lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N. [Niebuhr.]

Sancerre, a town of France, department of Cher. The wines produced in its environs are scarcely inferior to those of Burgundy. It is on a mountain near the Loire: 22 miles N W Nevers, and 110 N Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quan tong: 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, a town of France, department of Cher on the Argent: 15 miles S W Nevers.

Sanda, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, lying N E of that called Mainland, and has 1772 inhabitants.

Sandez, a strong town of little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory. 32 miles S E Cracow.

Sando, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference, lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, on a hill, on the Vistula: 75 miles E Cracow, and 112 S Warsaw.

Sandown Castle, a castle of Kent, N of Deal; built for the security of the coast.

Sandugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira: 12 miles S S E Guarda.

Sandulict, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Scheld. 12 miles N W Antwerp.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, England. It is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has 3 churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them old and of wood, others with brick and flints. It is walled; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels: 13 miles E Canterbury, and 67 E by S London.

Sandwich Bay, a bay of the island of St. Georgia, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 36 12 W, lat. 54 42 S.

Sandwich Island, a fine large island in the

the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is separated from New Ireland by St. George's Strait, and from New Hanover by Byron's Strait, lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

Sandwich Land, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean, near the island of S Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits constantly wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen, lies in 27 45 W lon. and 59 34 S lat. This is the greatest S lat. ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Arragen: 25 miles S E Pampe-luna.

Sanpoo; see *Burraumpooter*.

Sanore-Bancabour, a town of Hindoo-stan, in the kingdom of Mysore: 117 miles E by N Goa, lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanguhar, a borough in the district of Nithsdale, in Dumfriesthire, Scotland. It is remarkable for its coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is on the Nith: 24 miles N Dumfries, and has 2600 inhabitants.

Sanfanding, a very large town of Bam-barra, in Africa, containing from 8 to 12,000 inhabitants. It is a place much resorted to by the Moors, who bring salt from Beeroo, and beads, and coral from the Mediterranean, to exchange for gold dust, and cotton cloth.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries and a strong fort. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Señora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. The outskirts of the town have more the appearance of a place deserted, than a place of trade; for many of the houses are either left half built, or have fallen to decay, lon. 16 16 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese, in 1536. It is at

the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer, lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

Santa Maria, the most southerly of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, about 30 miles in circumference. It has a strong natural rampart of high mountains and steep rocks, with which it is quite surrounded, in a manner so connected, close, and regular, as requires not the assistance of art, nor of castles, garrisons, fences, or fortifications. The interior parts are fertile, populous, and well cultivated, supplying all the conveniences of life in great abundance. What merits attention, as it constitutes a great part of the commerce of the island, is an ingenious porcelain manufacture, in which China ware is well imitated, and the commodity brought to a considerable degree of perfection. Santa Maria la Prainha is the chief town, besides which there are several villages. The number of inhabitants is about 5000, lon. 25 9 W, lat. 36 57 N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil: 55 miles N E Lisbon.

Santen, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome catholic church, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is on the Rhine: 15 miles S E Cleves.

Santillana, a seaport of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana, on the bay of Biscay: 50 miles E Oviedo, and 200 N W Madrid.

Santorini, an island of the Archipelago, N of Candia, S of Nio. It is 8 miles in length and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are 3 or 4 other small islands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. The Latins, and Greeks, each have a bishop here. The Greeks have a church. Most of the Latins dwell in caves, cut out of the rock. The inhabitants live meanly, their want of wood is so great, that they buy it by the pound from Nio, and consequently bake but twice in a year. They have neither fish nor fowl, but live on pease, beans, eggs, and biscuit. At a distance the dark shores make a dismal appearance, lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N. [Pococke.]

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, on the summit of a rock, on one side nearly enclosed by the Roia, a river mentioned by Lucian and Pliny; and on the other by the Bendola, thus forming a peninsula. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, nearly inaccessible, and insulated on all sides: on the summit of which is an ancient fortress, called *Male-Mort*, and defended by 3 towers, near the town is, a fort, supposed to be impregnable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garrison. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in the month of May, 1794. It contains two parochial and three other churches: 17 miles N E Nice, and 5 and a half S Tenda.

Sapienza, a small island and cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saraceni, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, and others less considerable. The Ebro divides the city, and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy Street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of *Neutra Senora del Pilar*, and a place of the greatest devotion

in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper: it is shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honor. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, for scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town house is a sumptuous structure, in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers, and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. It is 137 miles W Barcelona, and 150 N E Madrid, lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Saratof, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is inhabited only by Muscovite soldiers. This garrison is designed to bridle the Calmuc Tartars, who sometimes make war against the czar. It is divided into 12 districts, that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga: 220 miles S Kasan, and 300 N W Astracan, lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Sarlouze, a town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of a mountain: 15 miles E Marsal, and 50 SE Metz.

Sarbourg, a town in the electorate of Treves, on the Sare: 8 miles S Treves.

Sarbruck, a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Sare: 14 miles E S E Sarlouis, and 40 E by N Metz.

Sardam, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is seen the hut in which Peter the Great resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. It is on the Wye: 7 miles N W Amsterdam, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean: 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep

are numerous, as well as horses, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asnaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make much salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom: but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territory. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

Sarde, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Cræsus. It was afterward one of the 7 churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanfary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo, and the Turks have a mosque, formerly a christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. So fatal are the threatnings of God against sin. Long since, he said to this people, "I will come on thee as a thief," to ruin and destroy. "and thou shalt not know what hour I will come." Sudden was their destruction. It is 70 miles E Smyrna, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Sare, a river of France, which runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral springs.

Sargel, a large and ancient seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle, on the sea coast: 25 miles S W Algiers, lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sargemine, a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Sare: 9 miles S by E Sarbruck, lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, a village of Persia, in which are 4 temples of the Gebero, or worshippers of

fire. They are rotundas of stone, 30 feet in diameter, 120 feet high. It stands on a causeway built about 2 centuries since, extending from the Caspian beyond Astrabad, 300 miles long; in some places the pavement is 20 yards broad, with a ditch on each side. [Hanway.]

Sark, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between Gurnsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy, and has 300 inhabitants.

Sirlat, a town of France, department of Dordogne. It is a poor place, surrounded by mountains, having 4,500 inhabitants: 87 miles E by N Bourdeaux.

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, department of Moselle, on the isthmus of a peninsula, formed by the river Sare: 20 miles E Thionville, and 32 N E Mentz.

Sarno, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; on the Sarno: 12 miles N E Salerno, and 20 S E Naples.

Saros, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name: 5 miles N N W Eperics.

Sarpsbea, anciently Sarepta, a city of Palestine, on the coast between Tyre and Sidon. It is interesting to some on account of its being the residence of Elijah, in a time of famine: to others for the excellence of its wines. Great ruins on the shore, show what the city once was. To avoid the pirates the inhabitants have removed to the summit of a hill, further from the water. It is now only a neat pleasant village, standing chiefly on one handsome street. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and had a noble church, dedicated to the Prophet Elijah, on the spot where it was supposed he had dwelt. This has been destroyed, and a mosque built on the place. [Bowen.]

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it, lon. 20 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand; near this place is a great cascade, or waterfall, which king Harald Gille, in 1134, first used for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vassal of king Magnus, down this dreadful cataract. There is an eminence called *Konigsbugel*, close by the cascade, which is so called, because three kings, who were father, son and grand-son,

son, once stood upon it to view this surprising cataract; it drives 17 mills, and the noise of it is plainly heard at the distance of 20 miles from the place: 10 miles W S W Frederichstadt.

Sarfana, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see: 20 miles S W Rimini, and 138 N W Rome.

Sart, a town of Natolia, anciently called *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and the residence of the kings: it was destroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards rebuilt by Tiberius. It is at present inhabited by some Turks and a few Greeks: 30 miles E N E Smyrna.

Sarte, a department of France. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital is Mans.

Sarum, *Old*, an ancient borough in Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm house, sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is a little to the N of Salisbury, lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N. [Bowen.]

Sarwerden, a town of France, department of Moselle on the Sarte: 18 miles S Sarbruck.

Sarvace, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Raab: 50 miles W by N Buda, lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, a strong town of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is at the mouth of the Magra: 30 miles S E Genoa.

Saferam, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of the emperor Shere Shah, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both are greatly decayed: 40 miles from Benares, lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Saffari, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle and an archbishop's see. Near it are gold and silver mines. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rosiel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain: 6 miles N Alger, lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Saßfeld, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch, lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N. 77

Saffigan, a group of islands between Kamtchatka, and America. They are 5 in number, Behring's island, Copper island, Otnia, Samyra, or Shemya, and An-atka, see *Alutian Islands*.

Saer-vaan-Ghent, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1794, lat. 51 11 N.

Saffuelo, a town of Italy, in the Modenesse, with a strong castle: 10 miles S W Modena.

Satalia, a strong seaport of Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent: 150 miles W by S Cogni, and 265 S by E Constantinople, lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, a village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is on a creek of the Hoogly River: 4 miles N W Hoogly.

Sava, a city of Persia, on a sandy plain, surrounded by a wall, 2 miles in circumference. Persian history relates that the whole region was once a salt lake. The tradition of the country is, that the prophet Samuel is buried W of the city. Over his grave there is a fine mausoleum, in the middle of a magnificent mosque. Nine leagues to the E of Sava, are seen the ruins of Rey. Persian geographers say that in the 9th century, it was divided into 96 quarters, each of which had 46 streets, 400 houses, and 10 mosques; that the city contained 4600 colleges, 16600 baths, 13000 minarets belonging to mosques, 12000 mills, 1700 canals, and 13000 caravansaries. It was called the spouse of the world, and the market of the universe, lat. 35 35 N.

[Chardin.]

Savage Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 11 leagues in circumference, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhospitable. Captain Cook says, the island is of a round form and good height; and hath deep waters close to its shores. All the sea coast, and as far inland as we could see, is wholly covered with trees, shrubs, &c.

among

among which were some cocoanut trees: but what the interior parts may produce, is unknown. To judge of the whole garment by the skirts, it cannot produce much: for so much as we saw of it, consisted wholly of coral rocks, all overrun with woods and bushes. Not a bit of soil was to be seen; the rocks alone supplying the trees with humidity. The inhabitants were, probably, not numerous. They seemed to be stout well made men, were naked, except round the waists, and some of them had their faces, breast, and thighs painted black, lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

Saave, a river of Germany, which separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

Saevendroog, a strong fortress of the kingdom of Myiorea, in Hindoostan. It is on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of 7 days: 18 miles W Bangalore.

Saverdun, a town of France, department of Arriege, on the Arriege: 25 miles S S E Toulouse.

Saverne, a town of France, department of Lower Rhone, with a palace, the occasional residence of the late archbishops of Strasburgh. It is at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a small country, which produces plenty of wine: 18 miles N W Strasburgh, and 120 E Paris.

Savigliano, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is on the Maira: 5 miles W Fossano, and 26 S Turin.

Saulgen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

Sautieu, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or: 25 miles W Dijon, and 142 S E Paris.

Saumur, a considerable town of France, department of Maine and Loire, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter: 22 miles S E Angers, and 160 S W Paris.

[Wrazall.]

Saunders's Isle, an island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

Savona, a populous and strong town of Genoa, with 2 castles, a bishop's see, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the French in 1795. The surrounding country abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is on the Mediterranean: 20 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire: 5 miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

Savoie, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long, and 67 broad; bounded N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; E by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Vallais; W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse, and S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow, but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and grey partridges, woodcocks and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc and Arve. The French invaded this country in 1792, and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

Savu, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Its length is 20 or 30 miles. A great plenty of various kinds of provisions are found on the island. The natives are short, with black hair and brown complexions. The houses are from 20 to 400 feet in length, set on posts 4 or 5 feet from the ground. The natives are robust, healthy and long lived. They furnish the Dutch, who have a resident here, with supplies of rice and maize for their spice islands. They are of pure morals. Robberies rarely happen, murders never. All difficulties are immediately settled by the arbitration of the chief. Adultery and fornication are almost wholly unknown, lon. 237 30 W, lat. 10 35 S.

Sauzes, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidoure: 12 miles S W Alais.

Sauveterre,

Sauveterre, a town of France, depart-
ment of Lower Pyrenees: 20 miles W N
W Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, depart-
ment of Aveyron: 12 miles S E Ville-
franche.

Saxenbagen, a town of Westphalia,
county of Schawenburg: 20 miles N W
Hanover.

Saxmundham, a town of Suffolk, Eng-
land: 29 miles N E Ipswich.

Saxony, Upper, one in the nine circles
of the German Empire; bounded E by
Prussia, Poland and Silesia; S by Ba-
varia, Bohemia and Franconia; W by
the circles of the Upper Rhine and Low-
er Saxony, and N by the Baltic and Low-
er Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the
director. It comprehends the electorate
of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the princi-
pality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thu-
ringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and
the duchy of Pomerania; and these are
subdivided into many districts, noticed in
their proper places.

Saxony, Lower, one of the nine circles
of the German empire; bounded N by
the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswic; W
by the German Ocean and Westphalia;
S and E by the circles of the Upper
Rhine and Upper Saxony. The direct-
ors of this circle are the dukes of Mag-
deburgh, Bremen and Brunswick-Lunen-
burgh. It comprehends the archbishopric
of Magdeburgh, the bishopric of
Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bre-
men, the bishoprics of Halberstadt,
Schwerin, Ratiburg, Lubec and Sleswic;
the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenburgh,
Lauenburgh and Mecklenburgh; the
principality of Verden, the counties of
Reinstein and Blauburg, and the free
cities of Hamburgh, Lubec, Gossar, Mul-
hausen and Northausen.

Saxony, Proper, or the electorate of
Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is
bounded N by the marche of Branden-
burg; E by Lower Lusatia; S by Mis-
nia, and W by the principality of Anhalt.
It is 75 miles long and 62 broad, and is a
very fertile and trading country, abound-
ing in mines. It is cut into two unequal
parts by the river Elbe, and divided into
three principal parts, viz. The duchy of
Saxony, of which Wittemberg is the cap-
ital; Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the
capital; and Misnia, the capital of which
(and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

Saxoeck, one of the islands of Japan, di-
vided from Niphon by a narrow channel.

The Dutch factors are permitted to reside
in the little island of Disnia, which is on
the W side of this: lon. 132 28 E, lat.
34 0 N.

Sayd. See *Sidon*.

Saypan, or *St. Joseph*, one of the Maria-
na islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea,
about 20 miles in circumference. On the
W side of this island lies a safe port call-
ed *Cantankitda*. After Guam, this is the
largest and was formerly the best peopled
of all these islands. The country is di-
versified with hills and plains, looks very
green and pleasant at a distance, and is no
less beautiful when examined more at
leisure, as it affords all the necessaries of
life, in the utmost plenty, and is blessed
with a fertile soil and a serene climate,
lat. 14 30 N.

Sebagen, or *Seageris*, a promontory of
N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance
of the passage out of the ocean into the
Categate, lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

Seula, a decayed town of Naples, in
Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see:
6 miles N Amalfi, lon 14 44 E, lat. 40
34 N.

Sealanova, a seaport town of Asiatic
Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is
a handsome town, well built and paved.
Christians are only permitted to live in
the suburbs, where the Greeks have a
church. The place contains 1000 fami-
lies of Turks, 600 of Greeks, 10 of Jews,
and 60 of Arminians. The trade is not
considerable and consists chiefly in wine,
raisins, corn and leather. It was the
Neapolis of the Milesians, and some mar-
ble monuments are yet existing: 40
miles S S E Smyrna, lat. 37 52 N.

[Tournefort.]

Sealitz, or *Secla*, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, in the county of Poson. There is
a very advantageous passage by it, from
Moravia to Hungary: 50 miles N Pres-
burg.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scania. See *Schonen*.

Scaro, or *Scaten*, a town of Sweden, in
W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner:
66 miles N E Gottenburgh, lat. 58 16 N.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough in
the N riding of Yorkshire, England. It
is on a steep rock, near which are such
craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible
on every side. On the top of this rock,
is a large green plain, with a little well
of fresh water springing out of the rock.
It is greatly frequented on account of its
mineral waters, called the Scarborough
Spa

Spa, and also for sea bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. Scarborough sends 2 members to parliament, has a good harbour, possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries: 36 miles N E York, and 237 N London, lon. \circ 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Scardua, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the Chereva, with a bishop's see: 35 miles N W Spalatro, lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Seasino, a seaport of Tuscany, with a castle, on the seacoast: 5 miles S Massa, and 10 E N E Piombino.

Searo, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see, lon. 25 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Searpanto, an island of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and 8 broad, S W Rhodes, and N E Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks, lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Seurpe, a river of France, which washes Arras, Douay, and St. Amande, and falls into the Scheld.

Schaffhausen, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded N and W by Suabia, E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S by the same and Thurgau. It is but 5 leagues in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the state are not very considerable. The reformation was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are paid by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance; the best living being only 100*l.* and the worst 40*l.* a year. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expense. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schaffhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Laufen: huts being at first constructed, for the convenience

of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. It was formerly an imperial town, and was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants are computed to be 6000. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak; but it has a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine. This river being extremely rapid here, had already destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of 2 arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to have it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier. The sides and top of it are covered; and it is a kind of hanging bridge: the road, which is almost level, not being carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) let into the middle of it, and there suspended. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N by E Zurich, and 39 E Basil, lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N. [Coxe.]

Schalbolt, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see and a college: lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachya, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W side of the Caspian Sea: 250 miles N E Tauris, lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Schantz Sterney, a fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, on the Neva, a little E Petersburg, lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Scharding, a town of lower Bavaria, on the Inn: 7 miles S E Passau.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria: 12 miles N Inspruck.

Scharn, or *Dsjern*, a seaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea, spacious and deep, surrounded with sharp rocks. Instead of anchors, a cable fastened to the land is made use of. The town is situated on a mountain. This place is supposed by some to have been the ancient Eziongaber: 67 miles S S W Medina.

Scharwenburga

Schœneburg, a territory of Westphalia : 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Scheld, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, France, passing by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond and Antwerp, it divides into 2 branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, runs by Bergen-op-zoom ; the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheld ; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unlade its cargo in Holland. Notwithstanding this, in 1785, the Emperor Joseph II ordered a vessel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another up the river, to that city, from Ostend. Both these refusing to be detained by the Dutch, were fired upon, and struck their colours immediately. The emperor, in pursuance of a previous declaration to that effect, considered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take measures accordingly ; but, by the good offices of the court of Versailles, he was prevailed upon to give up the point, on the Dutch sending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the insult to his flag, and consenting to pay a large sum of money as an indemnification for the expenses he had incurred in the preparation for war. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it, could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

Scheldstadt, a strong town of France, department of Upper Rhine, on the Ill : 20 miles S W Strasburg.

Schella, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Waag : 25 miles N E Presburg.

S. Jellenburg, a fortress of Bavaria : 22 miles W Ingolstadt.

Schelling, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee. lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with 3 castles. It is famous for mines of silver

and other metals ; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green, and some spots of yellow : 50 miles N E Presburg. It has about 10,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Protestants.

Schenck, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany : 13 miles E Nimeguen, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in F Gothland, in a fertile country : 10 miles S E Wastena, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Scher, a town of Sualbia, belonging to the baron of Walberg, on the Danube : 36 miles S W Ulm.

Scherding, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn : 8 miles S by W Passau.

Scheer, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the gulf of Virk-Fund.

Schiedam, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, on a canal, which communicates with the Maese : 4 miles E by S Rotterdam.

Schitta, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, on the river Waag.

Schitznach, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schiras, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is 3 miles in length, but not so much in breadth : and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks, dried in the sun ; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. In 1778 the seat of government was transferred from Isphahan to this place : 225 miles S Isphahan, lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

Schleusungen, a town of Franconia, in the province of Henneburg, on the river Schleus.

Schlusfelburg, a town and fortress of Russia,

Rudla, containing about 300 houses, and 2300 inhabitants, situated on the Neva, near lake Ladoga; the fortresses situated on an island, in the river. It was taken from the Swedes in the year 1702. It has been frequently used as a state prison, and several great persons have been confined there, as Maria, sister, and Eudocia, first wife of Peter the Great; count Piper, minister to Charles XII of Sweden; Biren, Duke of Courland, and Prince Ivan: 36 miles E Peterberg.

Schmberg, a town of Silesia, duchy of Jaur. Almost all the inhabitants are Smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schomberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, on the mountain: 15 miles from Limbourg.

Schönau, or *Schneick*, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, on the Nims: 27 miles N Treves.

Schonen, *Swania*, or *Sionen*, a province of Sweden, bounded W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand, N by Halland and Smoland; E and S by Bleckingen and the Baltic. It is a fertile country, Lunden is the capital. It has 600,000 inhabitants.

Schengen, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech: 30 miles S Augsberg.

Schoonhoven, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a commodious haven, on the Leck: 14 miles E Rotterdam.

Schöndorf, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which much salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in August 1796: 11 miles E Stuttgart.

Schorten, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616, lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

Schouwen, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, N E the isle of Walcheren: 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, Zierzee is the capital.

Schreiberbau, a village of Silesia. It contains about 350 houses, and 1600 inhabitants. What is singular in this country, these inhabitants, like the country towns in New England, are scattered over an extent of several miles square.

[Adams' Letters.]

Schwalbach, a village of the Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau, frequented

for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is on the Aa: 9 miles N Mentz.

Schwarz, a town in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is on the Ill: 14 miles N E Inspruc.

Schwarzburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a Prince of the house of Saxony. It is on the Schwartz: 22 miles S E Erfurt and 35 N Cullembach.

Schwarzburg, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, on the Lec: 25 miles N W Nuremberg.

Schweidnitz, a town of Silesia, large, handsome, and well built. It is fortified, but stands on a large plain. The protestants here are four to one Catholic. Yet all the magistrates are of the Catholic Religion. No Jews are allowed to reside here, here are 4 cloisters, almost destitute of inhabitants. Nearly 5000 people assemble for divine Worship in the Lutheran church, every Sabbath. It is on an eminence, on the river Weistritz: 22 miles S W Breslaw, and 27 S E Lignitz, lon. 46 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

[Adams' Letters.]

Schweinfurt, a strong and imperial town of Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are 12 in number. The inhabitants are protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goosequills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in July 1796, but they were obliged to abandon it in September following. It is on the river Main: 25 miles W Bamberg, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons, S by the canton of Uri, E by that of Glarus, N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Switzerland, Switzerland, or Switzerland, which originally comprehended only these 3 cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweiz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzer. The government of Schweiz and Uri,

Uri, till the late revolution, was entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine: but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established [Coxe.]

Schweitz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, near the Waldstätter Sea, on the slope of a hill, and at the bottom of a high, sharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large, magnificent building: 10 miles S E Lucern, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Schweitz, Lake. See *Waldstätter Sea*.

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. It is divided into Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have communication with the town by a draw bridge: 35 miles W by S Güstrow, lat. 53 48 N.

Schweinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island in Funen: 23 miles S S E Odenfec.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, N Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi: 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.

Sciglio, or *Scilla*. See *Sylla*.

Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, almost 10 leagues long, W of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only 5 or 6 are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains most of the inhabitants. In this island, and in 2 or 3

others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with 3 men of war, perished with all their crews, lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, a group of islands or shoals, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous, lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

Scia. See *Chia*.

Sciot, one of the best cities of Egypt, 2 miles from the river. The governor of the province resides here. It is finely situated on an eminence, in the midst of a fruitful country. A large lake near the city is supplied by a canal, over which is a bridge of 3 Gothic arches. Gardens extend 2 miles southerly from this well built city. A bishop resides here with about 500 christians. Their church is a league distant; the hills here are cut into a great number of grottoes.

Sciros, an island of the Archipelago, W of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly a kingdom, and is 75 miles in breadth, and 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called katzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Russia.

Scone, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, on the E side of the Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a seat of the earl of Mansfield) in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the

the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey : 30 miles N Edinburgh.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E Sciata, and 17 N Negropont, at the entrance of the gulf of Salomichi, 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scopia, or *Uscopia*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches : 67 miles W S W Sofia, lat. 42 10 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean, N by the N Sea, E by the German Ocean, S E by England, S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland, also, appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the N E called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N to S it extends 270 miles ; and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30. Nature seems to have pointed out 3 grand divisions in Scotland. The North, the middle, and the South. The N division is chiefly an assemblage of vast, dreary mountains ; not, however, without some fertile vallies on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains ; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The S division has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The climate is various ; but in general, the air is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock crystal's, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep : they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh ; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive ; for, in many parts of

the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties ; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Strath, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction : so that the counties send 30 members, which with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the presbyterian. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scouten, an island on the N coast of New Guinea. It is fertile and populous. The inhabitants are somewhat advanced in civilization, rather of an olive than black complexion, wearing often their hair long, and carrying on a considerable traffic. They are stout and enjoy a healthy climate, lat. 1 0 S. [Dampier.]

Scutari, a strong and populous town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see, on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana : 20 miles N E Antivari, and 47 N W Albanopolis, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

[Bowen.]

Scutari, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, fine gardens, and is built on the side of a hill, lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N. [Jackson.]

Seylla, a rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the famous Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Seylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so dangerous narrow and difficult as he makes it ; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity,

rapidity, of the current ; and this violence must always have diminished in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 200 feet high, and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Scylla, or *Scylia*, a town of Sicily, on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see *Calabria*) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2743 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head ; 20 miles N E Messina. [Adam.]

Seyra, an island of the Mediterranean, 36 miles in circumference. The Latins are the most numerous, and have several churches. Capuchins are diligent in preaching, catechising and hearing confessions ; hence the people in general, and the women in particular, appear very devout. There are but few trees ; provisions are plenty. [Pococke.]

Sesford, a borough and seaport in Suffex, England, which sends two members to parliament : 8 miles S S E Lewes, and 59 S by E London.

Sea of Galilee, a lake of delightful waters in Palestine. It is 6 miles wide from E to W, and 18 from N to S. It is beheld by christians with veneration, from being frequented by Christ and his apostles. It abounds with delicate fish.

[Mariti, Bowen.]

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, a seaport in Had-dingtonshire, Scotland. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is on the frith of Forth : 9 miles E Edinburgh.

Sebastian, St. a populous seaport of Spain, in Biscay. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel ; and the harbour is secured by two moles and a narrow entrance for the ships. The city covers about 35 acres of ground ; the houses are high, the streets narrow, and the number of inhabitants 10,000. It is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, partic-

ularly in iron, steel and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794 : 50 miles E Bilbao, and 50 N W Pampeluna, lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, Cape St. a cape at the N W extremity of Madagascar, lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Schenion, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is near the mouth of the Chera, in the gulf of Venice : 23 miles S E of Zara, lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Selbourg, a town of France, department of the North : 12 miles E Valenciennes.

Sebu, on this island the Spaniards have a town with a good harbour, called Jesus. The island produces cotton, onions, tobacco, bees wax, &c. It is 60 miles long, 24 broad. Here Magellan first set up the Spanish standard, and here this first circumnavigator of the world was killed by the natives, after the king and his court had been baptized. See *Cebu*. [T. E.]

Seldaw, a town in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see : 9 miles N Judenburg, and 90 S W Vienna.

Seltingen, a town of Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is on an isle formed by the Rhine : 6 miles S E Rheinfelden, and 27 W Schaffhausen.

Selington, a village in Warwickshire, England, near Tamworth. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, department of the Ardennes. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom, and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a superior quality. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Maese : 26 miles S E Charlemont, and 135 N E Paris.

Seething, a town in Norfolk, England, on a small navigable river : 4 miles S Lynn, and 93 N E London.

Sez, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Orne, with a bishop's see. It is in a fine country, near the source of the Orne : 12 miles N Alencon, and 102 W by S Paris.

Segalien, a great river of Tartary, which enters the ocean, lat. 53 N.

Segeberg, a town in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec :

bee : 22 miles S Kiel, and 28 N Hamburg.

Ségedin, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle : 50 miles S E Colocza.

Segestan, a province of Persia, bounded N by Korasau and Dalek ; E by Candahar and Sablestan ; S by Maekeran ; S W by Keriman ; W by Covhestan and Farlistan.

Ségisvár, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill near the river Kokel : 47 miles N Hermanstadt.

Segna, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is on the gulf of Venice : 100 miles N W Spoleto.

Segni, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is on a mountain : 12 miles S E Palestrino, and 31 E Rome.

Sego, the capital of Bambarra, and consists of four distinct towns, two on the northern banks of the Niger, called Sego Korro, and Sego Roo, and two on the southern, called Sego Soo Korro and Sego. See Korro. They are all surrounded with high mud walls ; the houses are of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs ; some are two stories high, many are whitewashed. Mosques are seen in every quarter. Sego contains 30,000 inhabitants ; the king of Bambarra constantly resides at Sego. [Park.]

Segorbe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble : 27 miles N W Valencia, and 150 E Madrid.

Segovia, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts, and is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of 2 rows, one placed above the other. Heretofore cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool, so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin in massy silver. The Alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with

tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river on which are mills employed in coining. Segovia is on a mountain, near the river Arayadda : 45 miles N W Madrid, lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, Nueva, a town in the isle of Luzon, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan : 240 miles N Manila, lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrennees, and runs S W through Catalonia, passing by Puy Cerda, Urgel, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo : 8 miles S E Castel Branco, and 30 N W Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New Castile and territory of La Mancha, among the mountains of Segura : 35 miles N E Baeza.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the South part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean.

Seiks, a powerful nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultaun, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from N W to S E, and is from 150 to 200 broad in general. Little is known concerning the state of their government and politics ; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies ; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes : although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seire, a river of France, which passes by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls

into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Franconia, with a castle: 33 miles N W Nuremberg.

Seir, or *Har*, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judaea on the S, and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E Cairo, in Egypt.

Selly, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It is on the Ouse, a place of some trade: 12 miles S York, and 182 N by W London.

Selenia, anciently *Scelenia*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania: 10 miles from the sea, 38 W Terafo.

Selucia Iber, an ancient episcopal town of Syria, on the sea coast: 8 miles N Antioch.

Selzstadt, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial: 14 miles E Frankfurt, and 27 E Mentz.

Selivra, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is on the sea of Marmora: 35 miles W Constantinople.

Sellirk, a borough of Scotland, the county town of Selkirkshire. It has a manufacture of boots and shoes: 30 miles S Edinburgh.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by Edinburghshire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Etrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, on the Cher, over which is a bridge: 12 miles S E Blois, and 195 S S W Paris.

Seltz, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the Rhine: 270 miles E Paris.

Seltzer, Lower, a village of Germany, 10 miles from Frankfurt, on the Maine; celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported, in great quantities to other countries.

Semenarich, a town of Turkey in Servia, with a citadel, on the Danube: 20 miles S E Belgrade.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of

Courland, separated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples: 22 miles N E Reggio, lat. 38 20 N.

Semlan, a town of Slavonia, W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade.

Sempach, a beautiful lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Sempach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. The anniversary of this battle, which happened July 9, 1386, is commemorated with great solemnity, both at Sempach and Lucern. Sempach is seated on a lake of the same name: 7 miles N W Lucern.

Semar, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is on the Armaçon, over which are two bridges: 37 miles N Autun, and 135 S E Paris.

Semar-en-Briennois, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire: 40 miles N W Lyons, and 175 S Paris.

Seneffe, a town of Austrian Brabant: 4 miles S Nivelles; famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, a river of Negroland, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only 5 returned alive. It discharges itself into the Atlantic, in lat. 16 N. Nothing can be more beautiful than the banks of this river. Lofly trees, vocal with songs of birds, opening grounds, where the lion and elephant roam, where flowering shrubs perfume the gales, delight the traveller's eye. [Park.]

Senegal, a kingdom on the above river, which was formerly considerable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being sandy, they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and were entire masters of the gum trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English, in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it

was restored to France, lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Senegambia, a kingdom of Africa, extremely fertile, in the vicinity of Gambia. The country produces the richest honey, pepper, ginger, and a great variety of fruits. It is a woody country, some of the trees rising to a prodigious height. The calabash tree is sometimes 65 feet in circumference, the height only 60. The palm tree rises 80 feet, the ceyba 120.

[Watt, Winterbottom.]

Senez, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps: 46 miles N E Aix, and 49 N W Nice.

Sentis, an ancient town of France, department of Oise. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest: 20 miles N W Meaux, and 27 N E Paris.

Sennar, a town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name. See *Nubia*. It is 5 miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks, dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day time, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues 3 months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brags, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile, lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N. The soil in the vicinity is rich, rendering, as they say, 300 for one. They have had a mode of inoculating for the small pox from time immemorial. The Nile is here a mile in width. The trade is here great. They have no manufactures. Their principal consumption is blue cotton cloth, for which they pay

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in gold. No horse, mule, ass, sheep, bullock, dog, cat or poultry, can live within several miles of the city. No tree flowers, excepting the lemon, lon. 33 30 E; lat. 13 39 36 N.

[Bruce.]

Sens, an ancient town of France, department of Yonne, with a bishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI, were interred in this church; and here was lately their monument, a master piece of Coulton's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. It was the last request of the unfortunate monarch, their son, to the National Convention, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request which they refused. Sens is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne: 25 miles N Auxerre, and 60 S E Paris, lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Seraio, a town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bosnia: 110 miles S W Belgrade, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Serampour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on Hoogly river, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles N Genoa.

Sereelli, a seaport of Algiers, W Algiers, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Serebio, a river of Italy, which crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan sea: 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, an island of the Archipelago: 50 miles N W Naxia. It is 8 miles long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and load stone. The inhabitants are Greeks and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place, lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Seringapatam, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, on an island of the river Cauvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippe Sultan to sign a treaty, by which he sacrificed half of his dominions, and a vast sum of money, to the E India Company and their allies: 290 miles W by S Madras, lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

Seronge.

Serango, see *Sirong*.

Serpa, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a rugged eminence, with a castle: 3 miles from the Guadiana, and 83 S E Lisbon, lat. 37 47 N.

Serres, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps: 15 miles S W Gap.

Servia, a province of Turkey in Europe: 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, W by Bosnia, S by Albania and Macedonia. It is divided into 4 sangiacates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendria, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Servulo, a castle of Austrian Istria, on a high mountain: 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

Sessa, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see: 30 miles N Naples.

Sestri-di-Pinceto, a town of Genoa: 5 miles W Genoa.

Sesto, a town in the Milanese, on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore: 25 miles W N W Milan.

Sestor, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the strait of Gallipoli. See *Dardanelles*.

Sestri-di-Levante, an ancient town of Genoa: 30 miles W Genoa.

Set-tuen, a province of China, bounded N by Chen-ti, E by Hou-quang, S by Koci-telcou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar canes, and lapis lazuli. It likewise abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou-sou is the capital.

Setima, a town of Piedmont, on the Po: 8 miles N Turin.

Setines, see *Athens*.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the 3 eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and joins the Indus a great way to the S of Moultan.

Settle, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Ribble, over which is a bridge: 28 miles E by N Lancaster.

Seven Islands, islands in the Frozen Ocean, lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the Race horse and Carcass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 31st of July to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at N N E effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, England. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by sir William Sevenoaks, lord Mayor of London, 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727: 6 miles N W Tunbridge, and 23 S S E London.

Sever, *St.* a town of France, department of Landes on the Adour: 20 miles E Dax, and 45 S by E Bourdeaux.

Severino, *St.* a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see; seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto: 8 miles from the sea, and 45 S E Rossano, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, *St.* a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has fine vineyards, and is between two hills, on the river Ptenza: 6 miles N W Tolentino, lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, *St.* a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the river Sarno.

Severn, a river, which rises in Wales, and runs across Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Idnydlofs, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See *Thames*.

Severn, Vale of; a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river Severn, and whose fertile pastures furnish that cheese for which the country is so famous. In this vale the air is very mild, even in winter. See *Worcester, Vale of*.

Severndroog, an island of Hindoostan Proper: 60 miles S Bombay. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate.

pirate which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. See *Shooter's Hill*.

Severo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, in a plain: 75 miles N E Naples.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor, whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Alhercorn, on the frith of Forth: 4 miles N E Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Seville, an ancient and considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is on the Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. It is of a round form, and fortified with strong walls, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain: the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of 3 towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique, by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste, by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville, renders it one of the most commercial towns in Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World, centered originally in its port. Formerly the galleons and the flota took their annual departure hence; but the port of Cadiz having been found more commodious, they have sailed from that place since 1720. Such vast

employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk and woollen work, and 130,000 persons were employed in these manufactures; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, the looms of Seville were reduced to 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W Granada, 212 S by W, Madrid, lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers. St. Maixent is the capital.

Seconclit, Mount, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindoostan Proper. At Hurdar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Sevssel, a town of France, department of Ain. It is divided by the Rhone, (which here begins to be navigable) into two parts; of which the eastern was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles N E Belley, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sezanne, a town of France, department of Marne: 27 miles N W Troyes, and 65 S E Paris.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, England. It is on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; but it enjoys a serene wholesome air, and has a fine prospect. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3: 25 miles N N E Dorchester, and 102 W by S London.

Sham, see *Damofcus*.

Shangalka, a people bordering on Abyssinia, all shepherds, and hunters. They are of gigantic stature, and remarkable strength. Excessively fond of music, and poetry, Arabs, and Abyssinians receive their minstrels from them.

[African Discoveries.]

Shannon, the largest river in Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running S, divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S W, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Sharon,

Sharon, several places in Palestine were so called. The country from Cæsaria to Joppa, also the region between Mount Tabor, and the lake of Tiberias, was called Sharon. There was also a city of the same name. Those districts were fertile, remarkable for roses, and good pasturage. [Topog. Diet.]

Shap, a village in Westmorland, England, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but it is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

Shappinba, one of the Orkney Islands, lying N E Mainland.

Sheerness, a fort in Kent, England, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway: 3 miles N Queenborough. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel, lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Sheffield, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It has been long celebrated for its various hard ware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is on the Don, which is navigable within 2 or 3 miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. 54 miles S S W York, and 161 N N W London, lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, England: 8 miles S E Bedford, and 41 N by W London.

Shesnal, a town in Shropshire, England: 9 miles N E Bridgenorth, and 130 N W London.

Sheilds, *South* and *North*, two seaports, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, England; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the Tyne: 10 miles E Newcastle.

Shekh, *Ammer*, a name given to a col-

lection of villages on the Nile. They are composed of miserable huts, containing about 1000 men, having but few horses; but mostly mounted on camels.

[Bruce.]

Shechem, now called Naplosa or Naplouse, a town of Palestine. It stands in a valley between Mount Gerizim and Ebal, half way between the Mediterranean, and Jordan. It is the seat of a Sangiac and capital of a territory containing 100 villages. It is fallen from its ancient state, and consists of two parallel streets under Gerizim. It is well built, and full of people.

[Bowen, Maundrell.]

Shepey, an island of Kent, England, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the E Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough, and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepperton, a village in Middlesex, England, seated on the Thames: 4 miles S S E Staines. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and near it part of a Roman camp is still visible.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, England, and a considerable manufacture of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool: 17 miles S W Bath, 114 W London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, England. Here is a famous free school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is constantly running. It is 16 miles N by W Dorchester, and 118 miles W by S London.

Sherborn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England: 14 miles S W York, and 181 N by W London.

Sherborough, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S E Sierra Leone, lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Sherfcell, a town in a province of Algiers. It is a mile in circuit, consisting of low tiled houses. It is built on the ruins of a great city. The fine capitals, columns, cisterns, and pavements now discovered, prove its former magnificence. The inhabitants are now famous for their manufacture of earthen vessels, steel, and iron. Here are the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, whose solid and lofty arches may compare with those of Carthage. Two aqueducts have withstood the assaults of mouldering time, and now bring water to the town, the wells being brackish.

The

The city was defended from the ravages of the sea by a strong wall, 40 feet high, two miles long. This was probably the Julia Casarca of the Romans.

[Shaw.]

Shetland, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles N N E Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Vell, Unst, and Fula, or Thule. See *Mainland* and *Orkney*. The *Aurora Boreales*, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called in these islands, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow, sometimes continuing in that state, for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. Their motions, at these times, are amazingly quick: and they astonish the spectator with the rapid change of their form. They break out in places where none were seen before, skimming briskly along the heavens; are suddenly extinguished, and leave behind a uniform dusky tract. This again is brilliantly illuminated in the same manner, and as suddenly left a dull blank. In certain nights, they assume the appearance of vast columns; on one side of the deepest yellow, on the other declining away till it becomes undistinguished from the sky. They have generally a strong tremulous motion from end to end, which continues till the whole vanishes. According to the state of the atmosphere, they differ in colours: they often assume the colour of blood, and make a very dreadful appearance. *Shetland*, with *Orkney*, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Slin, Loch, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 81 miles in circuit. From this lake issues a rapid stream, which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

Stipton, an ancient town in Worcester-shire, England, on the Stour: 14 miles W Banbury, and 83 N W London.

Shoa, an inland kingdom of Africa, distinguished for excellent horsemen.

Scogla, a town of Syria, seated on the

Asi, anciently called Orentes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. Here all travellers are entertained 3 days gratis. It is on the road from Aleppo and Sayd, or Sydon: 18 miles S by E Antioch, and 45 S W Aleppo, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Shumga, one of the Kurile Islands, 3 leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschaka. Its inhabitants are a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales: see *Kurils*.

Shooter's Hill, a village in Kent, England, on a hill so called: 8 miles E S E London.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, England. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham. It is on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here: 16 miles N W Newhaven, and 56 S by W London.

Shrewsbury, a borough in Shropshire, England, capital of that county. It is on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with 3 gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, called Welshwebs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn: 36 miles W Litchfield, and 160 N W London.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded N by Cheshire, E by Staffordshire, S E by Worcestershire, S by Herefordshire, S W by Radnorshire, W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 14 hundreds 16 market towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, the soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded N by China, E by Laos and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam. W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50; and is divided into the Higher and Lower. It is a
 flat

that country, and in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and have no communication for some months but by boats. The government is despotic, the people poor. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, &c. The tame cattle are bees, buffaloes, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; besides which there are large crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are often mothers at 12 years of age. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. Though pagans, they have some ideas of integrity and benevolence: for they think that doing good both to men and beasts, is the principal part of their duty. Their temples and priests are very numerous: the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. [Hamilton.]

Siam, a city, capital of the above kingdom, is seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam: 400 miles S E Pegu, lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Siberia, a country comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded E by the Eastern Ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by Russia, N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almost uninhabited. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They

make use of rein deer and dogs, instead of horses to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. The Russians settled here, are much the same as in their native country. The principal rivers are the Obi, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutsk. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. These unhappy exiles are disposed of in the following manner: some, who are sent hither as state prisoners, are strongly guarded in fortified houses, and maintained at the expense of the crown; others enjoy their liberty, but under some restrictions: others again are sent hither into slavery, to work in the mines, fortifications, &c. Several decayed merchants, who are exiled to Siberia, as debtors to the crown, meet with more favourable opportunities of getting money, and gradually retrieving their affairs, than if they had continued in Russia; and they are not debarred from these opportunities when they offer. To such industrious persons, Siberia must be looked upon rather as a desirable and advantageous country, than a wretched place of banishment. A very considerable trade is carried on in Siberia, which is much facilitated by the many navigable rivers that water every part of this country. By means of their commerce with the Chinese, foreign European goods are often sold in the towns of Siberia, nearly at the same rate as at Petersburg and Moscow. There is not a city in Russia, from which merchants do not travel to Siberia with foreign goods. These traders dispose of their commodities partly among the inhabitants of the Siberian towns, but mostly to the Chinese merchants, who frequent the great yearly fairs in Siberia, and purchase some of their commodities in return. Tobolsk is the capital.

Sibidoolso, a town in the republic of Marung, bordering on the Niger. It is in

in a fertile valley, surrounded with hills, so rocky as to be scarcely accessible by horses. [Park.]

Sitt, a port of Arabia, on the Red Sea. The inhabitants are the most brutish in the world. Girls of all ages go quite naked like the men. The people are lean and strong. Their hair, long and black, yet somewhat bushy like the negroes. Their women paint their lips, eyebrows and foreheads. [Bruce.]

Subem, a town of Austrian Brabant, S of which is a celebrated monastery, on the Demer: 18 miles E Mechlin.

Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in 3 points or capes, called Capo del Faro, Capo Passero, Capo di Boco. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. Sicily is 165 miles long and 112 broad, and divided into the vallies just mentioned, called Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. In this island the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear, is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Etna. The people are mournful, haughty and jealous, wearing daggers in their shops and workhouses. The wealthy lead voluptuous lives, while the lower class are wretchedly oppressed and poor. The soil is the most excellent in the world, yielding an hundred for one. Without enclosures, without manure, and almost without culture their crops are astonishingly great. Wheat and other grain grow in the fields spontaneously. Their religion is Roman Catholic. See *Naples*. [Martin.]

Sidney, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java, with a harbour, lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, a village in Gloucestershire, England, on the river Churn, one mile S E Cirencester. It has a handsome chapel.

Siderocastri, a town in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood, lon. 13 44 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sidmouth, a fishing town in Devonshire, England, once a considerable seaport before its harbour was choked up. 12 miles S E Exeter.

Sidon, or *Said*, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. Its inhabitants are 5000. It is still of some note, has a good castle, and a well frequented harbour, and is the residence of a Turkish bashaw: 45 miles W Damascus, lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 53 N. [Maundrell.]

Sidra, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli, and that of Engia, lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Sidra, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siegburg, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Berg: 15 miles S E Cologne.

Siegen, a town of Germany in Weteravia, with a castle: 37 miles E Cologne, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on 3 eminences: 36 miles S Florence, and 105 N by W Rome, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, a duchy of Italy, bounded N by the Florentino, S by the Mediterranean, and the duchy of Castro, E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Sierra Leone, a country on the W coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the S E, to Cape Verga or Vega on the N W; that is, between 7 and 10 N lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts,

parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is fruitful in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast.

Sierra Leone, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is 9 miles wide. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions, on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 460; 400 were blacks, 60 white women of lewd conduct; they were afterwards reduced to 276. The second embarkation in 1792, consisted of 1200 free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. 35 white persons (of whom 14 were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. In Sept. 1794, a French Squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships; but from this disaster they have since recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongus, in 1795, which is likely to become the means of a lucrative trade. Missionaries are settled, who also labour to spread the gospel among the neighbouring tribes. Schools are established.

[African Discoveries.]

Sierra Leone, or Lion Mountains, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Lstramadura and New Castile.

Sfano, an island of the Mediterranean, 36 miles in compass. It has a castle on a hill surrounded with a double wall, and contains 3000 people. The Greeks have a vicar, and the Latins a bishop. The island does not produce more than a sixth part of the provisions needed. The men are considered knavish, the women honest. The chief artificers are shoemakers, weavers and joiners.

Sgelmessi, see *Sugelmessi*.

Sigeth, or Zimat, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years: 50 miles N W Essek, and 38 W by S Coloeza, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Sigtuna, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, on the lake Macler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Siguencia, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza: 60 miles N E Madrid, lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded N by Brandenburg and Poland, S by Moravia and Hungary, E by Poland, W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elbe. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia; the highest mountain called Zotenburg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. There are mines of gold and silver, but they are not worked; also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. There are also mines of lead, copper and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, allum, vitriol, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, and glass-houses.

houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large flocks of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. It has but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because a ducat a head is given for every one that is killed. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, barley, oats, millet, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and therefore is turned mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language. Between this country and the United States, a considerable trade is carried on by the way of Hamburg. In the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. It is also divided into 17 small duchies, and 7 free states, exclusive of the county of Glatz. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

Silestria, or *Dorestro*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube: 97 miles N E. Nicopoli, and 170 N E. Adrianople, lon. 27 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sillebar, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, S of Bencoolen, lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Sille-la-Guillaume, a commercial town of France, department of Sarre: 20 miles N E Mans.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is on the Volga: 100 miles S by W Kasan, lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simmeren, a town of the Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle: 26 miles W Mentz.

Simonterna, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle: 8 miles from Tolna, lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabian Petrea, on the peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here God gave the law to Moses. On the top, to which we ascend by 14,000 stone steps, is a small plain, where is a christian church and a Turkish mosque. The church is divided into two chapels, the larger for the Greeks, the other for the Latins. In this spot they say the Jewish Legislator

received the two tables of testimony. In the mosque are hung several vessels of Myrrh, the Turks holding the place in great veneration. Under the eastern part of the mosque, is a cave, in which they say Moses commonly dwelt when on the mount. Near the christian church is a smaller cave, from which he saw "the glory of the Lord." From the top of Sinai the prospect is various, and romantic. To the S W extends the valley of Raphidim, where the people of Israel, murmuring for water, received a supply from the flinty rock; beyond which towers the summit of Mount Catharine or Nebo. More southerly extend the waters of the Red Sea. But the most remarkable thing to be seen in this region is a solitary rock, mentioned in Exodus, 17, which proclaims the divinity of revelation, with the various mouths whence the waters gushed, and the streams flowed, smitten by the rod of Moses. It is a rock of red marble, about 4 yards square. In all the openings or mouths are horizontal, and in some of them perpendicular, cracks, which could never have been produced by any tool. Like the rent in the rock of Calvary, it produces religious surprise in the most philosophical spectator. In this region in the wilderness of Kadesh, is the other rock mentioned in Numbers, 20th, from which water flowed, and a stream followed the camp, being twice smitten by the rod of Moses, 38 years after the other miracle. From the bottom to the top now appear various openings, whence the waters burst forth. The Arabs have a tradition, that once a river watered this neighbourhood. At the foot of mount Sinai, is the convent, 245 feet long, 204 wide, and 45 feet high. To guard against the Arabs, the door is walled up, and the people are drawn up to a window, 30 feet high. They have a spacious garden to which there is a passage under ground, well watered, richly supplied with plants, trees, and fruit. In the convent is a church, 80 feet long, and 53 broad, having chapels on each side. Besides this church, and its chapels, there are 17 other little churches or chapels. According to our maps it is 150 miles E Cairo, but Salmon says 120, lon. 34 15 E, lat. 28 N. [Pococke, Shaw, Journey to Sinai, Copin.]

Sincapour, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is parted by the strait of Sincapour; 100 miles S E the

the city of Malacca, lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde, see *Indus* and *Tattu*.

Sindy, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded W by Persia, N by the territories of the king of Candahar, N E by those of the Seiks, E by a sandy desert, S E by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the S W monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the E and the N W, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded, and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also, vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, hezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapped up

in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shuahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital.

Si-ngan-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si. It is one of the largest and most beautiful in the empire, next to Peking. In its territories (which contains 6 cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. It is 480 miles S W Peking, lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Singo, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo, lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Singor, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan, lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Sinigaglia, a strong town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona, with a castle and two harbours, on the gulf of Venice: 17 miles S E Pesaro, and 30 E S E Urbino.

Sinope, a decayed seaport of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, and is on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea, lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany: 12 miles S E Heidelberg.

Sion, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the Empire. It is near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The highest, called Tourbillon, supports the old ruinous and deserted episcopal palace. On the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. On Marqria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built

In 1547, the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E Geneva, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See *Vallein*. [Coxe.]

Sion, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

Sicut, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S Cairo, lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the most fertile and best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, W of Paros. It is 35 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk, lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Siradia, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is in a plain, on the river Watra : 62 miles N E Breslaw, and 105 N W Cracow.

Sire, a province of Abyssinia, extending from Axum to Tacazze, being about 25 miles in length, and the same in breadth. [Bruce.]

Sire, the capital of a province of the same name. Malignant putrid fevers are constant here. The houses are of clay, and thatched. The roofs are in the form of a cone. The town is famed for its manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, which pass for money in the province of Tigre, lon. 38 5 15 E, lat. 14 4 35 N.

[Bruce.]

Sirhind, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles N W Delhi, lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Sirian, a seaport town of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the river Appoo, and when in possession of the Portuguese, a place of great trade. It had a king of its own; it is now frequented by French, English and Dutch : 72 miles S Pegu, lon. 80 10 E, lat. 16 54 N.

Sirik, a town of France, department of Moselle, with a castle, on a neighbouring hill. It is on the Moselle : 25 miles N Metz.

Siringur, a large and rugged country of Asia, between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet. It is bounded N and N E by the Thibetian mountains, S E by Napaúl, S by Rohilla, S W by Delhi, N W by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles N Delhi, lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

Sirmieb, a celebrated town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name with a bishop's see : 42 miles S E Essek, lon. 25 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Sirong, or *Seronge*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malway : 120 miles N E Ougein, lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgowe : 17 miles E Basil.

Sissej, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery on the Save : 28 miles S E Zagrad, and 42 E Carlstadt.

Sissipoli, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Rumania, with an archbishop's see. It is thinly peopled, and seated on a peninsula, of the Black Sea : 25 miles S Mesembria, and 97 N W Constantinople, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town and late episcopal see of France, department of the Lower Alps. It is on the Durance, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a citadel, that was the prison of Calimir V, king of Poland : 45 miles N E Aix, and 407 S E Paris.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, England : 7 miles E Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has a manufacture of brass and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has been found here.

Sitia, a town on the N W coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name : 58 miles from Candia.

Sitard, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers, near the Maese : 10 miles S Ruremonde.

Sivas, a town of Turkey, near the head of the Kafalmac, which enters the Black Sea. It is in a rich valley, embosomed with mountains, excepting a very narrow channel where the river runs in and out. The private buildings are indifferent, the public elegant. [Jackson.]

Sivai, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Charente : 25 miles S Poitiers, and 100 S S W Paris.

Siswah, a town 12 days' journey from Cairo, 6 miles long, 5 broad, surrounded by a desert of sand. It is filled with date, fig, and olive trees; rice and wheat flourish: sheep, oxen, camels, and goats feed in their pastures. The people are darker than the Egyptians, dress like the Bedouen Arabs, the women wearing veils; their religion is mahometan. Springs of salt and fresh water rise from these grounds. One of the latter is alternately warm and cold, lat 29 12. N.

[Brown.]

Sizun, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, 8 miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces barley.

Slara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is on the Lida, in a morass: 17 miles N E Falkoping, lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Steen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is near the Categate: 40 miles W Fredericstads.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, on the N side of which it stands. Here eagles and other birds of prey resort. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skipton, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England: 41 miles S by E Richmond.

Slona. See *Schonen*.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is 50 miles long, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The S E end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cukin or Cuchullin. On the S W are seen a series of rude mountains, discoloured black and red, as by the rage of fire; and on the E a long extent of Alpine hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer

and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the chief place.

Slaguen, a town in Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipper: 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle: 18 miles N W Prague.

Slats, a district of the island of Skye, on the S E side of the island.

Slawiano, or *Austerlitz*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name: 10 miles E Briun.

Sleaford, a populous town in Lincolnshire, England: 18 miles S Lincoln.

Sliswick, or *North Jutland*, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

Sleswick, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near to Sleswick is the old ducal palace: see *Gottorp*. Sleswick is near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley: 60 miles N W Lubec, and 125 S W Copenhagen, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

[Coxe.]

Sligo, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded E by Leitrim, S E by Roscommon, S W and W by Mayo, N by the Atlantic. It contains 39 parishes, 11,509 houses and 60,000 inhabitants.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, in the above county, and the only market town in it. It is on the bay of Sligo: 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 N W Dublin. It had, in 1788, 916 houses, and 2000 inhabitants.

Slimbridge, a village in Gloucestershire, England: 11 miles S W Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Slovins, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate

atinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle, on the Sezraa : 40 miles S W Novogrodeck, and 60 S E Grodno.

Stooten, or *Sieten*, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, on a lake : 3 miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N W Steenwick, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Sluczk, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is on the river Sluczk. 70 miles S E Novogrodeck, lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Stettelburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the S side of the lake Ladoga : 30 miles E Petersburg.

Sluys, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadland, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be laid under water. It was taken by the French in 1794 : 10 miles N Bruges.

Smalkalden, or *Schmalkalden*, a town of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on a river of the same name ; large, thriving, and populous. Near it are salt pits, and mines of iron and steel. The meetings which the protestant princes held here, in the years 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540; the league which they concluded here, in 1531; and the theological articles drawn up by Dr. Luther, which they caused to be confirmed by their teachers, have rendered this town of great note in history : 27 miles N N E Schweinfurt, and 12 N N R Hildburghausen.

Smarden, a town in Kent, England : 36 miles S E London.

Smoland, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. It has immense forests of pine and fir ; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parties of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp ; the intervals between and around, sown with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. Calmar is the capital.

Smolensko, a duchy of Russia on the frontiers of Lithuania. It forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

Smolensko, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 157

thick ; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference 4 miles and 3 quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages ; they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length by one straight paved street : the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground ; their gothic architecture and grotesque towers ; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight ; the gardens, meadows, and cornfields within the walls ; all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic, in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. 197 miles N E Novogrodeck, and 230 Kiof, lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

[Core.]

Smyrna, now *Isinyr*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities in the Levant. For the godpness of the harbour, it has been rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are 3 bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Arinenian. Here dwell a great number of christians, of all nations, sects, and languages. Here the christian religion still flourishes more than in any ancient churches of Asia Minor. God fulfils his promise made to them in the Revelation : " Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer ; be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The city is reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 2000 Jews, besides Armenians, Franks, and others. The country near is very fruitful, producing excellent wine. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is 8 days' journey

ney from Constantinople by land, 25 from Aleppo, by the caravans, 6 from Cogni, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Perhia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, beside drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is at the bottom of a large bay: 183 miles W by S Constantinople, lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

[Cruikwell, Newton.]

Stackenburg, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, at the confluence of the Ucht with the Elbe: 35 miles E by S Danneberg.

Snith, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England: 22 miles S York.

Snick, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is on a lake of the same name, in marshy land: 8 miles S Franeker, lat. 53 2 N.

Snethbam, a town in Norfolk, England: 22 miles N N E Lynn.

Snietze, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, on the Pruth: 8 miles E Coloni, and 45 S E Halitz.

Snorodon, a famous mountain in Carmarvonshire, the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. The height of this mountain, is 3,563 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain; and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales.

Sonna, or *Suane*, an ancient town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. It is on a mountain, near the river Flora: 30 miles S E Sienna.

Soane, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake, which is the source of the Nerbudda; and run-

ning in an opposite direction to that river 1400 miles, it falls into the Ganges, above Patna.

Socotora, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. The whole country abounds in cattle and fruit, with which, and some other commodities, they trade to Goa, where they are better received than the native Arabs, who are not permitted to enter that town without passports. The produce of the island consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, amber grease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are transported from Goa over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms in Europe. Formerly they had a more immediate intercourse with Europe, by means of the East India shipping, which frequently stopped here, when disappointed of their passage, either by being too early, or too late, for the monsoons; but now the stated periods of those winds are so well ascertained, that this port is entirely neglected, lon. 54 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Socotria, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Moldavia, on the Seret: 32 miles S W Jassy, lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Sodbury, or *Glipfing Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, England, noted for its fine cheese: 15 miles E N E Bristol.

Sodor, a village in Iscolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man; for which reason the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

Soeff, a large town of Westphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists: 12 miles S W Lipstadt, and 30 S E Munster.

Sofala a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25 S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese. These mines produce annually, about 5,000,000 of dollars. These riches are divided between the Portuguese, the Arabians of Ziden and Mecca, and the native traders of Quiloa, Monbaze, and Melinda. The Arabians bring goods from the E Indies

dies to the amount of 140,000l. sterling per annum. The merchants of Sofala, exchange goods for gold, from Monopotapa, whose prince is called the Golden Emperor. Moquet supposes Sotala, the Ophir to which Solomon sent his ships every 3 years. Bruce has proved from a variety of facts, that Ophir must have been in this region. The inhabitants of this country, boast that they have books, which prove, that in the time of Solomon, the Israelites came to these ports for gold. This opinion is confirmed by several edifices which seem to be built by foreigners, and by several inscriptions in unknown characters. The Septuagint translate Ophir, by the word Sophira. Liquids often are put one for another, the change from Sophira to Sofla and Sofala is natural. West of Ophir in Mongolia is a mountain now called Ophir, remarkable for its gold.

[Lopez, Bruce, Bowen, Walker.]

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese which is of great importance to their trade to the E Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

Soffa, or *Sophia*, a town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana : 135 miles W N W Adrianople, and 155 E Scutari, lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Sofroy, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers : 12 miles E Fez.

Sogno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth : 185 miles W S W of St. Salvador, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Sobam, a town in Cambridgeshire, England : 5 miles S E Ely, and 70 N by E London.

Sobe, a village in Staffordshire, England, noted for a considerable manufacture of buttons, &c. 2 miles from Birmingham.

Soignier, a town of Austrian Hainault, near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne : 8 miles N E Mons, and 17 W Brussels.

Solignois, a late province of France

It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures ; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Solignus, an ancient and considerable city of France, department of Aisne. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom ; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Solignus is in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne : 30 miles W by N Rheims, and 60 N E Paris.

Solo, a district of Africa, on the Gold coast, extending about a league along the sea coast, on the bank of the river Volta. The land is fertile ; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is fishing.

Soldania Bay, a bay on the S W coast of Africa, a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope, lon 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

Solebay, see *Southwell*.

Soleure, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn ; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. It is divided into 11 bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are Roman catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckegberg, who profess the reformed religion. The government, before the revolution, was a complete aristocracy. [Coxe.]

Soleure, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the most remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finished in 1772, which cost 80,000l. it is a noble edifice, of a whitish grey stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N N E Bern, and 27 S S W Basle.

[Moor, Coxe.]

Solfatara, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus.

Lacus Albulus. In this lake are certain substances which have the name of floating islands. They are nothing but bunches of bullrushes, springing from a soil formed by dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long; and the soil is strong enough to bear 5 or 6 people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this lake has the quality of covering every substance that is put into it for a few days, with a hard white stony matter; but this incrustating quality is not so strong in the lake itself as in the rivulet that runs from it; and the further the water has flowed from the lake, till it is quite lost in the Teverone, the stronger is this quality. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none. [Adam, Moor.]

Solfaterra, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavara, surrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a crater above a mile in diameter, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king on account of the large quantity of sulphur and alum obtained from it. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

Solihul, a town in Warwickshire, England, near which, to the W, is a triangular Danish camp, on an eminence, containing about 9 acres: 12 miles W Coventry.

Solingen, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Berg: 15 miles S E Dusseldorp.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt pits and good horses. It is on the Ustolka, which falls into the Kama: 430 miles N E Kasan, lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Solms, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It has a strong castle, belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau: 10 miles S E Herborn, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Solor, an island in the Indian Ocean, S

of Celches, governed by its own king, lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Solswold, a town in the old marche of Brandenburg: 40 miles N W Stendal.

Solway Firth, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

Solway Moss, a black morass in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being swollen by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread an inky, half fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it intirely filled up.

Sombrere, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Somersetshire, a county of England, bounded N W by the Bristol Channel. It is in the dioceses of Bristol, Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, 3 cities, 31 market towns, and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament; the county contains nearly 1,000,000 acres, and 350,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, hole and red ochre. Cheddar is celebrated for its cheese. Cattle nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county, with respect to size, population and commerce; but Bath is the great mart for health and pleasure.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire, England, from which the county took its name. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, sheep, and cattle: 13 miles S Wells, and 123 W by S London.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommieres, a town of France, department of Gard. It has a manufacture of thick serges, which bear its name: 10 miles W Nismes.

Sonsino, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese,

Cremonese, on the Oglio : 20 miles N W Cremona, lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Sondrio, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline. It is built in a very romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which frequently overflows its banks. On the 20th of July, 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the protestants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and lasted 3 days : 34 miles N E Como, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N. [Coxe.]

Sonergon, or *Sunnergaum*, a village of Hindostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is on a branch of the Burrampooter : 13 miles S E Dacca.

Song-kiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan ; celebrated for the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth which it exports to foreign countries, but has only 4 cities in its district.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Ocean, S W of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English E India Company have a resident here, lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Sophia. See *Sessa*.

Sophiania, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, in a valley : 25 miles N W Tauris, lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Septra, *Selva*, a valley of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It extends from Mount St. Gothard to Reichenau, and is the most populous valley of the Grey League.

Sepron, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name : 27 miles S W Presburg, and 30 S E Vienna.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see : 65 miles N W Naples.

Sora, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility : 9 miles W Ringsted, lon. 11 53 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Soratzu, a town in Lusatia, near the Bober : 25 miles S Crossen, and 32 N E Gorlitz, lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

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Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile ; built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero : 74 miles S E Burgos, lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Sorock, a town of Poland, on the river Dniester, with a strong castle.

Sorrento, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Torquato Tasso ; and is on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name : 17 miles S E Naples.

Sospello, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs ; and is at the foot of 3 very high mountains, on the river Bevera. It has 5 or 6000 inhabitants : 15 miles N E Nice.

Sovano, a town of Tuscany, in the Sienne : 25 miles W Orvietto.

Soubise, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, on an eminence, on the river Charente : 22 miles S Rochelle.

Soubage, a large village of Egypt, 7 leagues from Tachta, a mile from the river, the residence of a Kiaschef.

[Sonini.]

Souillac, a town of France, department of Lot, on the Borese : 32 miles N Cahors.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categate into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltic. See *Elfsinore*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, near the place where stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins, lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See *Tyre*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a river of the Netherlands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Soufa, or *Sufa*, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, on a high rock, near the sea : 65 miles S E Tunis, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 52 N.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. This is one of the most beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans who have seen it compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou is intersected by canals of fresh water. There is not, perhaps, in the universe, a country

country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation, or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered the paradise of China. Above (say the Chinese authors) is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou. To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here, are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its jurisdiction extends over only 8 towns, one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third: 562 miles S S E Pekin, lon. 112 20 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, department of Creuse: 24 miles N Limoges.

South Sea, see *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, England, noted for its cider: 13 miles S Coventry, and 83 N W London.

Southampton, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, England. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains 5 churches; is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship blacks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W Winchester, and 75 W S W London, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southend, New, a village in Essex, England, at the mouth of the Thames. 44 miles E London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis, for sea bathing, it is much resorted to, and has handsome accommodations for the company.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, England, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have

an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and is a populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains 6 churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital; also the King's Bench, and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See *London*.

Southwell, an ancient town in Nottinghamshire, England: 20 miles N E Nottingham, and 139 N N W London.

Southwold, a corporate town and seaport in Suffolk, England. It is on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a draw-bridge on the W; so that it is almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is commonly called *Sowle* or *Sole*, and its bay is named *Solebay*. In this bay was the great sea fight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S Yarmouth, and 104 S E London, lon. 1 54 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Sovigny, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, on the Quecne: 50 miles S E Bourges, and 167 S Paris.

Sotra Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermoir, in the N part of Berwickshire. In former times it was a noted sea mark.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. The inhabitants are very civil and obliging to strangers. It is in a valley surrounded by mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, dark and small; it is said they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the Court of London, is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the 5 principal wells are, Pouhon, Geronstier, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnellet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794: 17 miles S E Liege, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

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country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation, or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered the paradise of China. Above (say the Chinese authors) is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou. To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here, are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its jurisdiction extends over only 8 towns, one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third: 562 miles S S E Pekin, lon. 112 20 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, department of Creuse: 24 miles N Limoges.

South Sea, see *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, England, noted for its cider: 13 miles S Coventry, and 83 N W London.

Southampton, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, England. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains 5 churches; is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W Winchester, and 75 W S W London, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southend, New, a village in Essex, England, at the mouth of the Thames. 44 miles E London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis, for sea bathing, it is much resorted to, and has handsome accommodations for the company.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, England, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have

an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and is a populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains 6 churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital; also the King's Bench, and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See *London*.

Southwell, an ancient town in Nottinghamshire, England: 10 miles N E Nottingham, and 139 N N W London.

Southwold, a corporate town and seaport in Suffolk, England. It is on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a draw-bridge on the W; so that it is almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is commonly called *Sowle* or *Sole*, and its bay is named *Solebay*. In this bay was the great sea fight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S Yarmouth, and 104 S E London, lon. 1 54 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Sovigny, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, on the Quefne: 50 miles S E Bourges, and 167 S Paris.

Sotra Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lanimermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire. In former times it was a noted sea mark.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. The inhabitants are very civil and obliging to strangers. It is in a valley surrounded by mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, dark and small; it is said they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the Court of London, is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the 5 principal wells are, Pouhon, Geronstert, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnellet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794: 17 miles S E Liege, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Spain,





R A N C E

English Statute Miles.

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Narbonne

St Bernard

Perpignan

Celoure

Cambredun

Gironne

Palamos

Barcelona

Abulane

Lobregat R.

Salou

Elro R.

Barcelo

Monte Colibre

Formenter

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SPAIN
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Spain, a kingdom of Europe; bounded N by the bay of Biscay; N E by the Pyrenees, which separates it from France; E, S E, and S, by the Mediterranean; S W by the Atlantic; W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old, and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the S parts; though those in the N and N E, are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barrillas, and even sugarcane, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France, and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, black cattle, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Donero, Tajo Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. There are 8

archbishoprics, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges, but though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled, indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital. [Adam, Bowen.]

Spalatro, or *Spalatto*, a populous and strong town, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice: 35 miles S E Sebenico, and 102 N W Ragusa.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, England. It is seated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is raised in its neighbourhood. Near it is the greatest heronry in England, the herons building together on high trees like rooks: 14 miles S by W Boston, and 100 N London.

Spandau, a strong town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals: 8 miles N W Berlin, and 17 N E Brandenburg.

Sparfscott, a village in Berkshire, England: 5 miles W Wantage. Its church is in the form of a cross, and in it are some very ancient monuments, one of which is of a knight templar; and the font, which is also very old, is made of porphyry.

Spartel Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the S E extremity of Calabria Ulteriore, lon. 16 40 E; lat. 37 50 N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is on a hill: 3 miles N W Foligno, and 13 N Spoletto, lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Spetiz,

Spetia, or *Spezzia*, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 47 miles S E Genoa, and 65 N W Florence.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which divides Murrayshire from Banffshire, for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at the village of Speymouth: 8 miles W Cullen.

Spice Islands, see *Moluccas*.

Spiez, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the W side of the lake Thun: 20 miles S E Bern.

Spiegelburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name: 22 miles S W Hildesheim.

Spigna, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a castle: 15 miles N by W Savone, and 40 S E Turin.

Spilemburgo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli: 37 miles N W Aquileia, and 47 N by E Venice.

Spilfay, a town in Lincolnshire, England: 30 miles E Lincoln.

Spire, a bishopric of the Upper Rhine: 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is in a fertile country.

Spire, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was taken, in 1792, by the French, who evacuated it the next year, but re-entered it in 1794. It is on the W side of the Rhine: 7 miles N Philippsburg, lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, on a river of the same name: 8 miles N Landau.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, near the Drave: 30 miles W Clangensfurt, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Spital, an ancient village in Lincolnshire: 11 miles N Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Here are two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, N of Norway, between Greenland W and Nova Zembla E. The coast is lined with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white

bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. [Phipps]

Spugen, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, capital of the valley of Rheinwald. It is near the source of the Hinder Rhine: 42 miles S W Coire. [Coxe.]

Spoletto, a duchy of Italy, bounded N by Ancona and Ubrino, E by Naples, S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and W by Orvieto and Periguno. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and is now subject to the pope.

Spoletto, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tullino: 40 miles E Orvieto, and 60 N by E Rome.

Spree, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

Spretlaw, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta: 20 miles S W Glogaw. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, one third are catholics. Here is a convent of nuns dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene, lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, a promontory in Yorkshire, England, at the N E entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squilaci, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It is now a small place, near a gulf of the same name: 30 miles S W St. Severino.

St. David's, a town of S Wales, county of Pembroke, the see of a bishop. It was at one time the see of an archbishop, and was anciently called *Meneu* or *Menevia*. They reckon about 12,000 inhabitants, and 261 houses within the parish, and of these 290 inhabitants and 78 small houses in the town. The cathedral and episcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarcely visible in the town. These, and the prebendal houses, are surrounded by a stone wall, 1100 yards in circuit, with 4 gates. It is very near the sea, on a neck of land the N side of St. Bride's Bay: 48 miles W Caermarthen,

W Caermarthen, and 255 W London, lat. 51 50 N.

St. Fiorenza, a seaport town of the island of Corsica, situated on a bay, which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a strong tower. At a small distance, are marthes, which render the air unwholesome: near it is a silver mine: 6 miles W Bastia, lat. 42 55 N.

St. Helena, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English E India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half petrified flags. Every valley is watered by a rivulet, and the island can support 3000 head of its small cattle. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town is small, situated in a valley, at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter, lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

[Coxe, Walker.]

St. Helier, the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market place is the statue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately, in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierston, who fell here in the moment of victory, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See *Jersey*.

St. Helier, a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island.

St. Kilda, an island in the N Sea, and the most westerly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet discovered no land between it and North America. Its an-

cient name was *Herta*: it is about 3 miles in length, the soil fertile, the little vallies delightful, and the air salubrious and pure. There is an ancient fort in the S end of the bay, called *Dunfir Vag*. The arable land hardly exceeds 80 acres; more might be added. These produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tacksmen shares liberally every year. The hills and pasture grounds are fully stocked with cows, sheep, and lambs. About 27 families reside on this island constantly; and, perhaps, the most useful people on earth to enrich their master, by their industry in the fields, and their unrivalled alertness among the rocks. There are 4 or 5 hills in the island, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the highest, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of sea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing place around all the island, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the rest of the isle is surrounded by the most tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boisterous ocean; the most awful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls, under the cloud of night, is truly astonishing, and their success no less wonderful. Both men and women delight much in singing; and their voices are abundantly tuneful. Their genius and natural vein for poetry is no wise inferior to the other natives of the Hebrides. Their songs are wonderfully descriptive, and discover great strength of fancy. The subjects of their songs are the accomplishments of their fair friends among the female sex, and the heroic actions of their fowlers in climbing rocks, catching fowls, and fishing, and melancholy deaths over the rocks. The men and women dress in the same form that the Hebrideans do, and are possessed of an equal share of pride and ambition of appearing gay on Sundays and holidays with other people. Their language is Gaelic, unadulterated, having no communication with strangers to corrupt it with other languages. This island will continue to be famous from its being the place of imprisonment of the hon. lady Grange, who was, by private intrigue, carried out of her own house, and violently put on board a vessel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and kept here till her death: 15 miles W N

W from

W from the north point of South Uist lon. 8 18 W, lat. 55 48 N.

St. Kinsfa, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, lon. 43 20 E Ferro, lat. 36 53 N.

St. Kirling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria : 4 miles W Cloß-
en Neuhaus.

St. Kresla, a gulf or bay of Russia, in the north part of the Anadirkais Gulf, lon. 198 20 to 199 10 E Ferro, lat. 65 20 to 65 40 N.

St. Lubuer, a town of France, in the department of the Landes : 6 leagues S Mont de Marsan.

St. Lambert du Lattay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vihiers : 3 leagues and a half N N W Vihiers, and 3 and a half S Angers.

St. Lambert du Levet, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur, on the north side of the Loire : half a league N Saumur.

St. Lambrecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 5 miles E Muhrau.

St. Lamprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 4 miles N Lavamund.

St. Louis, an island at the mouth of the river Senegal, on the W coast of Africa ; flat, sandy and barren. It takes its name from a fort so called, built by the French. This island and fortress was ceded to the English by the treaty of Versailles, in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783, lon. 15 35 W, lat. 16 N.

St. Nicola, a town in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the passage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under water, which, when the stream is low, appear. This vortex is dangerous, as its draught is directed downwards ; so that both small and great shipping, which are too heavily laden, may sink in it. When the river is high, this whirlpool is safest, for then the water runs off a great space above the rocks, but the stream is at that time more violent and rapid, as it boils and runs stronger, and its extent is larger. This danger too is at that time heightened by a counter current, which joins it to the right, from what is called the *Loeb*, which is a narrow passage, winding round the rocks, and at low water quite dry ; but if the water rises, smaller vessels may there pass

through, and thus escape the vortex : 2 miles E N E Grein.

St. Remo, a seaport town of Genoa, situated in a pleasant valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits, particularly vast numbers of olives which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom, under the Genoese government ; but that year, having formed a design of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745, it was bombarded by the English fleet : 6 miles E N E Vintimiglia.

Stable, a town in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht : 9 miles S Limburg, lat. 50 29 N.

Stade, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college and 3 churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, subject to the elector of Hanover ; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden ; and is on the Swinkel, near its confluence with the Elbe : 22 miles W Hamburg, and 45 N E Bremen, lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Staffarda, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, on the Po, with a rich abbey, lat. 44 34 N.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Hull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S W end is supported by ranges of pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and some above 60 feet thick, standing in natural colonnades. Here is also a cavern, called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that its furthest extremity may be seen ; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giants Causeway in Ireland.

Stafford, a borough, and the county town of Staffordshire, England. It has two parish churches, and a fine square market place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it the market house. It is governed

governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has about 5000 inhabitants : 41 miles N W Litchfield, 135 N W London.

Staffordshire, a county of England, bounded W by Shropshire, N W by Cheshire, N E and E by Derbyshire, S E by Warwickshire, S by Worcestershire. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry; contains five hundred, one city, 17 market towns, and 130 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. In the county are 780,800 acres cultivated, and 250,000 inhabitants. It abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation. See *Canals, English*.

Stagira, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova: 16 miles from Contessa, lon. 22 43 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Stagno, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice: 30 miles N W Ragusa.

Stain, a town of Austria, on the Danube, over which is a toll bridge: 65 miles W Vienna.

Staines, a town in Middlesex, England, on the Thames, over which is an elegant stone bridge, of 3 elliptic arches. At some distance above the bridge, at Cold Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280: 17 miles W by S London.

Stallbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, England, with a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, on a base of 8 feet: 20 miles N by E Dorset, and 111 W by S London.

Stalimens. See *Lemmes*.

Stamford, an ancient borough in Lincolnshire, England. It is on the river Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Here are 6 parish churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brazen Nose College, in Oxford: 26 miles N Huntingdon, and 96 N by W London.

Stampalia, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia: 15 miles long and 5 broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N E Stampalia, and 50 N W Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, England: 8 miles N Hertford, and 27 of London.

Stammore, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland.

Stanbepe, a town in the county of Durham, England: 20 miles W Durham.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, England: 12 miles S Gloucester.

Stammore Great, a village in Middlesex, England: 2 miles N W Edgware. Here is a fine hill, from the top of which the inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch their water; but, in 1791, a well was dug, and water found, at the depth of 150 feet. On this hill are some high trees, which are a landmark from the German Ocean.

Stanten, a town in Lincolnshire, England: 16 miles E Lincoln.

Stantz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. The town and its environs contain 5000 souls. The church is a handsome building. It is on a plain, near the lake of Lucern: 29 miles S Zurich. [Coxe.]

Staruia Russa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Polish, not far from the lake Ilmen: 40 miles S by E Novogorod.

Stargard, a town in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. Here is a cathedral, church, and 3 reformed churches. It has manufactures of serges, shallons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is on the Ihna: 18 miles S E Stetin, and 37 N W Landsberg, lat. 53 32 N. [Hanway.]

Stargard, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Strelitz: 30 miles S New Brandenburg.

Starvanger, a seaport in Norway, province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is on a peninsula, near the fortress of Dofwick: 75 miles S Bergen, lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

Stavren,

Staveren, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is on the Zuider Zee : 8 miles W Slooten, and 15 N E Enchuysen, lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staubach, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunnen, in the canton of Bern. The water rushes down a precipice, 930 feet high, with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name ; the word Staubach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by a violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

Steenbergen, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese : 7 miles N Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W Breda.

Steenkirk, a village of Austrian Hainault : 15 miles N Mons, and 16 W Brussels.

Steenwick, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, on the river Aa : 20 miles S E Slooten, and 32 N Deventer.

Stegelburg, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, on the Baltic : 25 miles S Niskoping, and 82 S W Stockholm.

Stein, a small independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich. It is on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance : 15 miles W Constance, and 25 N E Zurich.

Steinheim, a town in the electorate of Mentz, on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle : 9 miles from Francfort, lat. 49 52 N.

Steeke, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake.

Stenay, a fortified town of France, department of Meuse, on the river Meuse : 24 miles N by W Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Germany in the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the Ucht : 30 miles N by E Magdeburg.

Stenfort, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with an academy, on the Vecht : 16 miles N W Munster.

Stennis, a village in the island of Ork-

ney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected ; and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, very similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

Stepney, a village E of London, and contiguous to it.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle : 20 miles N E Frankfort on Oder.

Stertsingen, a town in the Tirol, on the river Eysoch : 12 miles N W Brixen.

Stetin, or *Stettin*, a seaport of Germany, capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1795, a dreadful fire consumed a great number of houses. It is on the Oder : 70 miles N by E Berlin, and 72 N Francfort.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, England : 12 miles N N W Hertford, and 31 N by W London.

Stevenswaert, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, on the Maese : 20 miles N E Maestrecht.

Steving, a borough in Sussex, England. It sends two members to parliament : 15 miles W Lewes, and 51 S by W London.

Steyre, a town of Upper Austria, in the quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens : 20 miles S E Linz.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese, said, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire : 14 miles S by E Stamford.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded N by the archduchy of Austria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, W by Carinthia and Salzburg. Though a mountainous country, there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabitants are very simple, and zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary : the women have all swellings

swellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. Gratz is the capital.

Stirling, the capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the frith of Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, and serves for two separate places of worship. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shalloons, and other woollen stuffs: that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. *Stirling*, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland: 30 miles N W Edinburgh, lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N and N E by Perthshire, E by the frith of Forth, S E by Linlithgowshire, S by Dumbartonshire, W by that county and Loch Lomond. It produces corn, cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

Strum, a town of Germany, on the Roer: 12 miles N Dusseldorp.

Stocbem, a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the Maese: 12 miles N Macstricht.

Stocksk, a town of Suabia, on a river of the same name: 12 miles N Constance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, England, governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament: 9 miles N W Winchester.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, besides two peninsulas, 7 small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare, and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings, in general, are

of stone or of brick stuccoed white. There are about 5000 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants, who pay taxes. A communication is formed between the several parts of Stockholm, by means of 12 bridges. The royal academy of sciences here owes its institution to Linnæus, and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in the year 1741; the royal academy of painting and sculpture, contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, sent by Louis XIV to Charles XI, and presented by the late king Adolphus Frederic, to the academy. The arsenal contains an immense number of standards and trophies, taken from the Imperialists, Poles, Russians, and Danes. A national bank was established at Stockholm towards the close of the last century. In this city are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. 200 miles N E Copenhagen, and 900 N E London, lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

[Coxe, Guthrie.]

Stockport, a town in Cheshire, England. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom for the manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is on the Mersey: 6 miles S Manchester, and 17 5 N N W London, lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 35 N.

Stockton, a flourishing town in the county of Durham, England. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is on the Tees, not far from its mouth: 18 miles S S E Durham, and 244 N by W London.

Stokczow, a town of Silesia, principality of Teschen, on the Vistula: 12 miles S E Teschen, lat. 49 45 N.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, S E Downham, with a ferry on the Stoke, navigable from the Ouse to this place.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk, England, near Neyland. It has a church, on a hill, whose tower is 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich: 13 miles distant.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, a village in Buckinghamshire, England: 4 miles N N E Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated elegy.

Stokeromer, a town in Somersetshire, England: 26 miles W Wells.

Stoke Dabernon, a village in Surry, England: 4 miles W by S Epsom. Near it is Jessop's Well, a sulphureous spring.

Stok-sley, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England: 36 miles N York.

Stolberg,

Stollberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is in a valley between two mountains: 10 miles N Nordhausen, and 38 NW Leipfick.

Stollhoffen, a town of Suabia, in the marquisite of Baden, in a morafs, near the Rhine: 8 miles S W Baden, and 12 N E Strasburg.

Stolpen, a town in Prussian Pomerania, in a valley on a river of the same name: 50 miles NE Colberg, and 66 N W Dantzick, lon. 16 45 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, England, on the Trent: 7 miles N by W Stafford, and 140 N W London.

Stonemyres, a remarkable cataract in Lancashire. See *Clyde*.

Stonham, North and South, two villages in Hants, England: 3 miles NE Southampton. In the church of the former is an elegant monument, erected in 1783 to the memory of admiral lord Hawke.

Stonehenge, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury plain: 6 miles N Salisbury. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

Stonelaven, or *Stonelive*, a town in Kincardineshire, Scotland, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the famous castle of Darnotyr; it stand on a lofty perpendicular rock, almost surrounded by the sea. Not far hence is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are much sought after in the hatching season. In this town is a manufacture of canvass, and some trade in dried fish and oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfish, great numbers of which are caught on this coast: 14 miles S by W Aberdeen.

Stormaria, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded N by Holstein Proper, E by Wageria and Lawenburg, S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaroway, a flourishing town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour on the E side of the island.

Stortford, a town in Hertfordshire, England. It is on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E

side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount: 12 miles NE Hertford, and 30 N London.

Stour, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, and enters the sea at Christchurch.

Stour, a river which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, England; watering Clare, Sudbury, Newland, and Manningtree; and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

Stourbridge, a town in Worcestershire, England. It is on the Stour, over which is a bridge, and is noted for its glass and iron works: 22 miles N Worcester, and 124 N W London.

Stourbridge, or *Stubbish*, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. There are many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are hurses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge.

Sturminster, a town in Dorsetshire, England, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the West Saxon Kings. It is on the Stour, over which is a stone bridge: 20 miles NE Dorchester, 111 W by S London.

Sturport, a town in Worcestershire, England, which, from a plain field, is become within a few years, a very busy and thriving centre of inland navigation. It is opposite the place where the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge, finished in 1775: 4 miles S Kidderminster.

Stow, a town in Gloucestershire, England, on a bleak hill, destitute of wood and water: 11 miles S Campden, and 77 W by N London.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, England. It has 106 houses: 22 miles W Wells, lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow-Market, a town in Suffolk, England, between the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable canal to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs: 12 miles N W Ipswich, and 75 N N E London.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, near the Po: 10 miles S E Pavia, and 47 N W Parma.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de Calais*.

Straelen, a town in Prussian Guelderland: 5 miles S W Gueldres.

Stralsund.

Stralsund, a strong seaport of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1678, it surrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt in one night. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Francon, and has a harbour separated from the gulf of Rugen by a narrow Strait: 15 miles N W Gripswald, and 40 N E Gussrow, lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, a seaport of Ireland, county of Down, on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea: 7 miles E Down.

Strangford Lough, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long and 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is 3 miles below Strangford. It contains 54 islands, that have names, and many others. The burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans that frequent them.

Stranraer, a borough in Wigtonshire, on Loch Ryan, Scotland, with a harbour, to which belong about 20 vessels of 100 tons, employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery, and has about 1600 inhabitants. It has a manufacture of linen, and is 8 miles W Glenluce, lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Strasbourg, an ancient, populous, and commercial city of France, department of Lower Rhine, near the Rhine; the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are 6 bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city, one of wood, 3900 feet long; 200 narrow streets, 4000 houses, strong rather than handsome, and 60,000 inhabitants; by others the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries, upon the Rhine. This town was formerly imperial. The town is entered by 6 gates. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, and a silver bell, weighing two tons. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps.

Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches, the mausoleum of marshal Saxe: 55 miles N Basil, and 255 E Paris, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

[Moor.]

Strasbourg, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle: 30 miles from Thorn, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Stratford, a considerable village in Essex, England, separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England: 4 miles E N E London.

Stratford on Avon, a corporate town in Warwickshire, England, governed by a mayor, on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakespear, who was buried here in 1616: 8 miles S W Warwick, and 94 N W London.

Stratford, Lenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, England: 45 miles N W London.

Stratford, St. Mary's, a considerable village, having a share in the woollen manufacture: 12 miles S W Ipswich.

Stratford, Stony, an ancient town in Buckinghamshire, England, on the Ouse: 52 miles N W London.

Strathbarr, a town in Lanerkshire, Scotland, S of Hamilton, surrounded by a little fertile track, from which it takes its name.

Strathmore, a valley in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It is sheltered N W by the Grampian mountains.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, England, between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Bristol channel at a small distance: 18 miles N W Launceston, and 221 W by S London.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches and fine convents. It is on the Danube: 22 miles S E Ratibon, and 65 N E Munich.

Streatbam, a village in Surry, England: 5 miles S London. Here is a mineral water of a cathartic quality.

Strelitz, Old, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on a plain, almost surrounded by morasses: 35 miles S W New Brandenburg.

Strelitz, New, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, which owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace in Old Strelitz. It is regularly planned

in the form of a star. The centre is a spacious market place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake: 50 miles W Stetin.

Strang, or *Strengues*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a celebrated gymnasium, or college; 30 miles W Stockholm.

Strivali, two rocky islands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades*; according to the ancient poets, the residence of the Harpies; at present a few monks are the only inhabitants: 26 miles S Zante, lat. 37 23 N.

Stroma, a small island on the coast of Caithnessshire, Scotland, once used as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found.

Strombolo, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the E side it has 3 or 4 little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height, which is 500 fathoms. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea. The island is fertile and produces a great deal of cotton; the inhabitants are few in number, and unsocial in their manners, lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

[Adam.]

Stronness, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour: 9 miles W Kirkwall.

Stronberg, a town of Germany, bishopric of Munster, capital of a small district: 20 miles N W Paderborn, 22 S E Munster.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a high rock, surrounded by others: 3 miles from the sea, and 7 N St. Severino.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney Islands, situated N E of that called Mainland. It has 887 inhabitants.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, England. It is on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet; its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers, and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 miles S E Gloucester, and 102 W by N London.

Stroud, a considerable village in Kent, England, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway: 29 miles S E London.

Stulingen, a town of Sualia, with a castle: 35 miles W Constance.

Stulzeissenburg, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekerfdegewar. It had the title of royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It is on the Raufiza: 20 miles S W Buda, and 162 N by W Belgrade.

Stutgard, a populous city of Sualia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is in a delightful country, surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, and a college. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses and straight streets in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in June, 1796. It is on a plain among mountains, near the Neckar: 36 miles E Baden, and 52 N E Strasburg, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Sualia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Switzerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoer-Zollern, Oettingen, and Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and imperial towns. The French republicans overrun this country in the beginning of 1796, but were compelled to evacuate it before the end of the year.

Suakem, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia, with a seaport of the same name, anciently called *Theon Soter*. The island is situated in a bay the entrance of which is narrow, and well secured from every wind, with 5, 6, and 7 fathoms water. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a pacha, lon. 39 20 E, lat. 19 20 N.

Suane, see *Soana*.

Suanet, Suani, or Suaneti, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture.

Suagum, a seaport of Africa, in the country of Abex, on a small island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the hashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay, lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subbiaro, a town in Campagna di Roma, with a castle: 33 miles E Rome.

Suckfort, a small village of Palestine, belonging to the Druses, who possess a long range of mountains from Castravan to Carmel. Here the descendants of Faccardine keep up the family tradition that princes can never sleep safely but in the day time, when the actions of men are easily observed by the guards, and that in the night it is necessary to be always vigilant and watchful, lest traitors assault in darkness. So they now turn day into night. [Maundrell.]

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, England. It contains 3 ancient churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels: but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, particularly says, hunting for navy colours, and burial crapes. It is on the Stour, (which is navigable hence to Manningtree:) 56 miles N E London, lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Sudercoping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland: 10 miles S Nordkioping, and 90 S W Stockholm.

Sudermania, or *Sundermanland*, a province of Sweden Proper, bounded N by Upland and Westermania. E by the peninsula of Tarin, S by the Baltic, W by Nericia. It is the most populous part of Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudoree, one of the Faro islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathom deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; ships are irresistibly drawn in, and the waves beat so high, that an escape is almost miraculous; yet at the

reflux, in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Svenborg, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen: 22 miles S S E Odensee, lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, situated on a point of land, in the form of a peninsula, on the western coast of the Red Sea. It is not surrounded by walls, but the houses are built so closely together, that there are only two passages into the city, of which that nearest the sea is open, the other shut by a very insufficient gate. The houses are very indifferent structures; the Khans being the only solid buildings in the city. Hardly any part now remains of the castle which the Turks built upon the ruins of the ancient Kolsum. It is very thinly inhabited. Among its inhabitants are some Greeks and a few families of Copts. But, about the time of the departure of the fleet, it is crowded with strangers. The ground lying about it is all one bed of rock, slightly covered with sand. Scarcely a plant is to be seen any where in the neighbourhood. Trees, gardens, meadows, and fields, are entirely unknown at Suez. Fish is the only article of provision plentiful here. All other necessaries of life, for both men and the domestic animals, are brought from afar; from Cairo, which is three days' journey distant from Suez; Mount Sinai, at the distance of 6 days' journey, or Ghallo, at the distance of 7. The only water fit for drinking that is to be had here, comes from the wells of Naba, upon the other side of the gulf, and more than 2 leagues distant from Suez. The Arabs are the carriers; and they sell this water at the rate of 9 French sous a skin; but, though reputed the best, is still very bad. Several vessels are annually employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda; 4 or 5 are freighted by the Sultan, with corn for Mecca and Medina, which they convey to Jidda and Jamho. 14 others serve to carry passengers between Jidda and Suez. The commerce of Cairo with Suez, is only carried on by means of caravans, which wait the arrival and set out on the departure of the vessels, that is, towards the end of April, or the beginning of May, and in the course of the month of July and August. That which M Volney accompanied, in 1783, consisted of about 3000 camels, and 5 or 6000 men. The merchandise

merchandise consisted in wood, sails, and cordage, for the ships at Suez; in some anchors, carried by each of them, by 4 camels; iron bars, carded wool, and lead: it likewise carried bales of cloth, and barrels of cochineal, corn, barley, and beans, Turkish piastras, Venetian sequins, and Imperial dollars. All these commodities were destined for Jidda, Mecca and Mocha, where they were to be bartered for Indian Goods, and the coffee of Arabia, which forms the principal article of the returns: 60 miles E S E Cairo, lon. 32 45 E, lat. 29 45 N.

[Nichols, Thevenot, Bowen.]

Suffolk, a county of England, bounded W by Cambridge-shire, N by Norfolk, S by Essex, E by the German Ocean. It is in the diocese of Norwich; contains 800,000 acres, 22 hundred, 28 market towns, and 525 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is clear and healthy. The country in general is level. Its principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. The farmers are opulent and skilful; and have an excellent breed of draught horses. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmunds.

Sagelmessa, or *Sigelmessa*, a province of Barbary, bounded S by the kingdom of Taflet, N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is on the Zig: 150 miles N N E Taflet, lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Sukefess, a large and populous town on the Euphrates, the residence of a powerful Arab Prince. The market is a mile long. [Jackson.]

Sukana, a town of Asia, in the desert of Syria, near which is a warm sulphureous spring: 140 miles S S E Aleppo, and 130 N E Damascus.

Sukene, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli.

Sukerraba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 4 miles S S E Othuma.

Sukonela, a town of Africa on the Gold Coast, in the district of Anta; the trade in gold is considerable. The English, French, and Dutch, have factories and forts.

Sully, a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire: 20 miles S E Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, remarkable for being the birth-

place of Ovid. It is on the Sora: 2 miles S W Chieti, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, a considerable town of Persia in Irac Agemi. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabent. The town contains about 3000 houses, and not more than 6000 inhabitants: 50 miles N V Casbin, lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

[Chardin.]

Sultzbach, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, subject to the duke of Neuburg Sultzbach. It has about 300 houses: 11 miles N W Amberg, and 32 N Ratibon.

Sultzburg, a town of Suabia, with a fine palace, in a territory, fertile in good wine: 8 miles S W Eriburg.

Sumatra, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands. Its general direction is nearly N W and S E. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S lat. and Acheen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is separated from Malacca, by the straits of that name, and from Java, by the straits of Sunda. It is 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. No account has been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Millar (son of the celebrated botanist) gave an account of the manners of a particular district. The Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia country, differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten, by them *in terrorem*, and not so common food; though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat, their prisoners. From this country, the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form, and also in an oil less valuable. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated

above the surface of the maritime sands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with constant shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics; the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about 2 in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. The inhabitants are divided into Malay, Achenese, Battas, Lampongs, and Rejangs. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. The greater part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals. On these occasions, the persons who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and sing in

company. It may be supposed that the young ladies cannot belong without their particular admirers. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their sentiments, and send presents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves; when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of cock fighting. A man who has a high opinion of his cock, will not fight him under a certain number of dollars; and a father on his deathbed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon by a large reward, which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river,

river, according to their regular custom, and from which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation, although, with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its franks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at 10 times its weight in gold: it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat; it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The islands swarm with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country; they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, Brasil wood, two species of the bread fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia, of which it furnishes about 2600 pounds, besides more of the oil than can be sold. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forest contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible bird's nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of

Asia. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S W coast. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being understood to mean *Mussulman*. See *Ac-Leen*. [Marsden, Macdonald, Bowen, Millar.]

Summein, a town of Lower Hungary, in an island of Schut, made by the river Danube: 16 miles S Pressburg.

Summei-kioum, an irregularly built town of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. All the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of saltpetre, and gunpowder; thence the royal magazines are supplied. In the vicinity rice is cultivated. [Symes.]

Sumart, a district in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the peninsula at the N W end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which are not very productive.

Sunda Islands, a name given to several islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

Sunda (Straits of) the strait or passage of the Eastern Indian Sea, which lies between the islands of Sumatra and Java.

Sunderbunds, or *The Woods*, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsén, with a castle. It is on a strait, called *Sunderburg Sound*: 12 miles E Flensburg.

Sunderdo, or *Melundy*, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles N E Vingorla Rocks.

Sunderland, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham, England. It is a flourishing town, and, for the exportation of coal,

is next in consequence, on that side of the kingdom, of Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth to the Wear, though improved from its former state, will not admit very large ships; but vessels hence can get out to sea much more readily than from the Tyne. The coal is brought down the Wear from numerous pits near its banks. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of grindstones and other articles: 13 miles N E Durham, and 264 N by W London.

Sundi, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name, lon 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundswall, a seaport of Sweden, in the division of Norland, and province of Medelpadia. It is near the gulf of Bothnia: 195 miles N by W Stockholm, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 61 45 N.

Sunneburg, or *Sonneberg*, a flourishing town of Brandenburg, in the territory of Sternburg, with a castle: 50 miles E by N Berlin.

Sunk Island, an island, 9 miles in circuit, within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire, by a channel, near two miles broad. It produces all sorts of grain, also wood and black rabbits.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, on the Thames, 2 miles N E Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had 9 bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest: 6 miles S S E Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

Supino, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle: it is at the foot of the Appennines: 17 miles N by W Benevento.

Sur, see *Sour*.

Surat, a city and seaport of the Decan in Hindoostan. It is said to have nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, and its trade is now very considerable. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious, sober people, and of most surprising honesty. The

Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread; and, keeping themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husband's affections. When a child is born, a bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. If a banian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is about 6 or 8 years old, a Bramin is to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the mean while, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The bramins order and announce also the holy days. Every banian is obliged, every morning after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead, by a bramin; though this is the office of inferior bramins. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of 3 lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat: 20 miles up the river Tapti, and 177 N Bombay, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N. [Niebuhr.]

Sure, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which runs by Clonmel and Carrick to Waterford, and falls into St. George's Channel.

Suringia, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon capital of a province.

province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided, lon 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, bounded N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Suffex, W by Hampshire and Berks; it lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandel. The lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

Surzee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, near the Lake of Sempach: 5 miles S Lucern.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of that empire, and enters the Atlantic, at Meffa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, one of three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco; bounded W by the Atlantic, N by Mount Atlas, E by Gcfula, S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and they are governed by their own chiefs.

Susa, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis. See *Saifa*.

Susa, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honor of Augustus Caesar. It is on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy: 30 miles N W Turin.

Susa, or *Susier*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan, supposed to be the ancient Susa, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace for their winter residence, where they kept their royal archives and a part of their treasures. Alexander found immense riches here. At present here are some manufactures of silk, stuffs and rich cloth: 50 leagues W Ispahan, and 33 N Bassora, lon. 51 39 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Susfal, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimer, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, on the Kasma: 90 miles N E Moscow, lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Suffex, a county of England, bounded N by Surry, N E and E by Kent, S by the English channel, W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester, contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 28 members to parliament. The soil of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron works, when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish and fowl; and is particularly famous for its wheatears, a delicious bird of the size of a lark, which are taken in great numbers, on the S E downs. Suffex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. Chichester is the capital.

Suster, an ancient town of Persia. See *Susa*.

Susteren, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers: 2 miles from the river Maese, and 12 S Ruremonde.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the North Sea, E by Caithnessshire and the German Ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Rossshire, W by the Minch. Some parts of this county called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts, there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

Sutri, a town in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see: 22 miles N W Rome.

Sutton, a village in Cambridgeshire, England: 6 miles S W Ely.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, department of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufacture: 24 miles W Mans.

Sweaffham, a town of Norfolk, England: 34 miles N N E Newmarket, and 94 N E London.

Sweale, a river in Yorkshire, England, which



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Swale, a river in Yorkshire, England, which





which running S E, by Richmond, falls into the Ouse.

Swally, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N W that place, lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

Swancomb, a village in Kent, England: 2 miles W by S Gravesend.

Swansey, a seaport and corporate town in Glamorganhire, in S Wales, with an old castle, and two churches. It is at the mouth of the Tawy, governed by a portreeve, and has plenty of coal in its neighbourhood. Of these it sends great quantities to Ireland, and the S coast of England; and it has a considerable trade to Bristol. Here are great works for the melting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea bathing: 24 miles W N W Cowbridge, and 205 W London.

Swartsl yz, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, on the Voecht, 4 miles from its mouth.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, and the largest except Russia; bounded N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, E by Russia, S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W, containing 135,000 German square miles. The whole kingdom is divided into 5 grand divisions, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. The winter here, is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the summer short and hot. The Swedes experience a rapid change from the former of these seasons to the latter; spring and autumn being almost unknown; during the long nights of winter, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the snow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In summer, the sun remains so long above the horizon, that the night consists only of a slight twilight; vegetation then acquires its full vigour, and nature seems to regain that time which she has lost during the frosty season. Though Sweden is situated under a rigorous climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than those countries of Asia and America, which have the same latitude. Thunder is seldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles; and earthquakes never spread terror and consternation. Some of its learned men pretend, that the traces of

extinguished volcanoes are to be seen in it, but the proofs which they bring are far from being convincing. The pure and sharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preserves them from epidemical diseases. They often attain to a very great age: Linnæus reckons that there are in Sweden 1300 species of plants, 200 of which are used in medicine; and 1400 species of animals. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor-fowl, cocks of the wood, together with fresh and salt water fish, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, does, roebucks, sables, beavers, and polecats, are more uncommon. It has been remarked, that no beeches grow beyond East Gothland, and no oaks beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir, however, are the principal forest trees. With regard to mineral productions, Sweden is very rich, especially in iron and copper, with abundance of lead, marble, alum, limestone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifications, porphyry, amethysts, loadstone, flates, tale, quick silver, sulphur, mother of pearl, &c. and in some places silver. The most remarkable mountain, is the *Sveabergs-rygga*, which, in W Gothland, begins to rise above the level of the sea; it extends towards the N, between Norway and Norland, and separates these two countries by summits, covered with eternal snow. According to Mr. Bergman, it stretches as far as the northern part of Asia. All the mountains of Sweden are composed of gravel, freestone, calcareous stone, slate, different kinds of petrifications and granite: the basis of the greater part of the mountains is granite. The soil of the plains and vallies which lie between the hills and mountains, is very proper for cultivation; and commerce and navigation are greatly assisted by numerous rivers, bays, and lakes. A Swedish author, who has written on the mineral springs of Sweden, reckons up 360; they abound in every province of the kingdom. Sweden contains, altogether, 105 cities, or large towns. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their

houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I, it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those 3 kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation, Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the three other orders of the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favourable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanora, his youngest sister; stipulating at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort, Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and 7 bishops. The capital is Stockholm. The number of inhabitants 3,000,000.

Swerisch, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, on the Drina: 70 miles S W Belgrade.

Swinden, a town of Wiltshire, Eng-

land, near a rich vale: 28 miles N Salisbury, and 83 W London.

Sveinna, one of the Orkney isles, N E of Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which are instantly swallowed up.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*. Under this name modern geographers include all the country occupied not only by the Swiss, or Thirteen Cantons of the league, but by other estates in alliance with or subject to them; in which sense the greatest extent from E to W will be about 130 miles, and from N to S 140. On the N it is bounded by Swabia, on the E by the Tyrol and Austrian Swabia, on the S by Savoy and Italy, and on the W by France. Switzerland may justly be considered as some of the most elevated land in Europe, as many principal rivers take their rise here, and run in different directions to the extremity. The greater part is composed of mountains, with narrow valleys between: these mountains are composed of stupendous rocks, 2, 4 or 6 masses, piled on each other, and from 4000 to 10,000 feet in height. One peak in St. Gothard's, mountain, is computed by Du Cret to be 16,500 French feet. Before the late revolution Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2,000,000. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aosta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland, consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are



6 Longitude East from Lo

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houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work ; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I, it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those 3 kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation, Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives ; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the three other orders of the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favourable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanor, his youngest sister ; stipulating at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort, Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and 7 bishops. The capital is Stockholm. The number of inhabitants 3,000,000.

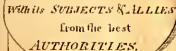
Savernish, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, on the Drino : 70 miles S W Belgrade.

Swinden, a town of Wiltshire, Eng-

land, near a rich vale : 28 miles N Salisbury, and 83 W London.

Sveinna, one of the Orkney isles, N E of Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which are instantly swallowed up.

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are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service; and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. See *Glaciers*, and *Schweitz*. A definitive alliance subsisted between France and several of the Swiss cantons for more than a century, to the great advantage of both. These republicans found in that monarchy a steady, faithful and generous friend. In 1777 the alliance was renewed in the city of Solleure, and extended to all the cantons. From this period, till the commencement of that disastrous revolution, which has been effected by the intrigues of the French, the Swiss were so much wiser than any of the other European powers, that they preserved a peace uninterrupted, except by some internal disputes, principally arising from religious zeal, and which were speedily terminated. Their history, therefore, during this period, is comprised in few words. It affords no room for signalizing the abilities of a writer, by detailing the "splendid miseries of mankind" in battles and sieges, victories and defeats. While other nations descended largely on the blessings of peace, liberty and poverty, amidst the curses of war, taxes, and oppression, these happy people quietly enjoyed all the manifold advantages, which sound policy, steadily pursued, could confer. The present situation of Switzerland is a striking contrast to the foregoing. It is "correctly and energetically drawn in the picture of Athens, left us by a writer of the middle ages, after the invasion. *It is the empty and bloody skin of an immolated victim.* She has nothing left but rocks and ruins and demagogues." Since the revolution of 1797, the old government of Switzerland has been changed, the 13 independent governments have been abolished; and the name of Switzerland changed to that of Helvetia, and divided into 22 cantons, and consolidated into one Republic.

[Coxe, Mallet du Pan, Scott]

Sydenham, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill: 8 miles S by E London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney Bay, on the S side of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by

Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near 2 miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts, from England, lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney Cove, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built with logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. The cove lies open to the N E, and is continued in a S W direction, for near 1000 yards, gradually decreasing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a small stream of fresh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has soundings in general of 4 fathom near the shore, and 5, 6 or 7 near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly secure from all winds, and for a considerable way on both sides, ships can lie close to the shore; nor are there any rocks or shallows to render the navigation dangerous, lon. 159 19 30 E, lat. 32 52 S.

Syene, a fortified city of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the measure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, who, about the year 276 before Christ, was invited from Athens to Alexandria, by Ptolemy Energetes: near it, on a small island on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnephis still standing, very little injured; here was likewise a Nilometer, but this is now not to be discovered. In this town, which was situated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was sunk which marked the summer solstice, and the day was known when the stile of the sun dial cast no shade at noon; at that instant the vertical sun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at present a miserable place, with a small fort, commanded by an aga of the Janissaries; the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the S. Columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there

there denote its situation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the observatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S from Cairo, lon. 33 E, lat. 24 O N.

Syracuse, an ancient and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seasight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is near the sea: 72 miles S by W Messina, and 110 S E Palermo, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Asiatic Turkey; this name is given to the whole space contained between two lines drawn, the one from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, and the other from Gaza, in the desert of Arabia; bounded E by this desert, and W by the Mediterranean: the Arabians call it *Jarr el Sham*. This country is, in some measure, only a chain of mountains, which distribute themselves in various directions from one leading branch; and such, in fact, is the appearance it presents, whether we approach it from the side of the sea, or by the immense plains of the desert. These mountains, as they vary their levels and situation, are also greatly changed in their form and appearance. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yews and myrtles with which they abound, give them an air of liveliness which delights the traveller. On some declivities he even meets with cottages, environed with fig trees and vineyards; and the sight of these repays the fatigue he has endured on a road which, by rugged paths, leads him from the bottom of vallies to the tops of hills, and from the tops of hills to the bottoms of vallies. The inferior branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, present nothing but bare rocks, without verdure or earth. To the S of Antioch, and on the sea coast, the hill sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives and vines; but, on the side of the desert, the summits and declivities of this chain are almost one continued series of white rocks. Towards Lebanon the mountains are lofty, but are covered in many places with as much earth as fits them for cultivation, by industry and labour. There, amid the crags of the rocks, may be seen, the no very magnificent remains of the boasted cedars; but a much greater

number of firs, oaks, brambles, mulberry trees, figs and vines. As we leave the country of the Druses, the mountains are no longer so high, nor so rugged, but become fitter for tillage; they rise again to the S W of Mount Carmel, are covered with woods, and afford very pleasant prospects; but, as we advance toward Judea, they lose their verdure, their vallies grow narrower, they become dry and stony, and terminate at the Dead Sea in a pile of desolate rocks, full of precipices and caverns, while to the W of Jordan and the lake, another chain of rocks, still higher and more rugged, presents a still more gloomy prospect, and announces afar off the entrance of the desert, and the end of the habitable lands. Damascus is the capital.

Syrian, a town of Pegu, near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. As soon as a ship arrives, the number of the people are sent to the king, and he is informed that so many of his slaves are come to share the glory and favour of his reign. It is a place of great trade; the town is walled with stone, lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

[Fitch, Bowen.]

Szucz, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula: 12 miles S by W Culm, lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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TAAFE, a rapid river in Glamorgan-shire, Wales, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called *Pont y Pryddal*, of one arch, 140 feet in the span and 34 high, planned and executed by the self taught genius of a common mason in this county.

Tauif, a town of Arabia, province of Hedjas, upon a lofty mountain, in so agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare its environs to those of Damascus and Sana. This city supplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raisins, and carries on a considerable trade in almonds, which grow in great plenty in its territories: 60 miles S E Mecca.

Taas, a city of Arabia, province of Yemen, which owes its foundation to the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradi-

tion,

tion. was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, called *Salber*; it is encompassed with a wall between 16 and 30 feet thick, and flanked with several towers. The fortress of *Kalibre* stands in the circuit of the wall; its walls are faced with burnt bricks, but within consist of bricks which, instead of being burnt, have been only dried in the sun. This city has only 2 gates, and each of these is after the Arabic fashion, fortified with 3 towers; only 2 of them are in a condition to bear cannons. The garrison consists of 600 men: 48 miles E N E Mocha, lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 35 N.

[Niebuhr.]

Taata, a large village on the Nile; in it are several mosques. The mountain *Jibbel Heredy* is on the E of the town, named from a Turkish saint, who, as the inhabitants here believe, was turned into a snake, has lived several hundred years, and is to live forever. It has many curious remains of antiquity: 200 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 30 E, lat. 26 36 N.

[Bruce.]

Taborca, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here: 50 miles W Tunis, lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, which is 1350 feet high. The bay at the foot of it is called *Table Bay*. [Beaulieu.]

Taber, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general *Zisca*, fortified and made their principal retreat: 25 miles N by E Budweis, and 45 S by E Prague, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Taber, a mountain of Palestine. It rises in the form of a sugar loaf, 3000 feet high, and from its summit is a most enchanting prospect. Lakes and rivers, with the Mediterranean Sea on one hand; the mountains of Hermon, Gilboa, Samaria, the lake Tiberias, and the city of Nain on the other; smaller hills, fertile vallies, fortresses, hamlets and heaps of ruin, present a rapid succession of gay and gloomy objects. The lake appears as if enclosed in the crater of a volcano. Several churches here once invited to christian praise. Two miles and a half of the summit were enclosed by a strong wall, and the inhabitants braved the valor of Roman armies; but the mount of

transfiguration is now covered with woods. [Mariti, Maundrell, Adam.]

Tabrisan, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, W of Astrabad.

Tacazze, a large river of Abyssinia. It separates the provinces of Tigre and Samem. It has plenty of fish, is remarkable for crocodiles and hyppopotami. The thickets on the banks have a multitude of lions and hyenas. It rises about 200 miles E of Gondar, and falls into the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia. [Bruce.]

Tacumbrect, a town of Africa, or rather the ruins of a town anciently called *Sigaz*, or *Sigeum*, and once the metropolis of Mauritania, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river: 44 miles S W Oran.

Tadcaster, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf: 9 miles S W York, and 188 N by W London.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tafala, or *Tafalla*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is in a country producing good wine: 18 miles S Pampluna.

Tafilet, a kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco, bounded N by Fez and Tremesen, E by the Berberies, S by the desert of Barbary, W by Suz, Morocco and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. *Tafilet*, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river 275 miles S E Morocco, lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

Tagalak, an island between America and Kamtchatka, about 30 miles in circumference. The land is barren, the shore rocky, and dangerous to approach.

[Mavor.]

Tagafta, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, formerly a considerable place, but now reduced to a village. It is famous as the birthplace of St. Augustine.

Tage, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain: 60 miles E Meccæ, lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Tageft, the largest town in the province of Suz, in Morocco. A great many Jews live

live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is in a fertile plain: 37 miles S Tarodant, lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

Tagmadert, a town of the kingdom of Tassilet, on the river Dras, with a strong castle on a mountain, lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

Tabia, a market town of Egypt, 12 leagues from Siout, and 200 S Cairo. It is the residence of a Kiaschef, lat. 26 57 N. [Sonini.]

Taief, a town of Arabia, province of Hedjas. This was a place of considerable strength in the time of Mahomet, who laid siege to it, but was compelled by the bravery of the inhabitants to raise the siege after 20 days: 48 miles E Mecca.

Tajo, anciently *Tagus*, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estramadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands.

Tain, a borough and seaport in Ross-shire, Scotland, remarkable for a large square tower, adorned with 5 spires, and for a collegiate church, still pretty entire. It is on the frith of Dornoch: 12 miles N Cromarty, and has 2100 inhabitants.

Tai-suan, a city and seaport on the W coast of the island of Formosa, of which it is the capital. The streets are almost all in a line, and covered, 7 or 8 months in the year, to defend them from the heat of the sun; they are from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and some of them a league in length. They are generally lined with shops of silk, china ware, and other commodities, in which the Chinese excel. The houses are covered with straw, and, for the most part, with clay and bamboo; but that mean appearance is hidden by the tents that cover the streets, so that you can see nothing but the shops. The city has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is sheltered from every wind, but the entrance into it becomes more difficult every day; for the sand which the sea drives thither, fills it up. lon. 220 30 E, lat. 23 N.

Tai-ping-fou, a city of China, province of Kiang-nan, on the river Kiang. It has only three cities in its district, lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Taillebourg, a town of France, department of lower Charente, or the Charente: 30 miles S E Rochelle.

Tai-tchen, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tehe-kiang. This city, which has 6 others in its district, is on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country. The neighbourhood of the sea supplies it with all things necessary. The most remarkable thing is, they catch a kind of thornback, whose skin is proper for several uses, especially to make scabbards for cutlasses, of which they carry on a great trade in the country, and transport them into Japan, and throughout the empire: 722 miles S S E Pekin, lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong-fou, a strong city of China, province of Chan-fi, built near the great wall. Its jurisdiction contains 4 cities of the second, and 7 of the third class.

Tai-tuen-fu, an ancient city of China, capital of the province of Chan-fi. It is 8 miles in circumference, but is much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the blood of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. Its district contains 5 cities of the second, and 20 of the third class: 160 miles S W Pekin.

Talamone, a seaport of Tuscany: 15 miles N Orbitello, lat. 42 30 N.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort, on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine: 58 miles S W Madrid.

Talaveruela, a town in Estramadura: 14 miles E Badajoz.

Tali, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, which is obtained from a mountain called *Tienfang*, and is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Tali has under its jurisdiction, 4 cities of the second order, and 3 of the third: 1205 miles S W Peking, lon. 101 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Tallard, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps: 47 miles S Grenoble.

Tallika, the frontier town of Bondou, towards Wooli. It is inhabited by Foulahs, of the Mahometan religion, who live in great affluence by furnishing provisions for the caravans, and the sale of Ivory. Here resides an officer of the king of Bondou, whose business it is to give notice of the caravan's arrival. They are taxed according to the number of the loaded asses which arrive at Tallika.

[Park]

Talment, a seaport of France, department

ment of Lower Charente, on a peninsula of the Gironde : 20 miles S E Saintes, and 260 S W Paris.

Taman, see *Phanagoria*.

Tamara, a seaport of Asia, on the N coast of the island of Socotora, near the strait of Babelmandel, lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 30 N.

Tame, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a famous free-school, and a small hospital. 12 miles E Oxford, and 45 W by N London.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, England. It sends two members to parliament : 8 miles S E Lichfield, and 114 N W London.

Tanaro, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and passes by Alexandria, to Cherasco, where it falls into the Sturia.

Tanasserim, a town of Siam, capital of a province of its name : 220 miles S W Siam, lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

Tanbes, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz. Its capital of the same name, is on the Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Zerara, near its entrance into the Tajo : 60 miles N E Lisbon, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Tancrowab, a town on the Gambia, divided into two parts, one for the Portuguese, one for the Mandingoes. The former live in large, square houses : the latter in huts of clay, 10 feet diameter, 8 feet high, covered with straw or leaves. Here is a church ; and a priest from St. Jago, annually visits them ; and during his stay says mass every day. The town is pleasantly situated on the river, half a mile in length ; the heavy branches of the mangroves below the town, bending into the water, are loaded with oysters. The branches are cut off with the oysters adhering, as onions to their straw.

[Park.]

Tancrosvall, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort : 30 miles E James Fort.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which soubah it was the capital in the last century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart ; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is on the Ganges : 120 miles N W Dacca, lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 35 N.

Tandago, see *Samar*.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

Tangermunde, a town with a castle, on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe : 24 miles N W Brandenburg, and 28 N E Magdeburg.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez. It is 130 miles N Fez, lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. It is on the Cauvery : 205 miles S by W Madras, lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur : 275 miles W by S Lassa.

Tanna, a fertile island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable ; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. They are circumcised and eat human flesh, lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

[Cook.]

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

Taormina, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a rock. 88 miles S Messina. It has 2000 inhabitants.

Taoui, a small town of Siberia, inhabited by 20 exiled families, and a number of cosacks. The river Taoui, forms an indifferent harbour, lat. 60 15 N.

[Bencyowski.]

Tup'oe, a village in Buckinghamshire, England, one mile from Maidenhead. It is on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands and handsome villas.

Tapti, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which rises at Moltay : 84 miles N W Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

Taranto, or *Tarento*, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is on an island, defended by a strong castle ; but the harbour is choked up. This town gave name to the venomous spider called tarantulas. Tarentum was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic, at one time powerful enough to offend the Romans, by plundering

plundering their ships, and killing the commander, and insulting the ambassadors who were sent to complain of the violence: the Tarentines called in Pyrrhus to their assistance; and afterwards the Carthaginians. In the second Carthaginian war, the city was taken by Fabius. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It had once an excellent harbour, but it is now so shallow as to admit only fishing boats. The fort for its defence is of some strength. The bay of Tarento is remarkable for springs of fresh water at the bottom, which it is said, may, in a calm, be taken up from the surface: 55 miles N W Otranto, and 140 E by S Naples, lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Taragalla, a town in the kingdom of Taflet, with a castle, on the Dras: 275 miles S W Taflet, lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Taranta, the highest mountain of Abyssinia. Its lofty ridges are the boundaries of different seasons. The summit is commonly wrapt in clouds. [Bruce.]

Tarascun, an ancient and populous town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs that are much worn, one sort being of coarse silk, and the other of the same material and wool. It has 7000 inhabitants: 10 miles N Arles, and 375 S by E Paris, lat. 43 48 N.

Tarascun, a town of France, department of Arriege and late province of Foix, seated on the river Arriege: 7 miles S E Foix.

Tarazona a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles: 136 miles S W Tudella, and 127 N E Madrid, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbes, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennees, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is on the Adour: 42 miles S W Auch, and 112 S by E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarentesia, a province of Savoy, a barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

Targa, a town of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock. It is in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests, which is considered as a

desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures, lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

Targovish, a town in Moldavia: 50 miles S W Jassy.

Tarifa, a town of Spain, with a castle, on an eminence: 17 miles W S W Gibraltar, lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarke, a town of Asia, capital of Daghestan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea: 52 miles S E Terki, lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarn, a department of France, late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital.

Taro, a town of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro: 25 miles S W Parma.

Taradant, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, near the Atlantic: 120 miles S Morocco, lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarraga, a town in Catalonia, on a hill, near the river Cervera: 15 miles E by S Lerida, and 60 W Barcelona.

Tarragona, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended also by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is on a hill, on the Mediterranean: 35 miles N E Tortosa, and 220 E by N Madrid, lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Tarsus, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Caramania, said to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was at one time the capital of all Cilicia, and in the time of St. Paul, the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and is the see of a Jacobite bishop and Nestorian archbishop. It is large and surrounded with a double wall. St. Paul called himself a native of Tarsus: 105 miles W Alexandretta.

Tartary, taken in its most extensive sense, contains all that vast country of Asia, which lies between the Frozen Sea, to the north, and Persia, Hindoostan, and China south, and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars*, with a particular one often applied from their local situation. Mr. Strahlenburg, a Swedish officer,

cer, who resided some years in Siberia, divides them into 6 classes: the first, containing 7 different nations, all in the dominions of Russia. The second including the Budziacks, which dwell on the coasts of the Black Sea; the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban River; and the Tartars of Daghestan. The third including the Samoides, on the coast of the Frozen Sea, from Archangel to the Lena. The fourth including the Calmucks and Monguls, who were formerly but one people. The fifth class including the Manchews and the Tunguses. The sixth contains the savage nations on the north-east coast of Asia, as the Tschutki, &c. with the inhabitants, of Kamtchatka, and the Kurile Islands. All the Tartars pretend to be descended from Turk, the eldest son of Japheth. The Calmucks and Monguls are represented as living quietly on the produce of their soil, without doing injury to others. The Tartars of Asiatic Russia, are also an inoffensive people, living chiefly by the chase and fishing. Tartary may be divided into 3 parts, viz. Chinese Tartary, Independent Tartary, and Russian Tartary. Chinese Tartary is bounded N by Siberia, E by the Gulf of Kamtchatka and the Eastern Sea, S by China, W by the country of the Kalmuks, who are established between the Caspian Sea and Kashgar. The different tribes which at present inhabit it, were formerly comprehended under the general name of Mongul or Mogul Tartars, a warlike and formidable nation, who, on the one hand, conquered Hindoostan, under the famous Jenghis Khan, and on the other, subdued China, and made all Asia tremble. The Mongul nation is subdivided into a multitude of others, who all speak the same language, generally called the Mongul language: These Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses: they form themselves only into wandering hordes, and live under plain tents, which they transport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the bottom of some mountain or little hill, which shelters them from the sharp and cutting N wind. Each of these tribes has its respective limits, and it would be an act of hostility towards their neighbours to go beyond

them; but they are at full liberty to encamp wherever they choose within the circumference assigned them. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amidst the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they burn on their hearths instead of wood; enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. When the missionaries asked them why they did not at least cultivate some gardens, they replied, that the grass was for beasts, and beasts for man. During the summer they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which, a little coarse tea has been infused: with this drink they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare, which they distil after having allowed it to ferment. Tartars of better condition, before they distil this sour milk, mix it with some of the flesh of their sheep, which has been also left to ferment. This liquor is strong and nourishing: their most voluptuous orgies consist in getting drunk with it. The Moguls are free, open, and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and transport the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside. They are very well acquainted with the art of preparing and whitening these skins. Some of the better sort among them sometimes use the skins of stags, dogs, or wild goats, of which they make dresses for spring. The religion of the Mogul Tartars consists in the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration

eneration for their lamas. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all subjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand kan of the Tartars. The Chinese empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conquest of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in the year 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien-long.

Tartus, a town of France, department of Landes. The Midouze runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is on a plain: 12 miles N E Dax.

Tarudant, a town of Africa, which gives name to a district in the province of Sus, situated almost at the extremity of the empire of Morocco. It was formerly the capital of a small kingdom, and is at present the residence of a governor, in whom great confidence is reposed. The province contains several towns, which, as well as *Tarudant*, are built with stone. 110 miles S S W Morocco, and 43 E S E Santa Cruz.

Tassacorta, a seaport of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies S W of St. Cruz, but being exposed to westerly winds, is little frequented, except by boats, lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tassafadon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Thibet: 260 miles S by W Lassa, lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tassia, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contelia. It is 35 miles in circumference; and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles. There is a small island of this name on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

Tasso, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name, which was originally Torregiani. They were lords of Bergamo, Milan, and other towns in Lombardy, but being expelled by the Visconti, they settled on the most advantageous posts of this mountain.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is on a branch of the Sindé or Indus,

called the Ritchel River. In the last century, it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within 3 miles on the N W of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore: 741 miles N W Bombay, lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, a town of Africa, on the frontiers of Morocco, in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou: 170 miles S S E Morocco.

Tatterhall, a town in Lincolnshire, England: 20 miles S E Lincoln.

Tavastu, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, on a river which falls into the lake Wana: 62 miles N E Abo.

Tavai-fee-namnai, the southern island of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. The island is about 200 leagues in length, and 50 in breadth; for the most part mountainous, barren, and thinly peopled. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow.

Tavestland, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, very fertile, and consists of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fish. It is diversified with arable and meadow lands; and is the best part of Finland, and scarcely surpassed in those particulars by any province in Sweden. It is, likewise, stored with cattle, fish, and all sorts of game.

Tauchel, a town of Poland: 30 miles N W Culm, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore: 20 miles E Nicastro, lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilao, between Cape Vincent and the Strait.

Strait of Gibraltar : 100 miles W by N Cadiz, lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Tanna, a town of Egypt, on the Baher Joseph, or Canal of Joseph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Berket el Kerum : 5 miles S W Ashmunein.

Tarjock, a borough in Devonshire, England, on the Tavy ; sends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of 5 arches over the river : 32 miles W by S Exeter, and 206 of London.

Taunton, a considerable borough in Somersetshire, England, on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and has a considerable manufacture of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor, called 'Taunton ale,' are also sent to Bristol for exportation. It is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town : 31 miles N E Exeter, and 140 S by W London.

Taureau, an isle of France, department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix, lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

Taurica, or **Taurida**, see *Crimea*.

Tauris, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbaisan, and formerly the capital of Persia. In the neighbourhood are large quarries of white marble, one kind is transparent. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. The river Age passes the N side of the town, which is salt 6 months in a year, from the torrents which wash sands covered with salt. The inhabitants are 550,000. It is a healthy, pleasant and cheap city as any in Persia. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains. In 1783, the Khan abdicated his government, and ceded the whole to Russia : 95 miles S E Nakhivan, and 320 N W Isfahan, lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N. [Chardin.]

Taurus, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which

rises in Dartmoor Forest, and watering Tavistock, enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taze, and **Tarey**, two rivers of England, which empty into the Bristol Channel, the latter at Swanley Bay.

Tay, a fine river of Scotland, which passes through Loch Tay, afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and receiving the river Earn, below the latter town, falls into the frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. Toward its mouth, it is very narrow.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E to W in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam : the waters then rushed out at least 5 yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded ; and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

Tibang-tcha-fou, a city of China, capital of the S part of the province of Hon-quang. It has one city of the second and 11 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is on a large river, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou : 625 miles S by W Peking.

Tchang-tse-fou, one of the most northern cities of Honan, in China : remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that, when once kindled, it cannot be extinguished.

Tebe-Kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, in extent, riches, and population ; bounded N and W by Kiang-nan, S W by Kiang-si, S by Fo-kien, E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth ; and prodigious quantities of silk worms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold

gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and they have excellent furs, and the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

Teberkin, a town of Abyssinia, with a market on Saturdays. Cotton, cattle, honey, and cloths are sold, lat. 13 7 35 N. [Bruce.]

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly part of Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Desne.

Teking-tou-fou, a city of China, capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains 6 cities of the second, and 25 of the third class.

Tekin-liang-fou, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the sea coast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a pre-eminence over the other cities of the province; but its jurisdiction is confined to 3 cities of the third class: 25 miles E by N Nan-king.

Teking-tcheou-fou, a city of China, province of Kiang-nan, near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sui-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are 5 cities of the third class, in which a kind of earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who pretend, that the tea prepared in these vessels acquires a superior quality; and they prefer this plain earthen ware to the most elegant porcelain.

Toboka, a large island on the coast of Tartary, separated from the main by a channel 6 fathoms deep, which forms a communication between the sea of Japan and Okhotsk. It was discovered by the celebrated Peyrouse, and extends from about lat. 46 to 54 N. The island has a rich soil, is covered with wood, level on the shores, mountainous towards the center. The sea abounds with fish, the rivers and brooks are crowded with salmon. The inhabitants are ingenious and friendly; little more than five feet high, with large heads, broad faces, animated and agreeable countenances. Like the Chinese, they salute by kneeling or prostration. What is their exact form of government has not been discovered; their old men are greatly respected. Little is known of their religion. The women are more delicately formed than the men,

their hair is long and flowing; but their dress differs but little. In the S part of the island the beards of the men reach to their breast; their arms, neck, and back are covered with hair. Some of the inhabitants tattoo their upper lip, and give it a blue colour; wearing silver rings, and ornaments of glass. They dress themselves in the skins of animals, or cloth, which they spin and weave from hair or willow bark. Their huts are strongly framed, the sides covered with bark, the roof with thatch. They have two meals in a day, one at noon, the other in the evening. They live entirely on the fruits and vegetables, which grow spontaneously, and what they take in fishing and hunting. Strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries, they have in plenty. Dogs are their only domestic animal. They have pipes, steel for striking fire, and little ornaments of copper, of Japanese, or Chinese manufacture. They are very intelligent, honest people. [Peyrouse.]

Toborg-king-jou, a city of China, one of the most commercial in the province of Se-tchuen, on a mountain rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the confluence of the Hin-cha-kiang and Yang-tse-king. Under it are 3 cities of the second and 11 of the third class: 637 miles S W Pekin.

Tatar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary. Its capital, of the same name, is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians: 450 miles N E Pekin.

Tearwa, the capital of Athara. The inhabitants are poor Arabs; the men are about 1200, lat. 14 2 4 N. [Bruce.]

Tebessa, a town of Tunis, with remains of antiquity, at the foot of a mountain. Its environs abound with almonds, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Telma, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas, lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Tecout, a town of Morocco, province of Sus, on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugarcanes; Morocco leather is made here: 4 miles E Meffa, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill: 12 miles S W Osnaburg, and 25 N E Munster.

Tecort, or *Ticarte*, an ancient and strong town

town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name in Biledulgerid, on a mountain : 420 miles S W Tripoli, lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Teculet, a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle, on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, England, on the Thames : 12 miles W S W London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761.

Teledaz, a strong town of Algiers, province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle : 50 miles N E Algiers, lat. 47 5 N.

Tedagst, a large town of Morocco, Proper, capital of the province of Hea, almost surrounded by a river, lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

Tedji, a commercial town of Morocco, province of Sus, in a plain abounding in corn : 20 miles S E Tarodant.

Tees, a river of England, which falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Teessee, a large unwall'd town, in the kingdom of Kaffon. It has a kind of citadel. The people possess a plenty of corn and cattle, yet they eat rats, moles, locusts and snakes. No woman is allowed to eat an egg. [Park.]

Tesfenera, an ancient and strong town of Algiers, province of Tremesen : 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

Tesslar, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, which are Armenians and Georgians. Here are 13 Greek, 7 Armenian churches, and one Roman Catholic. Though under the Persian government, there is not a mosque in the town. The fortress is an asylum for criminals. The streets seldom exceed 7 feet in breadth : and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback : they are consequently very filthy. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. Here is a foundery, at which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls ; and the gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have established here all the

manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia : the most flourishing is that of printed linens. *Tesslis* is on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain ; 125 miles W Terki, lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N. [Chardin.]

Tegaza, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of that name, N E of Senegal : remarkable for mountains of salt, lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerby, a town of Africa, kingdom of Fezzan : 80 miles S W Mourzook.

Tegla, a chain of mountains in Africa, lat. 11 or 12 N. [Bruce.]

Teglio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. In 1620, all the protestants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were massacred. It is on the top of a mountain : 9 miles from Tirano. The town contains 300 houses ; in the government are 8000 souls. [Coxe.]

Tebama, a sandy belt, which surrounds Arabia, from Suez to the mouth of the Euphrates. It contains large strata of sand, which sometimes rise into hills. Its inclination towards the sea ; its cities now remote from the sea, which according to history, once were ports, and other circumstances, show that these sands have emerged gradually from the sea. They are still enlarging. While remote from the shore delightful vales charm the eye, this region of sand, commonly two days journey in breadth, presents one unvarying picture of barrenness and desolation.

Teynmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, England, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has a considerable coasting trade, especially in carrying tobacco pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen ware, &c. 12 miles S Exeter.

Teissz, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube, near Titul.

Telemona, a town of Tuscany, with a small harbour and a strong fort : 10 miles from Orbitello, lat. 42 28 N.

Telgein, or *Telga*, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Maeler : 12 miles S W Stockholm.

Tellicherry, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory : 30 miles N N W Calicut, lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Telys, a town in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya : 36 miles W N W Znaim.

Temendefust,

Temend-fast, a town of Algiers, on the Mediterranean : 10 miles E Algiers

Temeswar, a considerable town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable ; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in the year 1716. It is in a morass, 60 miles N E Belgrade, and 150 S E Buda, lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

Temisa, a large town of Africa, kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage ; 120 miles E N E Mourzook.

Templin, a town of Upper Saxony, between the Bodensee and Dolgensee. In the year 1735, this place was totally consumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to very great advantage. It is one of the most beautiful towns in the country. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal, newly made : 15 miles S W Prenzlau, and 54 N Berlin.

Tenrock, a seaport of the Cuban, in Asia, on the Sea of Asoph : 20 miles E the straits of Cassa, lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Temsena, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, S of Sallee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent provisions of various kinds. Its name seems intended to signify its salubrity, and the purity of the climate. Temsena appears to be derived from the two Arabic words *Tamam Sana*, only a year, as if they should say, that to reside here only a year would be sufficient to insure the sickly the return of their health, and such, in fact, is the firm belief of the natives. Corn is very plentiful in this province, it is of a very excellent kind, and the ears frequently bear 70 grains or more. In the forests is found a kind of cedar, called hazar, of a resinous smell ; it is a hard and incorruptible wood, and the Moors employ it in building their houses.

Tenasserim, a town of Lower Siam, on a river of the same name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, but now subject to the King of Siam : 44 miles S E Mergui, lon. 98 50 E, lat. 11 35 N.

Tenasserim, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam, lon. 97 20 E, lat. 12 28 N.

Tenasserim, a river of Siam, which falls into the gulf of Bengal, in lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N

Tenbury, a town in Worcestershire, England : 15 miles W by N Worcester

Tenby, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, England : 10 miles E Pembroke.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name, at the foot of a mountain, on the Boga : 52 miles S Turin.

Tenedos, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia : 10 miles S W the straits of Galipoli. It is 11 miles long and 10 broad, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the E side is a large town, at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore. It has about 300 Turkish and 200 Greek families.

Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade and extent. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 45 miles long and 20 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruit, grain, cattle, and game. It is computed that 40,000 pipes of wine are annually made here. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 122 miles off, in a clear day. This island is subject to earthquakes ; and in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds ; there are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthical complaints. Lagun is the capital. It contains 80 or 100,000 inhabitants. The lower class are wretchedly indigent. A charitable society is instituted for the support and employment of 240 poor children, lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

[Bligh.]

Tenez, a town of Algiers, province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is on the

side of a mountain : 4 miles from the sea, lon. 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Teng-fong-bien, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory, by the celebrated astronomer Tchcon-kong.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situated on an island, in a lake of the same name : 28 miles S E Damietta, lon. 33 40 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Tennis, a lake of Egypt, 55 miles long and about 7 wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, separated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

Tennis, a village in a province of Algiers. The Moors have a tradition that Pharaoh sent here for sorcerers to dispute miracles with Moses. They are ill great cheats. [Shaw.]

Ten-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and 8 cities in its jurisdiction. It is on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea : 200 miles S E Pekin.

Tenneftadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 5 miles from Erfurt.

Tenterden, a corporate town in Kent, England, governed by a mayor. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon : 24 miles S W Canterbury, and 56 E by S London.

Teramo, a town of Naples : 10 miles N W Atri, lat. 42 37 N.

Terasso, see *Tarfun*.

Terasson, a town of France, department of Dordogne : 20 miles N Sarlat.

Terceira, one of the Azores, very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

Terga, an ancient town of Morocco : 25 miles from Azamor.

Tergovisto, or *Tervis*, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace belonging to the way-wode, and is on the Jalowitz : 30 miles N W Bucharest, lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides, dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is on a river of the same name, in a marshy place : 1 mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 miles E of Teflis, lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, a town on the N Coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a strong castle, famous for its mineral waters, and a fine aqueduct. It is at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory

abounding in corn, oil, and wine : 20 miles S E Palermo, and has 9000 inhabitants.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the sea : 32 miles S E Lanciano, and 70 N E Naples.

Ternate, an island of the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game ; yet produces a great quantity of cloves and other fruits proper to the climate. This island was first settled by the Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the island is, in some degree, subject. The Europeans have 2 forts, called Orange and Terlocke, between which is a lake, called Sasse, a league in circumference, and 60 fathoms deep, separated from the sea by a narrow dike, which the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt to cut through, to form a port. It lies a little W of Gilolo : 100 miles E Celebes, lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Terneuse, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheld, called Hondt : 8 miles N Sasvan-Ghent, and 25 W N W Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Terni, an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9000 inhabitants ; but it was much more considerable formerly than now. The famous cataract of the river Velino, is a mile from this city, which is on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian : 15 miles S by W Spoleto, and 40 N Rome, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is on a mountain near the Jenera : 88 miles N W Adrianople, and 97 N E Sophia, lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Terracina, an ancient decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain : 46 miles S E Rome.

Terrana, a well enclosed town of Egypt, consisting entirely of mud-walled houses. It is the residence of a chief. In the neighbourhood

neighbourhood appear the ruins of Tereuthis, now called Aboubekou. They are a ferocious, malignant people.

[Sonini.]

Terra Nuova, an ancient seaport on the N E coast of Sardinia, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 65 miles N N E Sassari. It has about 7000 inhabitants.

Terring, a town in Sussex, England: 24 miles E Chichester.

Terrouen, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Lis: 6 miles S St. Omer.

Terruel, a considerable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is on a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Alhambra: 75 miles S W Saragossa, and 112 E Madrid.

Terovere, or Vercé, a town of the United Provinces, on the N E coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal: 4 miles N E Middleburg, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, a town of Upper Silesia, subject to the house of Austria. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and is near the source of the Vistula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between the Emperor Joseph II, and Frederic III, of Prussia: 27 miles S E Troppaw, and 65 S W Cracow.

Tesegelt, a town of Morocco Proper, surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is at the mouth of the Techubit: 200 miles W Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Switzerland, which rises in Mount St. Gothard, passes through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, England, which has a considerable trade in cheese, yarn, and wool: 25 miles E N E Bristol, and 99 W London.

Tetuan, an ancient city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets, the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and some

of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. This place has preserved a communication with Gibraltar, whence the ships come to victual, when the wind is in the W, and does not permit them to make Tangiers. The shore of Tetuan is only safe when the wind is in the W, at which time the ships ride secure; but when it veers to the E, they must remain there no longer. It is seated on the river Cus: 3 miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S Ceuta, and 108 N by W Fez, lon. 5 26, W, lat. 35 27 N.

Teverone, a river of Italy, a branch of the Tiber, the ancient Anis, which rises in the Appennines: 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space, between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the Sibyl Alhunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice; the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfataro, and runs quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber.

Tewit, a river of Scotland, which unites with the Tweed, near Kello.

Tevendale. See *Roxburghshire*.

Teurart, an ancient town of Fez, on a mountain near the river Za.

Tefira, an ancient town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, England. Here are the ruins of a monastery; and it was formerly famous for mustard balls, to which Shakespear alludes in his second part of Henry IV. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and cotton stockings, and sends two members to parliament: 10 miles N Gloucester.

Texel, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, 11 miles long and 6 broad,

broad, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. The land is fertile in pasture, and the whole well secured with dikes of prodigious strength and height. Near this island was the celebrated sea fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Martin Herpertz Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in the year 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In the year 1673, another battle was fought between the fleet of Holland, and the united fleets of England and France, in which the victory was doubtful, lon. 5 28 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Teya, a river of Germany which enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague : 52 miles S W of that city.

Tezar, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, half a mile in circumference : 45 miles E Fez.

Tenda, an ancient town of Algiers, with a castle : 15 miles from Oran.

Tezelt, a town of Fez, on the point of a rock : 8 miles from Melilla, lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S W Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. About a mile below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. The stream proceeds to Lechlade ; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. There are so many flats, however, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks : but there is no lock from London Bridge to Baker's Lock, which is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789 ; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Wall-bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the

Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near 8 miles ; which tunnel, extending under Sapperton Hill and part of earl Bathurst's grounds, two miles and three furlongs, can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. The length of the whole canal, from the Severn to the Thames, is more than 30 miles. A communication with the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry ; and an act of parliament has passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, to be called the Grand Junction Canal. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean ; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine. The lord mayor of London has jurisdiction over the Thames, from Staines to the Sea.

Thanet, an island of Kent, England, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, of both which 20,000 quarters are annually sent to London, and also madder. The S part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thaso, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa : 12 miles long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate ; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants, lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a corporate town in Essex, England, governed by a mayor : 20 miles N W Chelmsford, and 43 N E London.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now

now inhabited by Arabs, who are reborn by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Cournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, an ancient city of Livadia. See *Thive*.

Theobalds, a village in Hertfordshire: 12 miles N London.

Theodosia. See *Cassa*.

Thermis, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia: 12 miles long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. It is remarkable for hot springs. The principal town contains 300 houses, and 2000 inhabitants. The Greeks have 15 churches and a bishop, who resides here 6 months, and as many at Zia. Here is a castle; the inhabitants are governed by a Cadi, and four procurators, chosen from themselves. The island is level, and fertile, but has very few trees. The men are honest, the women neatly dressed, handsome, and chaste, lon. 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

[Pococke.]

Thessaly. See *Janna*.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, England. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, and a good free-school. It formerly had upward of 40 churches, and was a bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes: 30 miles S S E Lynn.

Thoux, a village near Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

Thibet, or *Great Thibet*, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102 E lon. and 25 and 40 N lat. bounded on the N W and N by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and S W by Hindoostan Proper and Bhotan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1000 miles; its breadth very unequal. We are informed generally, that it is divided

into three parts; that is, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the Ganges and Sanpo rivers: the middle, that, in which Lassa is situated, and of which it forms the centre: and the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China: but the subject is obscure, and likely to remain so. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cassgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than of Great Thibet. Considering the exceeding rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate; from its wonderful elevation, we are astonished to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization: their houses lofty, and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese, to whom, indeed, the lama is in some respect tributary. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the viceroy of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. The lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and, they also fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions.

The

The temporal government of Thibet has not been always possessed by the great lama. At the beginning of the 17th century, Thibet was ruled by a king; and the territories subject to the great lama were not very large. By the letters of Father Andrada, who was in Thibet in the year 1624, it appears, that the king of this country showed vast favour to the Christian religion, which disgusting the great lama, he, by his machinations, brought about an insurrection among the Tartarian princes, who, after they had entirely routed the prince's army, put him to death. His residence is at Patoli, a vast palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampoeter, 7 miles from Lassa. In 1774, the English E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in other things, they have a great affinity. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. This is one of the least favoured countries in the world. Low rocky hills without vegetation, extensive arid plains of stubborn aspect, promise little produce, and are generally incapable of culture. The climate is cold; it drives the people to valleys, hollows, and sheltering rocks. The flocks of wild fowls, beasts of prey, and herds, are astonishing. The dead are consumed by fire, or devoured by beasts, the mortal remains of the sovereign Lamas excepted. These are buried, sometimes in a coffin of gold. Under the portico of the Mausoleum are priests, who read and pray, eternally, upon the same spot, and keep alive the sacred fire that burns before the shrine. They occasionally relieve each other. See *Palte*.

[Turner.]

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is on the Waal: 20 miles W Nimeguen.

Thiel, a river of Swisserland. It issues from the lake of Neuchatel, discharges itself into that of Bienne, and separates the principality of Neuchatel from the Canton of Berne. [Coxe.]

Thie't, a town of Austrian Flanders: 10 miles N Courtray.

Thiers, a populous town of France, de-

partment of Puy de Dome, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is on the side of a hill: 22 miles E Clermont, and 220 S by E Paris.

Thionville, a strong town of France, department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork: 14 miles N Metz, and 195 N E Paris, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Thirsk, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament; and was formerly noted for its strong castle: 20 miles N W York.

Thive, or *Thebes*, an ancient and celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is 4 miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion: they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Boetia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raised Thebes to its highest pitch of grandeur; after whose death it was not remarkable for its virtues, but misfortunes, till it sunk into its original obscurity; so that its glory took birth with this great man, and with him expired. It is between 2 rivers: 20 miles N W Athens, and 280 S W Constantinople, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Thoissey, a considerable town of France, department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is in a fertile country: 10 miles N Trevoux, and 200 S E Paris.

Thoma, *St.* an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 E lon. It is almost round, and about 50 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugarcanes. On the same vine are blossoms, and green and ripe grapes, the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog; but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

Thomas, *St.* a town of Hindoostan, on the

the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see; subject to the Portuguese: 3 miles S Madras.

Thomond, in Ireland, see *Clare*.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents, on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drance: 13 miles S W Lau-fanne, and 16 N E Geneva.

Thorn, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a Hanseatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and 7 of the citizens. The protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town, in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge: 67 miles S Dantzic, and 105 N W Warsaw, lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Thorn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, in a marshy soil, near the Don: 167 miles N by W London.

Thornbury, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, England, governed by a mayor, seated near the Severn: 24 miles S W Gloucester.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is on an elevated plain, on the Nith: 15 miles N by W Dumfries.

Thouars, a considerable town of France, department of Two Seves. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls, 120 feet high, which, from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is on a hill, by the river Thoue: 32 miles S E Angers, and 162 S W Paris.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, England, on the Nen, over which is a bridge: 75 miles N N W London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Thuin, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre: 8 miles S W Charleroy, and 15 S E Mons, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Thule, see *Fula*.

Thule, Southern, see *Sandwich Land*.

Thun, a lake and town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern: the lake is five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages. The river Aar passes

through it, and at the N W extremity is the town of Thun, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. It contains 1200 souls, and has its own magistrates and courts of justice. The principal employment is carding and spinning silk: 10 miles S E Bern, lon. 7 17 E, lat. 46 38 N. [Cont.]

Thurgau, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded E and N by the lake, town and bishopric of Constance. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the most pleasant and fertile; and is very populous, having 6 towns and 170 or 180 villages. The sovereignty belongs to the 8 ancient cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, a landgrate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded E by Misnia, S by Franconia, W by Hesse, N by the duchy of Brunswick, and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns, and has 60 towns, 674 villages, and 300 noble estates. Erfurt is the capital.

Thurso, a borough in Caithnesshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Thyatira, a town of Natolia, now called Akhisat: 48 miles S E Pergamo. It stands on a beautiful plain, 17 miles in extent, sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 3000 Turks, who have 8 mosques. Amid so many inhabitants, so many mosques, so mighty ruins of former magnificence, not a single church of Christ remains; not a single person, unless it be a few slaves, pretends to the christian name. So fatally, so literally is the divine threatening executed. "I will kill her children; I will give unto every one according to their works." Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N. [Seally]

Tiong-jotan, an island of Asia, in the kingdom of Korea, about 30 miles in circumference, in the Hoang-hai, lon. 126 90 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Tiano, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone: 15 miles N W Capua.

Tiber, a river in Italy, which rises in the

the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State; washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castello, Orto, and Rome; 10 miles from which it falls, into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiberias, a town of Palestine, a mile in compass. It was anciently a large city; now it is a wretched, desolate place. Noble ruins half buried in the ground; shattered edifices converted into a kind of huts; a few sad looking inhabitants, present a melancholy view. [Mariti.]

Tibesti, a mountainous district, S E Fezzan, from which it is separated by a barren desert, 200 miles wide. Its vales afford corn, its hills pasture. Rain seldom falls, the people are ferocious.

[D. A.]

Ticarte, see *Tecort*.

Tickell, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It has a distinct liberty, called the honor of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster: 5 miles S Doncaster, and 153 N by W London.

Tiddensham, a village in Gloucestershire, England: 7 miles S Colford. Its parish is bounded on 3 sides by the Wye and Severn; and at the utmost point, where the rivers divide, are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla, the first female martyr, who suffered in the year 47.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, England, on the S confines of the Peak. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of 5 minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak: 22 miles N W Derby, and 158 N N W London.

Tidor, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, E of Gilolo, S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence, lon. 126 ° E, lat. 0 30 N.

Tigré a province of Africa, in the empire of Abyssinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. What, in a special manner, makes the riches of Tigré, is, that it lies nearest the market, which is Arabia; and all the merchan-

dise destined to cross the Red Sea must pass through this province, so that the governor has the choice of all commodities wherewith to make his market. The strongest male, the most beautiful female, the purest gold, the largest teeth of ivory, all must pass through his hand.

Tigré, a province of Abyssinia, exceedingly mountainous, rocky, and barren. It is a good harvest that produces 9 or 10 fold. The soil is white clay, mixed with sand. Their cattle roam at pleasure through their mountains. Leather is tanned here in great perfection.

[Bruce.]

Tigris, a river of Turkey, in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain Tchilder, in Turcomania. It separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khustan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbeckar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of 10 fathoms. Dr. Derham measured 3 of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, on the Thames, N Tilbury Fort. The marshes here, feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717.

Tilbury Fort, is on the Thames, opposite Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the Water gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted

planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounds each, beside smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns: 28 miles E by S London.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department; large, rich, and commercial. The river Memel, which runs along the north side of the town, opens to it a very advantageous trade with Königsberg, in corn, linseed, butter, and other provisions. Tilsit, properly so called, consists of two long streets, of a proportionate breadth, which are called the Germanstreet and the Highstreet, contiguous to which is the suburbs, called the *Liberty*. The number of houses in this city is about 600, and the inhabitants amount to 7000. The ecclesiastical buildings are a Lutheran German church, a Lithuanian church, and a Calvinist, or reformed church. Without the town stands a Lutheran chapel, and about an English mile from it, a Roman Catholic chapel. The flat country about Tilsit, which is 16 miles square, is one of the most fertile spots in the whole kingdom: the inhabitants breed great numbers of horned cattle, and furnish not only Prussia, but other provinces, with excellent butter and cheese; and the fisheries in this place are considerable. Barley is almost the only grain sown in these parts, which afford little or no wood. The marshland is, in spring, exposed to inundations by the overflowing of the rivers, which often do great damages: 50 miles NE Königsberg, and 95 S S W Mittau, lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Tilliberry, a town on the Malabar coast. The English E India Company have a factory here, well fortified, defended with cannon. The town is surrounded by a stone wall. A few persons, protected by the factory, are christians, the rest pagans. [Hamilton, A R.]

Timor, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, inhabited by Malays; ships may obtain wood and water, the anchorage is good almost all round the island, lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 58 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, lon. of the S W point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Timorland, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea, lon. of the S point 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

Tina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis: 37 miles N W Spalatro, lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Tina, anciently *Times*, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, W Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and 8 broad, and is subject to the Venetians. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and there is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town, lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tinevely. See *Palamotta*.

Tingballi, a principal river of Madagascar. It is navigable 10 leagues from the mouth; then it separates into two branches, each of which is navigable 10 leagues further. It is bordered with beautiful plains, beyond which mountains rise, waving with fine timber.

[Beneyowski.]

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Landrones, 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The soil is every where dry and healthy; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also vast numbers of fowls which are easily caught, and the flesh of both is exceedingly good, beside plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of coconuts, cabbage trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as watermelon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about 6 feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface

surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of musketoes, and other kind of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. Scorpions, centipedes and black ants swarm here. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor, lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N. [Anson, Byron.]

Tinmouth, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne: 9 miles E Newcastle. It has a castle, on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 7 feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are light houses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, (of which more than 770,000 chaldrons are sent to London only, in a year,) and of goods brought from Newcastle, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tinos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Tenos*; of a long oval form, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and well cultivated: the fruits are melons, figs, and grapes; of the latter the inhabitants make some good wine, but the chief riches of the island arise from its silk, of which 16,000*l.* are obtained annually. It belongs to the Venetians, and is governed by a proveditor. It is the see of a Roman catholic bishop: but the greater part of the inhabitants are the Greek church. The two principal places are Tinos and St. Nichola; besides which there are upwards of 50 villages, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Tinzedä, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo, lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, a strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, on the river Dras, lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

Tiperah, or *Tiprah*, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Burmah, lying under the tropic of Cancer, to the E of Hindoostan Proper. The people

believe in a supreme being, Creator of the universe, but suppose that a subordinate deity resides in every tree. In case of murder, the nearest relation alone has the right of punishment, who may take life for life. Such is the faith and practice of the pagan Oneida Indians, to this day. In war they are cruel, cutting off the heads of their prisoners, not sparing women or children. After which, when eating themselves, they thrust a part into the mouths of the heads cut off, saying, "Eat, satisfy thy appetite; as thou hast been slain by my hand, so may thy kinsmen be slain by my kinsmen." Some of them preserve the bones of their deceased relations, and consulting them on important occasions, say they act according to their advice. A widow is obliged to remain a year nigh the grave of her husband: the family bring her food.

[Rawlins, A. R.]

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded N by King's County, E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 24 parishes, 30,700 houses, and 169,000 inhabitants, and sends 8 members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Cashel is the capital.

Tirang, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles S W Bormio, lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

[Coxe.]

Tiree, a small but rich island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, S W of Col-notted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirelmont, a village of Austrian Brabant formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars

Wars. Two battles were fought here between the Austrians and French, one in 1792, the other in 1793. It is on the river Geet, over which are several bridges: 12 miles E S E Louvain, and 25 E Brussels, lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tirmau, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, county of Neitra. It is on the Tirna: 5 miles W Leopoldstadt, and 22 N E Presburg, lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Tirol, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long and 120 broad; and although a mountainous country, it produces a supply of corn and wine for the inhabitants, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into 4 parts; Tirol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and 4 provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. It is bounded N by Bavaria, E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Salzburg, S by the territory of Venice, W by Switzerland. Innspruck is the capital.

Titan, or *Caleres*, an island of France, the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titmoning, a town of Germany, on the Saltza: 24 miles N W Salzburg.

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, England: 6 miles E Southampton.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the valley of Engelberg. [Coxe.]

Titul, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is on the Teisse, near its confluence with the Danube: 23 miles E Peterwaradin, and 20 N W Belgrade.

Tivere, see *Tiber*.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, England. It is on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a noble free-school (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of 8 scholars at Balliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, particularly Kerseys: 14 miles N N E Exeter, and 161 W by S London.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, province of Tobolsk, on the Tura: 125 miles W Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see.

It is now wretchedly poor: it boasts, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, which, Horace says, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Fieschi is of the Moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans, had also their villas here; as Julius Cæsar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli are a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a magnificent Villa belonging to the duke of Modena, called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone: 12 miles E N E Rome, and 15 N N E Fieschi, lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. [Adam.]

Tobolsk, a government of Russia, in the W part of Siberia, divided into the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, consisting of 500 houses, inhabited by Russians and Tartars. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortress commanding the town, which is the residence of the governor. The garrison usually consists of 2 regiments of infantry, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 2 or 300 cossacks. The Tartars who inhabit the country round are Mahometans. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners to this place, which is seated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh: 800 miles E by N Moscow, and 1000 E by S Petersburg. In 1772 there were 22,000 exiles in this province obliged to obtain a wretched subsistence by hunting, lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

[Beneyowski.]

Tocat, a large town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built of wood, and the streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have 7 churches, and the

the Greeks only one. Beside the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent red wine; 210 miles W by S Erzerum, and 283 N Aleppo, lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

[Jackson.]

Tekay, a strong town of Upper Hungary in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is celebrated for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, so that it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large salt works. It is at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teisse: 75 miles N W Great Waradin, and 90 N E Buda, lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Todi, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is on a hill, near the Tiber: 22 miles S Perugia, and 50 N Rome.

Toggenburg, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, between high mountains, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains 30 parishes, and upwards of 46,000 inhabitants. The protestants are in the proportion to the catholics, of 7 to 5; but both religions are bound by oath to maintain reciprocal harmony.

Tolaga Bay, a bay of the island of New Zealand. Here is a cove very convenient for taking in wood and water, lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, an ancient commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is on a mountain, on the Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with a great number

of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. Two centuries ago, Toledo contained more than 200,000 inhabitants, but at present it scarcely has 30,000. When a house falls to decay it is never rebuilt; and in 20 years more this city will be little else than a heap of ruins. Toledo is built upon rocks, and commanded by eminences; which seem to present the image of sterility; yet, in the midst of these precipices, the traveller finds, to his surprise, several fertile and charming situations, impenetrable to the burning rays of the sun. These places are called *Cigarrales*. It is 57 miles S Madrid, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant: 5 miles N W Bergen-op-Zooen.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept: 8 miles S E St. Severino, and 88 N E Rome.

Tolzburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the gulf of Finland. 60 miles W Narva, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolhuys, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Rhine: 8 miles E Nimeguen.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli: 30 miles N E Belluno.

Tolna, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine: 8 miles S W Colocza, and 45 S Buda.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It is in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are 2 handsome bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It was taken by the French in 1794: 37 miles S W Bayonne, and 47 S E Bilbao.

Tomani, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the west of Kantor, extending about 24 leagues along the river Gambia.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the foot of mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ: 40 miles S E Coimbra, and 65 N E Lisbon.

Tombeek, a town of Austrian Brabant: 8 miles S Louvain, and 10 E Brussels.

Tombelaine,

Tombelaine, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

Tombouctou, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies S E of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cassina. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombouctou, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subjected to a severe police, and, as such, attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. In 1540 the prince met the emperor of Morocco with 300,000 men, and drove him across the desert. It is seated near the Nigre: 270 miles S W Mourzook, lon. 1 33 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk. It contains above 2000 houses. On the highest part of the town stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It is on the river Tom: 10 miles E S E Tobolsk, lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Tomoguy, a small island in the Indian Ocean, about 2 miles round, formed like a horse shoe. A hill rises, which occupies three fourths of the island; on its declivities are plantations of tropical fruits, and roots, from the western side many low hills are seen, lon. 127 4 E, lat. 6 15 S.

{Forrest}

Tonderen, or *Tunderen*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a fort. It is in a fertile country, on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German Ocean: 25 miles S E Ripen, and 30 N W Sleswick, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongres, a very ancient town in the bishopric of Lige, having been one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war: 12 miles S W Mactricht.

Tong-tchang-fu, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, containing in its district, 3 cities of the second, and 15 of the third class: 150 miles S Pekin.

Tong-t-beze, a city of China, 6 miles in compass, almost square, surrounded by a ditch and high wall, with 3 gates, well fortified. The houses are of wood, one story high. It is a place of great trade, and contains about 500,000 people. Their summer is excessively hot.

Tong-tchuen-fou, a fortified city of China, province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son: 867 miles S W Pekin.

Tongusians, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting fables. They live in huts, which they remove at pleasure. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon mats. Both sexes are very strong, and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

Tonnay Boutonne, a town of France, department of Lower Charente: 17 miles N Saintes.

Tonnay Charente, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a castle, and a small port. It is on the Charente: 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S W Paris.

Tonneins, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne. It is on the Garonne: 2 miles from its junction with the Lot, and 7 E Marmande.

Tonnerre, an ancient town of France, department of Yonne, famous for its

good wines. It is on the Armançon : 27 miles S Troyes, and 102 E Paris.

Tonningen, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name, on a peninsula formed by the river Fyde, where there is a commodious harbour : 25 miles S W Sleswick, and 58 N W Hamburg.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, bounded N by China, E by China and the bay of Tonquin, S by Cochinchina, W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as its riches and trade. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse ; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacker works, which are exported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ themselves ; and therefore one third at least must be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton ; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs ; and on the side of a table in every house is a little altar, with two incense pots. The country is full of villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they pass from one house to another, by wading, and sometimes in boats. In the capital, called Tong-tou,

are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch ; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about 6 feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has 3 palaces in it, such as they are ; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers ; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several ; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival ; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. They have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. Christianity was planted here in the year 1626, by the Jesuit Baldinoty, and met with such success, that in 4 years the government thought fit to banish him and his colleagues to Macao. This severity did not deter the society from sending 3 new missionaries the very next year, who made such progress among those idolaters, that above 80,000 were converted before the year 1639, and they had already built above 200 churches at their own charge, in the several provinces of the kingdom. This astonishing success proved their ruin. After several dreadful persecutions raised against them by the government, an edict was at length issued from the king and council, in the year 1721, by which the Christian religion was utterly proscribed ; the missionaries and their catechists were imprisoned, and put to sundry tortures and deaths ; others condemned to attend the elephants, a slavery worse than that of the galleys, their churches were all demolished, or turned to profane uses ; the profession of Christianity was forbidden under the severest penalties ;

penalties; and all the frontiers and avenues were diligently guarded by the soldiery, to prevent any more European preachers from entering the Tonquinese dominions. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, silk, filks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy.

Tonberg, a seaport of Norway, province of Aggerhuys: 30 miles W Fredericksstadt.

Tobouai, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is not above 6 miles over; but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots, lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Toscliff, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Swale: 24 miles N York.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, situated in an extensive and beautiful valley, between two craggy ranges of immense mountains, which form the boundaries of Bohemia on one side, next to Silesia, and on the other towards Saxony. On the most inaccessible parts of these mountains, there still remain the ruined walls, more or less decayed, of ancient feudal castles, generally designated in Germany, by the name of *reiter castles*, an epithet not only justified by the practice of the people who formerly inhabited these mansions, but by the general state of manners and society of the times when they were built. Most of these places were impregnable before the invention of gunpowder and cannon; but against artillery they could make no defence. Since the establishment of government and the protection of life and property, the inhabitants have left these solitary and inconvenient abodes, and dwelt in villages

and towns in the plain country. Here are warm baths, to which people repair from a distance for the benefit of health: 40 miles from Dresden.

[Adams' MS. Letter.]

Topsbam, a town in Devonshire, England, on the Ex: 5 miles S E Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 S W London.

Tor, or *Elter*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood, lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point and Boli's Nose; and is a rendezvous for the English navy, as a defence from westerly winds.

Tortole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino: 14 miles S E Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and in a small island: 7 miles N Venice.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero: 24 miles W Valladolid, and 75 S E Leon.

Torgau, a town of Saxony Proper. It has a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760: 27 miles N E Leipzig, and 35 N W Dresden.

Torigny, a town of France, department of the Channel, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet: 7 miles S E St. Lo, lat. 49 0 N.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca and falls into the Douero, below Miranda-de-Douero.

Torno, or *Tornavv*, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle: 22 miles W Cassovia.

Torne, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Nerway, forms a lake

lake of the same name, and running S E falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and things, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is at the mouth of the Torne, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia : 180 miles N E of Uma, and 420 N N E Stockholm. Tornea is the most remote town in the N of Europe, and the most ancient in West Bothnia. This place was visited by Charles XI of Sweden, in company with several eminent mathematicians, June 1694, when the king, from the top of a tower, saw the sun at midnight. This town is celebrated for the observations that Maupertius and some other of the members of the academy of sciences at Paris made in 1736 and 1737, to determine the figure of the globe. The academy of sciences at Stockholm, have lately applied to the institute at Paris, for Astronomical instruments of sufficient correctness, to determine the exact latitude and longitude of this place, lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a bishop's see. It is at the foot of Mount Dragoniza : 10 miles N W Larissa, lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, on a hill, on the Duero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine : 37 miles N by E Salamanca, and 100 N W Madrid.

Torella-de-Mongris, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees : 19 miles E by S Gironna, and 60 N E Barcelona.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt with which it is furnished by a small lake, formed by saline springs ; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet is salt made of it, by the exhalation of the sun. The usual quantity thus produced, annually, is about 900,000 fanegas, each 150 lbs. but, when heavy rains are succeeded by excessive heat, it comes little short of 1,500,000. This is the most considerable salt work in all Spain : 20 miles E Origuella, and 37 N N E Carthagena.

Torre-del-Graco, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples : 5 miles S E of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631 ; and in June 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava, from that volcano. The inhabitants, however, to the amount of 18,000 escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted ; and the town is now rebuilding on the lava that covered the former habitations.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile : 15 miles S Madrid.

Torres, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, on the Mediterranean. 45 miles S W Granada.

Torres Novas, a strong and considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls : 55 miles N E Lisbon.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine : 17 miles S Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa : 10 miles N Genoa.

Torrington, a corporate town in Devonshire, England, with two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor : 11 miles S by W Barnstaple.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Macler : 43 miles from Stockholm, lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Tortona, a fortified town in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place ; was taken by the French in April, 1796 : 28 miles S E Casal, and 27 S W Milan, lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses, among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain : 55 miles S W Tarragona, and 180 E Madrid.

Tory, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles N from Bloody Farland Point, on the N coast of Ireland, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, lon. 8 7 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Tesà, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the S W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other fortifications: 57 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Tesanello, a town of Italy: 35 miles N Rome.

Tetnesh, a borough in Devonshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges; 27 miles S W Exeter.

Tottenham High Cross, a village in Middlesex: 5 miles N London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. Here are 3 almshouses, and St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and a spring called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

Tetteridge, a village in Middlesex: 10 miles N N W London.

Toul, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552; on the Moselle, almost surrounded by mountains: 10 miles W Nanci, and 167 S E Paris.

Toulamba, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in Lahore, on the Rauce: 70 miles E N E Moulton.

Toulon, an ancient city and seaport of France, department of Var, and late province of Provence. It is the capital of the department, and before the revolution in 1789, was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains (besides the magnificent works constructed by Lewis

XIV) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port and the New Port. The Old Port has a noble quay, on which is the town-house. The New Port has in front an arsenal; and here are likewise a ropewalk and a park of artillery, dockyards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy a basin in the New Port. Many of the galley slaves are artizans, some merchants, and, which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is descended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the sixteenth century; and in August, 1793, it was surrendered by the inhabitants, to the British Admiral Lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned, for some time, by the British troops, and their allies; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Of 31 ships of the line, which the English found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn, and 4 Lord Hood had previously sent away to the French ports Brest and Rochfort, with 5000 republican seamen, whom he was afraid to trust. Near 15,000 of the inhabitants were brought off by the British fleet; but many thousands were obliged to be left to the mercy of their enraged countrymen. The French convention decreed immediately that the houses should be razed, and nothing preserved but the marine establishments. This was followed by the execution of great numbers of the inhabitants. It was also decreed that the name should be changed from that of Toulon to Port de la Montagne, but this decree was shortly afterward repealed. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean

terranean : 37 miles S E Marfeilles, and 517 S S E Paris, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouſe, an ancient city of France, department of Upper Garonne, with an archbifhop's ſee. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the moſt conſiderable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. The walls of the city as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir ; and the archbifhop's palace is magnificent. The townhouſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high : the principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, called the Place Royale. In the hall of illuſtrious men, is the ſtatue of the chevalier Lſaure, and the buſts of all the great men to whom Toulouſe has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one ſide, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city ; but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles letters. Amongſt other curioſities preſerved here, are 15 large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being annals of the city, commencing from the year 1288, and annually continued by the eldeſt capitoul. Theſe were drawn up originally in Latin, but, under Francis I, were altered to French. The three firſt volumes are principally filled with the portraits and names of the capitouls, and the following contain all the memorable events and tranſactions throughout the whole kingdom. The little commerce they have, conſiſts in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans : it forms the communication between the city and ſuburb of St. Cyprian : 125 miles S E Bourdeaux, 350 S by W Paris, lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Touraine, a late province of France. The Loire runs through the middle ; and it is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tour-de-Rouſſillon, a town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, on a hill near the river Tet : 2 miles below Perpignan.

Tour-du-pin, a town of France, department of Here : 24 miles S Vienne.

Tourine, a town in the biſhopric of Liege : 13 miles N E Namur.

Tour-la-Ville, a town of France, ſeparated from Cherburg by a river.

Tournan, a town of France : 22 miles E by S Paris.

Tournay, a conſiderable city of Auſtrian Flanders capital of the Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It has ſeveral fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the French, in 1792 ; they were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered it again, on the final conqueſt of Auſtrian Flanders, in 1794. It is on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge : 14 miles S E Liſle, 30 S W Ghent, and 135 N by E Paris.

Tournon, a town of France, department of Ardeche, with a fine college, and a caſtle that commands the whole town. It is on the declivity of a mountain, near the Rhone : 40 miles W Grenoble, and 280 S by E Paris.

Tournus, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire, on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine : 15 miles S Chalons, and 202 S by W Paris.

Tours, an ancient and conſiderable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. From an archiepiſcopal ſee, it has lately been reduced to a biſhopric, ſuffragan to that of Bourges. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter : 3 of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1789. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, its curious clock, its moſaic pavement, and its rich library of manuſcripts. Under the miniſtry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were here employed in the ſilk manufactory ; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much eſteemed. In one of the ſuburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed to be the moſt ancient in the Weſt. Near the city is Pleafis-les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the proſtrated and ſuperſtitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483, notwithſtanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics : 52 miles N N E Poitiers,

tiers, 54 E Angers, and 127 S W Paris, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N. [Wrexall.]

Toussera, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis, lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Townesley, a town in Northamptonshire, England, was once strongly fortified: 60 miles N W London.

Towridge, a river in Devonshire, England, which enters the Bristol Channel, at Barnstable Bay.

Tozey, a river of S Wales, which enters the Bristol Channel.

Tranberburg, a town in Silesia: 26 miles N Breslaw.

Trasolgar, a promontory of Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar: 30 miles S E Cadiz, lon. 6 2 W, lat. 36 11 N.

Trajanopoli, a town of Turkey, in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is small and thin of people: 37 miles S W Adrianople, and 112 N W Constantinople, lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Trojetto, a town of Naples, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean: 25 miles N W Capua.

Troina, a town of Sicily, on a high mountain: 22 miles W Mount Etna, and 70 S W Messina.

Tra-los-Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence its name. It is bounded N by Galicia, E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero, divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital. It contains two cities and 57 towns; and according to de Lima's list, 549 parishes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 souls.

Tralee, a borough and seaport of Ireland, county of Kerry, near a bay of the same name: 7 miles S S E Ardfert.

Tranclin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands so high, that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are 2 warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country: 50 miles N E Pressburg.

Trancon, an ancient town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, with a castle, in a fertile country, lon. 7 0 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Trani, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle, and an archbishop's

see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is on the gulf of Venice: 20 miles W Bari, and 125 N by E Naples.

Tranquebar, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It has one catholic and 3 protestant churches, one mosque, and 5 pagods. Here the King of Denmark supports protestant missionaries. It is at the mouth of the Cauvery: 165 miles S Madras, lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N. [Hamilton.]

Transylvania, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded N by Upper Hungary and Poland, E by Moldavia and Walachia, S by Walachia, W by Upper and Lower Hungary; 162 miles long, and 150 broad, and surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which are not barren. It produces a supply of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The peasants are really slaves, 4 days of the 6 they labour for their masters. The province pays the emperor 1,500,000 florins annually. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arnunians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 persons: viz. 3 Roman catholics, 3 Lutherans, 3 Calvinists, and 3 Socinians. Hermannstadt is the capital.

[Jackson.]

Trason, or *Tran*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on a peninsula, separated from the continent by a canal, divided into the New and Old; the latter of which has a double, the former a single wall, and defended by 3 towers. Nothing can be pleasanter than the situation of this place: the N side is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the island of Bra it has fine suburbs, having a communication with it by a stone bridge, and joined to the continent by 3 of wood. It is the residence of the Venetian provveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the see of a bishop. The harbour has depth of water enough for the largest ships, which ride here sheltered by two capes. It abounds also in fish, particularly fine sardines, lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Trapani, or *Trapano*, a seaport on the W side of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with

with a fort, and an excellent harbour, in the form of a sickle. It is on a small peninsula, contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its salt works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral: 20 miles N Mazara, and 45 W Palermo.

Trarbach, a town of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle. Its fortress, which is on a mountain, and commands the passage of the Moselle, was taken by the French in 1794: 22 miles N E Treves, and 28 S W Coblenz.

Trafart, the country of a very formidable tribe of Moors, on the N bank of the Senegal. They have a king, or chief, who exercises absolute jurisdiction without acknowledging allegiance to any other sovereign. In time of peace, the people employ themselves in tending their cattle, which are their principal support. Paying little attention to agriculture, they are generally in the extreme of abstinence or gluttony. They have few materials for manufacture, but weave a strong cloth for their tents, which is spun from goat's hair. Their iron they convert into spears, knives, and pots for boiling food. They are rigid Mahometans. The priest at Benown is a school master. Every evening his pupils assemble before his tent, where, by light of a large fire, they are instructed from the Koran. A boy committing to memory a few prayers, learning to read and write certain portions of the koran, is thought sufficiently instructed. The women are entirely neglected, as a race of inferior beings. The principal diseases are intermittent fever and dysentery. The small pox sometimes prevails: inoculation is practised on the Gambia. While the king sometimes eats out of the same bowl, and sleeps on the same bed with his camel driver, he is distinguished by his dress, and a larger tent covered with a white cloth. His government is supported by a tax on his negro subjects, on watering places, on goods passing through his kingdom, and the plunder of individuals. [Park.]

Travancore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 15 N lat. and bounded N by Myfore, E by the Carnatic, subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Mahattas and the nizam of the Deccan, in the last war against Tippoo Sultan. See *Urananore*.

Travancore, capital of a province of the

same name, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Trave, a river in the duchy of Holstein, which runs from W to E, and falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a strong town in the duchy of Holstein, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs: 12 miles N E that city.

Traunstein, a town in upper Bavaria, on the Traun. Near it are springs of salt water.

Travi. See *Traun*.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia: 30 miles S Tortosa.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which falls into the Po, above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

Trebisno, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Turks, Greeks, and papists. It is on the gulf of Venice: 14 miles N Ragusa.

Trebisisci, a town of Naples, on the Tarento: 5 miles E Cassano.

Trebisond, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea: 104 miles N N W Erzerum, and 440 E Constantinople, lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth: 22 miles S E Ig-law, lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Trebnitz, a town of Silesia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked: 12 miles N Breslaw.

Tresfurt, a town in the landgravate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz: 22 miles W Saxe-Gotha.

Tregannon, a corporate town in Cardiganshire, Wales, governed by a mayor: 202 miles W by N London, lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, England. It has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament : 41 miles W by S Plymouth.

Treguier, a seaport of France, department of the North Coast, and near the English Channel : 22 miles N W St. Brioux.

Treilburg, a seaport of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the Baltic : 30 miles S E Copenhagen, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Tremesen, or *Tlemsen*, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad ; bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by a province called Africa, S by the desert of Zahara, W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the west part of the city is a large square basin, of Moorish workmanship, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. The inhabitants have a tradition, that formerly the kings of Tremesen took here the diversion of the water, whilst their subjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the fountain being easily turned off from its ordinary course, this basin might have been rather designed for a reservoir, in case of a siege ; or for refreshing the beautiful gardens and plantations, that lie below it, lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice : 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

Trenouille, a town of France, department of Vienne : 23 miles E by S Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia : 85 miles N W Barcelona.

Trent, a large river which falls into the Humber, below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

Trent, an ancient and populous fortified city of Germany, in the Terentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is fa-

mous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. At 11, the clocks strike 12, a custom adopted by the council to expedite business, and continued ever since. The French took possession of this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the Adige : 67 miles N W Venice, and 260 N W Rome. [Wright, Bowen.]

Trent, a bishopric in the county of Tirol, among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. Trent is the capital.

Treptow, a town in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of Stockings and woollen stuffs : 43 miles N E Stettin.

Tresen, or *Tresu*, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the Baltic : 35 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Tresbanish Isles, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull.

Trebitzow, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the Dniester : 45 miles below Kiof.

Treves, or *Triers*, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded N by Cologne, E by Weteravia, W by Luxemburg. It is full of mountains and forests. Near the Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. Its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France.

Treves, or *Triers*, an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains : 20 miles N E Luxemburg, and 55 S by E Cologne lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in Umbria : 23 miles S E Perugia, lat. 42 54 N.

Trevigo, a town of Naples : 23 miles E Benevento, lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, on a hill : 10 miles S W Vittoria.

Trevisino, a marquiseate, in the republic of Venice ; bounded E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice ; W by the Vicentine. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine,

wine, and wood ; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families : 20 miles N W Venice.

Trevoux, an ancient town of France, department of Ain. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is on the side of a hill, on the river Saone : 12 miles N Lyons, and 188 S by E Paris.

Treys, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse. It is on a hill : 17 miles N Marburg.

Trezzo, a town in the Milanese, on the Adda, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Tribers, an ancient town in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle : 22 miles S S W Stralsund.

Trieste, a seaport town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, situated in the Adriatic, at the north east part of what is called *The Gulf of Trieste*. The houses here stand on the ascent of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea, and on the top of the mountain is a castle. The harbour consists of the inner and outer. It has lately been considerably improved, fortified, and declared a free port, whence all sorts of wares, both by water and land, in and out of the time of fairs may be imported here, free from any duties and taxes ; from this immunity, however, iron, steel, copper, quicksilver, salt, gunpowder, mirrors, and crystal are excepted. A wall fortified with a bastion, serves as well for the defence of the harbour against an enemy, as for screening it against the wind, and also for the security of the shipping. On the north west side of the town, where formerly were salt pits, a beautiful suburb has been erected, and the bad air, which formerly arose from these salt pits, meliorated : but not entirely removed. The water of a fresh spring has been conducted by pipes from the distance of two Italian miles to this town. These and other improvements, and good regulations, have increased the trade of the place. Trieste is the see of a bishop. The sovereign captain, who governs the town

and its territories, resides in the castle : 8 miles N Capo d'Istria, and 80 N E Venice, lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Trim, the county town of E Meath, Ireland : 23 miles N W Dublin.

Trincomale, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in January 1782 ; retaken by the French in August following ; restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783 ; and again taken by the English in August 1795. It is on a gulf of the same name : 100 miles N E Candy, lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

Trino, a fortified town of Italy, in Monterrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is near the Po : 35 miles N E Turin.

Tripoli, one of the piratical states of Barbary, bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by the desert of Barca, S by Fezzan, W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is a fertile country, except the E part, which is a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers. Tripoli was formerly divided into 8 provinces ; But is now distinguished into Maritime and Inland ; the inhabitants of the former chiefly subsist upon commerce and piracy ; the latter on plunder and robbery. Each division has some cities, towns, and villages, most of them very poor and thinly inhabited. These people are reduced to the lowest degree of misery and wretchedness, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs. What has contributed most to the ruin of all these maritime towns, is their neighbourhood to the island of Malta, whence the knights have a more constant watch over them, suppress their corsairs, and oblige them to fish and cultivate their lands for subsistence. The government, religion, laws, and customs, of this kingdom are the same with those of Algiers and Tunis. The revenues arise chiefly from their corsairs, which seldom exceed seven or eight, and of these one only can properly be styled a ship, the rest are small galleys, poorly manned and equipped. There is a duty on imports and exports ; the tax on the Jews, who are here very numerous ; on the natives, who, though ever so poor, must yet pay part of the product of their ground, or manufactures ; and lastly, on the country Moors and Arabs, among whom

whom the bey sends his flying camp of janizaries to levy it; for these last, as well as the Moors, are kept so poor by those heavy taxes, that nothing but force and sometimes exemplary severity can extort it from them. Their commerce, chiefly consists in slaves, either such as are taken by their corsairs, or such as they traffic for with their neighbours; the greatest part of both they send into Turkey, where they can dispose of them to the best advantage. The next branch is that of asses, which they buy from the Arabians, and sell to the Europeans, to make glass and soap: the rest of their traffic is not worth mentioning. One circumstance in the conduct of this regency deserves notice: they are more scrupulous observers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbours; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a consciousness of their own weakness, is nevertheless of no small advantage to navigation and commerce.

Tripoli, a city and seaport of Africa, and capital of the country so called, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former, was the native country of the Emperor Severus, and is supposed to have been built by the Romans, is now almost in ruins; the latter, which stands at a small distance from it, though of no great extent, is populous and flourishing. It stands on a sandy ground, by the sea side, surrounded with high walls, and ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It has two gates, one towards the S, the other to the sea, N, where it expands itself in form of a crescent, near a spacious and commodious haven. The point by the E is little else than a group of rugged rocks, on which are to be seen some ancient forts, now gone to decay; but that to the westward is defended by a strong castle, surrounded with fortifications, in modern style, and furnished with some large cannon. New Tripoli is supposed to have been once a place of vast trade, on account of its neighbourhood to Numidia and Tunis, resorted to by vessels from Malta, Venice, Sicily, Mar-seilles, and other parts; there being the most commodious seaport along this whole coast, except Alexandria; by which means it became so opulent, that it was filled with rich merchants, abounded with fine mosques, hospitals, and other public

buildings, and excelled Tunis in beauty and wealth. It retains now but few traces of its ancient splendor: the houses are low and mean, and streets narrow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheless, some monuments still standing, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one half of which now lies buried in the sand. Two causes have produced this decay; first, the want of sweet water, here being neither rivers, springs, nor wells, nor any other means of supplying it with that useful element, but cisterns, and reservoirs of rain water; secondly, the great scarcity of corn, and the other products of the ground, occasioned by the dry sandy soil that surrounds it on the land side for several miles. It produces, however, palm trees in great plenty, that yield the most delightful dates, which constitute a considerable part of their food: besides these, they have the lotus, or lotus, a tree whose fruit is reckoned still finer than the dates, and makes a most excellent wine. This plant serves them for meat and drink, for which reason they have been styled by the ancients *Lotophagi*. The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handsome villas, cultivated chiefly by Christian slaves, like those about Algiers and Tunis. It is observable, with respect to these unhappy people, that there is but a very small number of them here, in comparison to the many thousands who swarm in those two capitals; they have but one bagnio in the whole city to lock them in at night. They keep a sufficient number to serve them in the lowest offices and cultivate their villas, and sell the rest. A late traveller says, the date trees, which spread themselves like a forest behind the town, and the hills beyond them, which bound the prospect on the S, are interesting objects; but the town itself is built in too low a situation to compose a part of the general scene: for it is scarcely visible at the distance of a mile. The first appearance of Tripoli may disappoint, by its meanness, the expectations of the traveller; but if he reflects on the nature of a despotic government, ever incompatible with permanent prosperity, he will not be surprised when he finds, on a nearer view, that the city, though the capital of an empire, exhibits through all its extent the marks of a rapid decay; that its scanty limits, scarcely 4 miles in circumference, are too great

for its present population; and that its ancient castle, though once the pride, and still the residence, of the reigning family, is now a mouldering ruin: 275 miles S E Tunis, and 570 E S E Algiers, lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 35 N.

Tripoli, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is a handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is 2 miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town: 90 miles N W Damascus, and 120 S Scanderoon, lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N. [Bowen.]

Tritchinopoly, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: 208 miles S S W Madras, lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 62 miles E Naples.

Treja, a fortified and populous town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines: 52 miles N I. Benevento.

Troitz, or The Convent of the Holy Trinity, a convent of Russia, which is so large as at a little distance to have the appearance of a small town; and, like many convents in this country, is strongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being surrounded with high brick walls, strengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muskets and cannon: the whole is surrounded by a deep ditch. This place withstood several sieges, and particularly baffled all the efforts of Ladislaus, prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. Beside the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls enclose an Imperial palace, and 9 large churches, constructed by different sovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court, and is far too spacious for the present inhabitants: it formerly contained 300 monks,

together with proportionate number of students; and was the richest ecclesiastical foundation in Russia. The fraternity possessed considerable estates, upon which were at least 100,000 peasants: these estates as well as all the other church lands, being now annexed to the crown, the members receive small pensions. With their revenues their number has been greatly diminished, and they scarcely amount at present to 100 monks. Their habit is black, with a veil of the same colour; they eat no meat, and the discipline of the order is very strict. This convent is distinguished in the annals of this country, as the asylum for the Russian sovereigns, in cases of insurrection or danger; and is more particularly known to foreigners, for the refuge it afforded to Peter the Great, when he put an end to the administration of his sister Sophia: 40 miles from Moscow.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses: 15 miles W Wilna, and 85 N N E Grodno, lat. 54 38 N.

Tron, St. a town in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey: 21 miles W N W Liege.

Tropea, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is on the top of a rock, on the E coast: 10 miles N W Nicotera, and 45 N by E Reggio.

Tropes, St. a seaport of France, department of Var, with a citadel. It is on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean: 12 miles S W Frejus, and 48 E Marseille.

Troppau, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle; on a pleasant plain: 40 miles N by E Olmutz, and 72 S by E Breslaw, lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, England, remarkable for clothiers: 23 miles S W Marlborough, and 98 W London.

Troyes, an ancient and considerable city of France, department of Aube. It is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians,

tians, wax chandlery, candles, and wine. It is on the Seine : 30 miles E N E Sens, and 90 E S E Paris.

Troy, the site of a celebrated city of Natolia, anciently called Troja or Ilium, and celebrated for a siege which it sustained, for 10 years, before it was taken by the Greeks, in 1134 B. C. It was at the foot of Mount Ida, on the seacoast opposite the isle of Tenedos, but not a single stone remains to point out its exact situation, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Trumpington, a village in Cambridgeshire, England : two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found ; and here are still the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in *The Miller's Tale*.

Turo, a borough in Cornwall, England. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood : 10 miles N Falmouth, and 257 W by S London.

Troxilla, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, among mountains, on the side of a hill ; at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro : 65 miles S W Toledo, and 117 S E Madrid.

Tsibetchina, an island of the Western Ocean, E Kamaga. It is 54 miles in compass, is full of rocky mountains, has some warm springs, and a few inhabitants [Mavor.]

Tsibuski, a country in the E extremity of Asia, opposite the N W coast of America, bounded S by the Anadir. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well made, warlike race, formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion ; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it, lon. 168 41 W, lat. 66 5 N.

Tsin-nan-fou, a large and populous city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are 4 cities of the second, and 26 of the third class. It is S of the river Tü, or Tungbo : 160 miles S by E Pekin, lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tsin-ning-tcheou, a city of China, province of Chang-tong, and district of Yen-tcheou fou. From its situation on the Grand Canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce.

Tsin-tah-ou-fou, a commercial and populous city of China, in Chang-tong. It has one city of the second, and 13 of the third class, under its jurisdiction : 75 miles E Tsin-nang-fou.

Tsing-ming, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea : 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long and 13 wide. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished : those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger ; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward ; and, in less than 10 years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class ; but villages are so numerous and near each other, that they appear to form one continued city. The air is healthful and temperate, the country delightful, and intersected by many canals, lon. of its S E end, 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tsuen-tcheou-fou, a city of China, province of Ho-kien. In its district are 7 cities of the third class ; and its situation, extent, commerce, triumphal arches, temples, and well paved streets, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities in the empire.

Tuam, a city, or rather village, of Ireland, county of Galway : 20 miles N N E Galway.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns in Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is on the N coast of the island, lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a fortified town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university and a castle. Here is a large house, called New Ban, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis ; and in the townhouse is a very curious clock. It is on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine : 20 miles S Stuttgart, and 50 E by S Stralsburg.

Teddington, a town in Bedfordshire : 38 miles N N W London.

Tedels, a considerable town of Spain, in

Navarre, with a castle; in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge: 45 miles N W Saragoſſa, and 140 N E Madrid.

Tver, a government of Ruſſia, in Europe, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Vathilievitch, in 1490, and comprized in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been ſeparated. The population has increaſed to a ſurpriſing degree; a circumſtance evincing the advantage ariſing from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the firſt province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of theſe excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the moſt valuable timber.

Tver, a commercial city of Ruſſia, containing 10,000 ſouls, capital of a government of the ſame name, and ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza, and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise ſent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces, toward Petersburgh. It is divided into the Old and New town: the former ſituate on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages. The latter having been deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration, in 1763, has riſen with luſtre from its aſhes. Catharine II. ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made. At her own expenſe, ſhe raiſed the governor's houſe, the episcopal palace, the courts of juſtice, the exchange, the priſon, and ſome other public edifices; and to every perſon who engaged to build a houſe of brick, ſhe offered a loan of 300l. for 12 years, without intereſt. She loaned 60,000l. in this way, one third of which ſhe afterwards remitted. The ſtreets are broad and long; extending in ſtraight lines from an octagon in the centre; and the plan, when completed, is to comprize two octagons. The houſes are of brick, ſtuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary, which admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children, and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. *Tver* is 99 miles N N W Moſcow, lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

[Coxe.]

Tuggurt, a country of Barbary, S Algiers, and W Biledulgerid. The cap-

ital, of the ſame name, is 310 miles S S E Algiers, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Tula, a government of Ruſſia, in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. Its capital, Reſan, is ſeated on the Trubeſh, and has 44 churches and convents: 118 miles S E Moſcow, lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

[Buſching.]

Tulles, a conſiderable commercial town of France, department of Correze. The cathedral is famous for its ſteeple, which is very high and curious. It is at the confluence of the Correze and Sblanc, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded by mountains and precipices: 37 miles S E Limoges, and 62 S W Clermont.

Tuln, a town of Auſtria, near the wood of Vienna, with a biſhop's ſec. It is near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine: 15 miles W Vienna.

Tumel, a rapid river in Perthſhire, Scotland, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itſelf into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, province of Tobolſk: 125 miles W Tobolſk.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, England, which has a famous free ſchool, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Elizabeth: 30 miles S S E London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent: 5 miles S Tunbridge. It is much reſorted to in June, July, and Auguſt, on account of its chalybeate waters. The town is at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and mount Pleaſant, on which are ſcattered ſome good houſes, orchards and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and pictureſque. Here are all the buildings requiſite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of eaſe, a market, and ſhops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells, are ſome ſtupendous rocks, which in ſome parts are 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; and they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged cloſe together. The wells are 35 miles S S E London.

Tunis, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by that ſea and Tripoli, S and S W by Biledulgerid, W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W and 250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference ariſing between the father and ſon,

son, one of which was for the protection of the christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits, but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, on which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and to enclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, cameleons, toebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The form of government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches' eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

Tunis, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong square, including the suburbs, 4 miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, 5 gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a good citadel, on an eminence, on the W side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. It is surrounded by lakes and marshes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, owing to the number of mastick and myrtle trees, rosemary, and other gummy

and aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and their baths. The Tunisiens are the most civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the insolent haughtiness of the Algerines; affairs of government are transacted with dispatch; the English, French, Dutch, and several European states, having consuls here, who are treated with civility and respect. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides here. The city has no water but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have 9 colleges for students, beside a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade: 10 miles from the sea, 275 N W Tripoli, and 380 E Algiers, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N. [Shaw.]

Turbheim, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine: 1 mile N W Colmar.

Turcw, a town of France, department of the North, district of Lille. This town was taken by the duke of York, on the 17th of May, 1794: 2 leagues N N E Lille.

Turcomania, now called *Armenia*.

Turcomani, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Cilpian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemish, and the southern promontories between the sea, and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia.

Turgow. See *Gouda*.

Turin, an ancient, populous, and flourishing city of Italy, capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is on a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Turin is the see of an archbishop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, several hospitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful, though thick fogs from the two rivers are frequent in autumn and winter. The 4 gates are highly ornamental; the streets in the New Town are wide, straight, clean, having plenty of water running through them, well built in a good taste, chiefly of brick succeeded

and generally terminating in some agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his house but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, consisting of 5 strong bastions, and is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. At the end next the new gate is the arsenal, which, besides arms for 120,000 men, contains a cabinet of minerals, a good chemical laboratory, a library of books in mineralogy and metallurgy, and furnaces for casting cannon: here, also, are mathematical, mechanical, and other masters, for the instruction of engineers, miners, &c. The garrison of Turin is always changed at the end of 2 years, and then there is a general review. The university was founded first in the year 1405, and consists of schools, wherein 24 professors read lectures, from the 3d of November, to the 24th of June; of the royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes of printed books, besides manuscripts: this is open every day, except holidays, both morning and afternoon. The royal museum has a good cabinet of medals, and a collection of antiquities, found chiefly in Piedmont or Sardinia, and elegantly arranged: also of natural history, as shells, and English minerals, polished marbles, and hard stones, petrifications, corals, zoophytes, and some minerals, collected by Donati, in the Adriatic; also, some chests of natural curiosities, which Donati, during his travels in Egypt and Arabia, sent from Coa. In the military academy, young gentlemen, both natives and strangers, may be instructed in the exercises at a moderate expense, the king defraying a part of the charge attending this institution. The king's palace is in a simple and noble style of architecture. The apartments are handsomely fitted up and furnished: the ceilings painted by Daniele di Santerre and others. They contain a great collection of pictures. The king's theatre, or great opera house, is reckoned one of the finest in Europe. The buildings which are most esteemed in point of architecture, are, the palace of the duke of Savoy, called *Castello Reale*, by Filippo Giuvara; the Carignano palace, by Guarini; the buildings of the university, and the town house. There is a literary society at Turin, who have published memoirs, under the title of *Biblioteca Philosophico Mathematica*. The

chief trade of this city and country is in thrown silk, which is sent to England and Lyons; they manufacture, however, some of it into excellent stockings, and good silk for furniture. In the summer of 1800 Turin was taken by the French: 60 miles N E Genoa, 65 S W Milan, 280 N W Rome, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Turisk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, containing a wooden fort, 7 churches and about 350 houses: 144 miles W Tobolsk, lat. 58 N.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe, is bounded N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; S by the Mediterranean, W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessabiab, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded N by the Black Sea and Circassia; E by Persia; S by Arabia and the Mediterranean, W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general, the Turks are very moderate in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues. Polygamy is allowed among them: but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no people suffer adversity with greater patience. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, so that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure: but though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends

extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The bashaws, governors, and officers of state, are, in general the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. In the succession to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birthright, the Turks thinking it sufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical; but, if the emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and especially of the mutinous janizaries, he is not only in danger of being deposed, but also of being put to death. The emperor's council of state is styled *galibé Divan*, or *Divan galibé*, and meets twice a week in the emperor's palace, namely, on Sundays and Thursdays. The grand vizir sits as president, having the cadaliskar of Romelia at his right hand, and that of Natolia at his left. The musti also assists, when expressly summoned. All the others, lubbe vizirs, have likewise a seat here, and next to them stand on one side the resterdar, or high treasurer, the reisessendi, secretary of state, and other commissioners of the calem, or exchequer, but the military officers, such as the aga of the janizaries, the aga of the spahis, the aga of the silds, &c. sit within the divan. The sultan hears what passes from an adjoining chamber, which looks into the divan. When the sultan convenes a general council, to which are summoned all the great persons of the empire, the clergy, the military, and others, and even the old and experienced soldiers; such a divan is called *Ajak Divani*; the whole assembly standing. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janizaries, who have been bred in the Scraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. [Adam.]

Turnhout, a town of Brabant; 24 miles N E. Antwerp.

Turfi, a town of Naples; 8 miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 50 S W Bari.

Tuscany, part of ancient *Etruria*, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; S by the Mediterranean; E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino,

the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; W by the Mediterranean, Lucca, and Genoa: 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into 3 parts; viz. the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Sienese. On the 9th of February, 1795, a treaty of amity was ratified between the French Republic and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. By the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, however, the Grand Duke in expectation of a full indemnity in Germany, renounced, for himself and successors, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and resigned the sovereignty and property to the infant duke of Parma; who was, by his plenipotentiary Count Caesar Ventura, installed in due form, king of Etruria, by the name of Lewis I. August 4, 1801. He is styled his Etruscan Majesty. Florence is the capital.

Tusculum, see *Frascati*.

Tusis, a town and community in the country of the Grisons, at the beginning of the valley of Tomiasca: 16 miles S by W Coire.

Tutbury, a town in Staffordshire, England. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill, hence are extensive prospects: 15 miles E Stafford.

Tuticorin, a populous town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, opposite the island of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory: 60 miles N E Cape Comorin, lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, England: 13 miles N N W Newark.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, surrounded by strong walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It is on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country: 62 miles S Compostella, and 254 W Madrid.

Tweel,

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which crosses Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and forming the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

Tweeddale, see *Peeblesshire*.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames: 3 miles S S W Brentford. It is adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; viz. that which was the favourite residence of Pope, the gardens of which, as planted by him, are still kept up, with great care and veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford. In the church, Pope, and his parents, are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil mills are on a branch of the Coln, which here fall into the Thames.

Twerre, an ancient city, on the Twerfa, a branch of the Volga, it is a great resort of merchants, who trade down the river. A great part of the year the water is not 20 inches deep, yet in April and May by the melting of the snows, it rises 10 or 11 feet, so that boats of 200 tons pass.

[Hanway.]

Tyann-foi-sennau, one of the first cities of China. On a navigable river, where several streams enter, it enjoys an extensive commerce: 1000 Junks at a time lie at anchor before the town.

[M^cCartney.]

Tycotzin, a town of Poland, in Poland, with a castle and a mint, on the Narew: 22 miles N W Bielik, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Tylore, one of the Molucca Islands: 3 leagues S Ternate.

Tyen-Sing, a city of China, populous, and extensive. The houses are brick, two stories high, covered with tiles. The streets are so narrow that not more than two people can walk abreast. The theatre is a square structure of wood; eunuchs act the female characters. The delicacy of the Chinese *would be shocked* to see a female on the stage.

[M^cCartney.]

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, England, which enters the German Ocean, at Tinnmouth.

Tyne, a river which enters the German Ocean, to the W of Dunbar.

Tyre, once a famous city of Phenicia, and anciently a place of more extensive commerce than any town in the world. In the time of Isaiah, "Her merchants

were princes." In the time of Alexander it was encircled by a wall 150 feet high. This city arrested the progress of his conquering army for seven months. But for their wickedness, God threatened by the voice of prophecy, that this mart of nations should become desolate. "I will cause the noise of thy songs to cease; I will make thee like the top of a rock. *Thou shalt be a place to spread nets upon. Thou shalt be built no more.*" This prophecy was evidently delivered by divine inspiration; for it is literally, it is awfully fulfilled. The place is now buried in its own ruins. There is nothing here now to give the least idea of that glory and magnificence, which ancient writers describe. There is, indeed, on the N side, one old Turkish castle, beside which, nothing is to be seen, but fallen, broken pillars, and tumbling arches. Not a single habitation for human beings is there on this once celebrated spot. It is totally abandoned, excepting by a few fishermen, who sometimes visit it to fish in the surrounding waters, and on its rocks dry their nets, sheltering themselves under the ruins of its ancient grandeur, lon. 35 48 E, lat. 33 23 N. [D'Anville, Prideaux, Bruce, Mariti, Maundrell, Shaw, Bowen, Salmon.]

Tyrol, see *Tirol*.

Tyrnau, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary: 30 miles N E Presburg.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N by Londonderry, E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, 28,700 inhabitants. The capital is Dungannon.

Tysted, a town of N Jutland; in the territory of Alburg, with a citadel, on the gulf of Limford: 44 miles N W Wiburg, and 46 W Alburg.

Tyry, or *Teiry*, a river in Cardigan-shire, which enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of that name.

Tzadumilla, a town of Natolia Proper: 63 miles S E Isnic, lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzana, the largest lake in Abyssinia, in breadth 35 miles, in length 49. The Nile passes through the S part of it, the current being all the way visible. There are in it 11 islands inhabited. It receives a number of large rivers, and in the rainy season it spreads far beyond its common boundaries. [Bruce.]

Tzaritzyn, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, on the Volga: 120 miles N W Astracan, lat. 48 0 N.

UBATE,

U

UBAYE, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

Ubeda, a city of Spain, province of Jaen, containing 10 parishes, 8 convents, and about 2900 inhabitants: 47 miles N Grenada.

Überlingen, an imperial town of Swabia, on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Constance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of so many stone quarries. This town is divided into the Lower Town, the Upper Town, and the Gallenberg, in the last of which are vineyards. It contains in it a collegiate church, a house of the order of St. John, an imperial hospital, three convents and two other churches. Near the town is a good mineral spring: 21 miles N W Landau, and 7 N Constance.

Ules, *St. or Setubal*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by a fort. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga. To the N is a range of mountains in which are quarries of jasper of several colours, pillars and images, from which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S E Lisbon, lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Uls, or *Uls*, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, in the Gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia; about 7 leagues in circumference, with plenty of wood and good water, lon. 105 56 E, lat. 3 26 N.

Ulsau, a town of Upper Saxony: 28 miles S E Wittemberg.

Ucker, a river of Upper Saxony, which empties itself into the Frische Haff: one mile N Uckermonde, in Pomerania.

Uckermonde, a walled town of Upper Saxony, on the river Ucker, near its mouth. It has good fisheries, pastures, and woods: 29 miles N N W Stettin.

Uda, a town of Siberia, on the banks of the Uda; inhabited by 100 families of exiles who have declared themselves independent of Russia, and formed laws of their own. Having opened a trade with Korea, they can live without foreign aid. Instead of oxen and cows, they employ elks, their furs are excellent, and they rival the trade of Russia in the neighbourhood. The current on this coast sets from N to S all the year, lat. 55 24 N. [Beneyowski.]

Uda, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sea of Ochotz, lon. 154 30 E Ferro, lat. 55 15 N.

Uden, a town of Arabia, province of

Yemen. It produces the best coffee in Arabia, lon. 43 50 E, lat. 13 58 N.

[Niebuhr]

Uddevälle, a seaport of Sweden, in Gothland, with a strong fort and convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in iron, planks, and herrings; their number is about 3000: 205 miles W S W Stockholm, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 58 21 N. [Coxe.]

Udina, a city of Italy, and capital of Friuli. It contains several churches, convents, and hospitals, a college for the study of law, and a military academy: 35 miles N W Trieste, and 54 N N E Venice, lat. 46 10 N.

Udinsk, (*Nizhni*), a town of Russia, government of Irkutsk, on the river Uda: 260 miles N W Irkutsk, and 600 E Kolivan.

Uyl, (*North*), one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 20 miles long and from 8 to 16 wide: 15 miles W from the island of Skye. Along the whole of the W coast, and round the N end of this island (being almost the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low level and sandy, for the most part of a mile and a half from the shore to the moor. The rest of the country consists of a barren, soft deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleasant and beautiful in summer and autumn, yielding, in favourable seasons, the most luxuriant crops of barley, and the richest pasture of white and red clover; but though in the warm season of the year, no country in the highlands can exhibit a more delightful prospect, yet, in the winter and spring, the scene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to shelter it from the inclemency of the weather. That part of the coast washed by the Atlantic is inaccessible to vessels of any burden; and even to small boats, but in very good weather on account of the rocks, shoals, and breakers that surround it. The coast on the E side of the country is bold, except where it is intersected by inlets of the sea, which form safe and commodious harbours. The harbour of Lochmaddie is much frequented by ships trading from Ireland and the west of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends 5 or 6 miles into the country, and on account of the great number of islands it contains, is subdivided into several harbours which are all safe and commodious. There

There are on this island, about 2000 cows, 1600 horses, and 5000 sheep. The number of inhabitants is 2220; and in the whole island there are 6 places of public worship, lat. 52 42 N.

Ugl. (*South*) one of the Western Islands about 20 miles long, and from 6 to 8 wide, 20 miles W from the island of Sky; separated from North Uist, to the eastward and northward, by an arm of the sea. Here are lakes abounding with the greatest variety of the finest trouts; and steep and lofty mountains, covered with heath and verdure, for pasturing black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, during the summer and autumn months. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fish, are the chief productions for the support of the inhabitants; the produce of the country does not more than serve the people for 9 months in the year. Kelp is the staple commodity, of which 1100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in this island. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of sheep is about 7000; and of horses, small, but full of spirit and hardy, about 800. There are a few goats, some deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, and falcons. The coasts abound with fish, and numbers of whales are seen at particular seasons of the year. The number of inhabitants is 3450, of which 500 are Protestants, the rest Roman Catholics, lat. 57 15 N.

Uide, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles S Abu-Aritsch.

Ukeley, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Rega, near Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Ukraine, a name given to a very fertile country, on both sides of the river Dnieper, and so fertile, that by the Poles it was always called the *Land of Milk and Honey*. It forms now a part of the Russian government of Ekaterinossav. Kiof is the capital. See *Cossack*.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, in a peninsula, at the mouth of a river of its name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. It is the largest town in all E Bothnia; has very straight and long streets, a good school, a commodious harbour, and a fine salmon fishery. In the year 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians. The castle near it on a small island, called *Ulaborg*, now lies in a ruinous condition: 320 miles N Abo, lat. 65 40 N.

Ulfen, a seaport town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia: 25 miles N N E Hernosand.

Ulm, an imperial city in the circle of Swabia, on the Danube. This city is well fortified: the magistracy and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware and wool, and has about 15,000 inhabitants. In Ulm are kept the archives of the imperial towns in Swabia and Franconia; and the diet of Swabia is usually held here. The cathedral is one of the largest, and, with respect to its Gothic tower, is esteemed one of the lofliest in Germany. In it are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for extinguishing fire. Here is a good college. It was taken by the French in September 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the same month: 36 miles W Augsburg, 63 N Munich, lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Ulmun, a town of the Lower Rhine: 32 miles N N E Treves.

Ulmefeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 18 miles E Steyr.

Ulsbo, a town of Westphalia, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church. Near it is a medicinal spring: 6 miles S Minden.

Ulfeshamn, a town of W Gothland. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c: 47 miles E Gothenburg.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. It has 365 parishes, 260 towns, 295,000 inhabitants. Londonderry is the capital.

Ulfzen, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau. It contains 3 churches, 3 hospitals, and about 330 houses: the principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Hanseatic: 20 miles S S E Lüneburg, lat. 53 2 N.

Uluu, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 7 miles in circumference, near the W coast of Mull.

Ulverston, a town of England, county of Lancaster. It has a good trade, and fits out 70 coasting vessels: 16 miles S W Kendal, 267 N N W London, lat. 54 8 N.

Umago, a seaport town of Istria: 18 miles S S W Trieste.

Umatag, or *Umatay*, a town of the Island of Guam, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Sea, where vessels sometimes stop to relit.

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop: 57 miles E Cosenza.

Umeå, a seaport town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of its name, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour, lat. 64 4 N.

Unalaska, or *Onalaska*, an island between the coast of America and Kamtschatka. The inhabitants have a degree of civility not common among savages. They clothe themselves like other people in the same state of society, with the skins of fowls, &c. wearing the feathers next to them, the skins being neatly dressed. They eat raw fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat builders. They also make mats and baskets of grass, strong and beautiful. But they are a race of savages, without religion or morals, without laws or government, following the impulse of the moment! They frequently barter their children and wives, for commodities needed. It has several good harbours, 2 burning mountains, near one is a hot spring. The land is rocky but fertile. Fish and fowls are plenty, lon. 187 60 W, lat. 53 29 N. [Mavor.]

Unst, one of the Fox Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, about 72 miles in circumference, lon. 180 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Switzerland, bounded N by Lucern and Waldstatter Lake, E by mountains which separate it from Uri; S by Bern; W by Lucern. The canton is small, and abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich pastures, and the fields in the fertile valleys, in one year, yield several advantages; in spring, when the snow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage shoots again in such a manner as often to be moved twice in the summer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder, till the snow falls. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The country consists of two vales, each forming a separate republic; but in the general affairs of the 13 cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Switzerland, those of Underwald are the most honoured and most loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of lib-

erty, being joined by a strict concord, and amiable simplicity of manners. Saranen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, Stanz of the Lower and of the whole canton.

Urgu, a town and castle of Tunis, near the E coast, surrounded with morasses, without a harbour or a road: 76 miles S Cairoan.

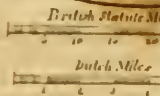
United Provinces, a name given to the Seven Protestant States of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent. There have constantly been two opposite parties in these provinces; one of which called the patriots, or the Louvestein party, is averse, and the other attached to the power of the stadtholders. In 1787, a civil war actually commenced, and the stadtholder (William V, the present prince of Orange) was deprived of the office of captain general; but he was restored, in the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When the whole country, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1695, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in England; the anti-stadtholderian party, now triumphant, proceeded to new model the government, and, in particular, to abolish the stadtholderate; and the French, treating the Dutch as an independent state, concluded with them a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; the particulars of which, as well as the alterations in the government of the country, will be noticed more properly when the general peace shall have given, to the different states of Europe, some prospects of permanence in their respective arrangements. The Calvinist religion is established in the United Provinces; but most other Christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of the states-general is at Hague.

Unna, a river which rises on the borders of Croatia, and runs into the Save: 16 miles N W Gradisca.

Unna, a town of Westphalia, on a fine plain, environed with walls and ditches. In it is a Lutheran parish church, and a hospital church, which the calvinists use for their worship, a nunnery, with a chapel, and Lutheran school. This town is possessed of a very extensive and profitable territory. Formerly it constituted one of the Hanse towns: 23 miles S Munster.

Unrest, an island in the E Indian Sea, near

THE SEVEN UN PROV.



THE BUREAU

FRIESLAND

N
Z
A
N
R
F
G

Mouth

East Scheld

Middle

Flushing

Curatavia

Brakenburg

Ostend

Bruges

Philip

London

7



in London

Sea, where vessels sometimes stop to rest.

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop: 57 miles E Cosenza.

Umea, a seaport town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of its name, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour, lat. 64 4 N.

Unalaska, or *Onalaska*, an island between the coast of America and Kamtschatka. The inhabitants have a degree of civility not common among savages. They clothe themselves like other people in the same state of society, with the skins of fowls, &c. wearing the feathers next to them, the skins being neatly dressed. They eat raw fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, taylor, and boat builders. They also make mats and baskets of grass, strong and beautiful. But they are a race of savages, without religion or morals, without laws or government, following the impulse of the moment! They frequently barter their children and wives, the commodities needed. It has several good harbours, 2 burning mountains, near one is a hot spring. The land is rocky but fertile. Fish and fowls are plenty, lon. 187 60 W, lat. 53 29 N. [Mavor.]

Unliak, one of the Fox Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, about 72 miles in circumference, lon. 180 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Unterwalden, a canton of Switzerland, bounded N by Lucern and Waldstatter Lake, E by mountains which separate it from Uri; S by Bern; W by Lucern. The canton is small, and abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich pastures, and the fields in the fertile vallies, in one year, yield several advantages; in spring, when the snow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage shoots again in such a manner as often to be moved twice in the summer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder, till the snow falls. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The country consists of two vales, each forming a separate republic; but in the general affairs of the 13 cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Switzerland, those of Unterwald are the most honoured and most loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of lib-

erty, being joined by a strict concord, and amiable simplicity of manners. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, Stanz of the Lower and of the whole canton.

Urgha, a town and castle of Tunis, near the E coast, surrounded with murailles, without a harbour or a road: 76 miles S Cairuan.

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Unrest, an island in the E Indian Sea, near

The
SEVEN UNITED
PROVINCES.

British Statute Mile.

Tested MZs:

THE BROAD FOURTEENS

6 Longitude East from London





near the coast of Java: 9 miles W Bavia.

Unst, the most northerly of the smaller Shetland Islands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad. Botanists have discovered some curious and rare plants in this island. Here are about 200 cows, 1000 horses, 700 sheep, and 1700 inhabitants, lon. 2 5 E, lat. 61 7 N.

Unza, a province of Russia, forming the largest part of the government of Kostrom.

Upba, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the Bickia: 452 miles W. S W Tobolsk, lat. 54 35 N.

Upbimskoi, a government of Russia, of a triangular form, bounded W by the governments of Caucasus, Saratov, &c. S by the Caspian Sea, E by Tobolsk.

Upland, a province of Sweden, bounded N by the gulf of Bothnia, E by the Baltic. It is fertile in corn, and the lakes and rivers abound in fish. Some of the best iron mines of Sweden are found in this province. Stockholm is the capital.

Upmister, a village in Essex, England: 15 miles E by N London. It is famous for a spring, which is not affected by droughts, and as the residence of the celebrated Dr. Derham.

Uppingham, a town of England, county of Rutland: 90 miles N London.

Upsal, a town of Sweden, province of Upland, on the river Fyris, which divides it into two parts; that on the E side of the river is properly the city, that on the W is called *Fierding*. Upsal was anciently the chief seat of the sovereigns of Sweden, where they held their supreme tribunal. The greatest sacrifices offered in all the northern provinces, were brought hither in the time of Paganism, and the most eminent Heathen priests resided here. Upsal is the see of an archbishop. All the buildings are of wood, the cathedral and a few stone houses excepted, and the roofs of them are nothing but the bark of birch trees, covered with turf. Here are 3 churches, among which the cathedral is the principal. The kings of Sweden are generally crowned here. A school was first instituted at Upsal, in the year 1246, which was raised to an university, in 1476; but in 1582, it was removed to Stockholm. However, the university was established a second time at Upsal, in the year 1592; Gustavus I. and Gustavus Adolphus endowed this university with some lands; it has also been enriched by considerable legacies of several private

persons, besides the royal salaries. It has a very valuable library, containing near 1000 manuscripts, among which the most remarkable is the Codex Argenteus, supposed to be Uphila's Gothic translation of the four evangelists; but it seems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Franes. The astronomical observatory was planned by the celebrated Cellsius; and the physic garden was laid out chiefly by the famous Linnæus. The royal academy of sciences was instituted in the year 1728. The Swedish geographers place their first meridian, from which they compute the longitude at Upsal. It has besides the students about 3000 inhabitants: 55 miles N Stockholm, lon. 17 30 E, lat. 59 51 N.

Upton, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Severn: 10 miles S Worcester.

Urac, the most northerly of the Mariana Islands, in the E Indian Sea, about 3 leagues in circumference, lat. 20 45 N.

Urach, a town of Swabia, with considerable manufactures of damask, and other linens: 21 miles S S E Stutgard, and 24 W Ulm.

Ural, a chain of mountains of Russia, which, as far as they extend, form the boundaries between Russia and Siberia, in which are vast iron works.

Ural, or *Jaik*, a river of Russia, which rises, in Mount Caucasus, and runs into the Caspian Sea, near Guriev.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Roskolniki*, or Separatists, and who style themselves *Staroverfski*, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, the impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name of Peter III. appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion.

This

This being suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor, in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik, was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Ural'sk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian Sea. Their principal fisheries are for sturgeons and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Urol'sk, a town of Russia, in the province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk (see the preceding article) and is on the river Ural, lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins, lon. 12 42 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Urbano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see: 12 miles S Urbino.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded N by the gulf of Venice, W by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, a town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, an archbishop's see, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is famous for being the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in June 1796. It is on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia: 58 miles E Florence, and 120 N E Rome.

Urgunta, or *Jurguntz*, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turcomans. 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. It was formerly a considerable place, 4 miles in circumference; but is now in ruins, and no public building remain but a mosque. lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Urgel, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards: 60 miles W Perpignan, and 75 N by W Barcelona.

Uri, the most southern canton of Swit-

zerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded N by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the Four Cantons, E by the country of the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Wolffstetter See*.

Ursen, a valley in Switzerland, containing 4 villages, which constitute a little republic. The territory is about 9 miles long, and 2 broad, the inhabitants are about 1300 souls. The people elect their chief, and some other magistrates, but are not absolutely independent, being connected with Uri and Altdorf. The only wood here is a small plantation of pine, which is carefully preserved, and a few willows on the banks of the Reusa. The language is a provincial German, but most speak the Italian. The valley itself is a plain, surrounded by high mountains, covered with pastures to a considerable height, many of whose summits are covered with snow. [Coxe.]

Ursitz, *St.* a town of Switzerland, bishopric of Basle, capital of an extensive and populous, though hilly bailiwick of its name, in which steel is manufactured with great success. The town is indebted for its origin to a hermitage built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge: 7 miles S Porrentru.

Uster Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded N by the country of the Kalmucs, E by Thibet, S by Hindoostan, W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usters in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Ustia. See *Scopia*.

Usedom, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473, lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

Uferbe;

Uzès, an ancient town of France, department of Correze. It is on a steep craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere : 37 miles S E Limoges, and 217 S Paris.

Uzant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, opposite Conquet. It is 3 miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets, and a castle, lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Usk, a town in Monmouthshire, England, on the river Usk : 12 miles S W Monmouth.

Uss, a river of S Wales, which passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol Channel.

Ussat, a town of France, department of Correze : 32 miles N E Tulle.

Ustina, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, on the river Oglio : 12 miles N E Cremona.

Uster, a large village in the canton of Zurich, containing 3000 souls. Its wooden cottages are neat and convenient. The castle stands on a high rock, planted with vines to its summit. The flourishing country round, resembles the most cultivated parts of England. [Coxe.]

Ustiug, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, and capital of the province of Veliki-Ustiug, lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire, England, the greatest market in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is on a rising ground, near the river Dove : 13 miles N E Stafford.

Utrecht, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad ; bounded N by the Zuider Zee and Holland, S by the Rhine. The air is very healthy, the soil fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its 4 suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves ; the air is pure ; this renders it an agreeable residence, and invites here many people of distinction. Here the union of the seven provinces was begun in 1579, here peace was concluded in 1713, which

ended the wars of Queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It stands on the Rhine : 18 miles S E Amsterdam, 27 N E Rotterdam, and 35 N W Nimègue, lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Seville. It contains two parishes, four hospitals, and eight convents ; near it is a salt spring : 7 leagues S Seville.

Uttoxeter, or *Utcester*, a town of England, county of Stafford. This town is in the midst of iron forges, and considerable manufactures are carried on in the town. It is on the Dove, near the great inland canal : 17 miles N Lichfield.

Utznach, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick, which belongs to the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics : 23 miles S E Zurich, lon. 26 25 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Uva, a lake in the government of Tobolsk, 28 miles in circumference.

Uxbridge, a town of England, county of Middlesex, near the Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford ; 15 miles W London.

Uzeda, or *Uceda*, a town of Spain : 30 miles N Madrid.

Uzel, a town of France, department of the N Coasts : 2 leagues N N W Loudeac.

Uzerche, a town of France, department of the Correze : 27 miles S W Limoges.

Uzette, a town of France, department of the Gironde : 27 miles S S W Bourdeaux.

Uzés, a town of France, department of the Gard. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop ; near it is a medicinal spring, and a little below the bishop's palace, is a spring which supplies the aqueduct of Nîmes : 4 leagues N Nîmes.

V

VÅAGEN, *East and West*, islands on the coast of Norway, lat. 68 30, to 68 40 N.

Vaas, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, 7 leagues S le Mans.

Vabres, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop : half a league S W St. Affrique.

Vacca,

Vacca, (La), a small island in the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Sardinia.

Vacha, a town in the principality of Upper Hesse, on the Werra: 20 miles NE Fulda.

Vada, a seaport in the duchy of Tuscany, at the mouth of the river Cecina: 16 miles SSE Leghorn.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube: 32 miles W Nicopoli.

Vado, a seaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, taken by the French in 1795: 3 miles S Savona.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro: 23 miles SE Cordova, lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Vailingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 24 miles SW Hailbron, lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Vaifon, a decayed town of France, in the Venaissin, on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaifon, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls: 15 miles ENE Orange, and 22 NE Avignon.

Val, a village of the Netherlands: 3 miles W Maastricht.

Val-di-Demona, a province in the NE angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was the chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

Val-di-Mazara, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val-di-Noto, a province at the SE extremity of Sicily; so called from its capital.

Val-Ombrosa, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines. 15 miles E Florence.

Valkeovar, a town of Slavonia, on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Essek and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of Russia, government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of its name. It contains several brick buildings; and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. Its environs rise agreeably into a variety of gentle eminences, and abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

Valdai, Lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia: 20 miles in circumference, the largest in the country round the town of Valdai. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent which rises with its numerous spires among a cluster of surrounding trees.

Valdai Hills, hills in Novogorod, which though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country. They separate the waters which flow toward the Caspian from those which take their course toward the Baltic.

Validia, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Atlantic, in a stony plain: here is a very spacious natural basin, surrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1000 ships, but the entrance, which is entirely open to the W, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The coast is lined with rocks, near 30 feet in height, which anciently must have been washed by the sea, the Moors living in the caverns hollowed out by the water. At the bottom of the rocks, the sands heaped up have formed a plain, laid out into gardens, and cultivated; the town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but few inhabitants: 9 leagues SSW Mazagan.

Valence, an ancient and populous city of France, department of Drome, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by good walls, and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents, that are worthy of notice. It is on the Rhone: 30 miles N by E Viviers, and 335 S by E Paris.

Valence, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne; on the Garonne: 12 miles SE Agen.

Valence d'Alcantara, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls after the antique manner, flanked by some small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built on a rock, near the Savar: 20 miles SW Alcantara, and 40 N Badajoz.

Valency, a town of France, department of Indre, with a castle, on the Nalon: 15 miles S Romorentin.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded E and S by the Mediterranean, NE by Catalonia, NW by Arragon. It is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered

by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine: and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain, and the women are handsome.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of the province of its name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, besides these in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has a steeple, 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrustured with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of scripture history; the high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The palace of the viceroy, that of Citta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity. It is on the Guadalaviar, (over which are 5 bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles E S E Madrid, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Valenciennes, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place; the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793 it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and very fine lincens. It is 20 miles W S W Mons, 28 S E Lille, and 120 N N E Paris, lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valenza-do-Minho, a fortified town of Portugal, on an eminence, near the river Minho: 3 miles S Tuy, lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Valentine, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 9 miles N E St. Bertrand.

Valenza, or *Valentia*, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lombeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It has been often taken and retaken, and is on a mountain, near the Po: 12 miles E Casal, and 35 S W Milan.

Valette, a town of France, department of Charente: 10 miles S Angoulême.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong, both by nature and art. It is on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the S E side of the city is the largest; it runs 2 miles into the heart of the island, and is so deep, and surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost within a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into 5 distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each side, by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and, in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta being built on a hill, none of the streets, except the quay, are level; they are all paved with white freestone, which not only creates a great dust, but, from its colour, is so offensive to the eyes, that most of the inhabitants are remarkably weak-sighted. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the arsenal, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church, is the richest in the world, it is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. In the magnificence of these monuments, the heirs of the grand masters and commanders have long vied with each other. The riches of this church exceed those of the kaaba at Mecca, or the tomb of Mahomet, at Medina. The great source of water that supplies Valetta, rises near Melita, and is thence conveyed to the capital by an aqueduct of some thousand arches, erected at the expense of one of the grand masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2000. The Turks besieged this city

city in 1566, but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. Valetta is opposite Cape Passero, in Sicily, lon. 14 34 E, lat. 35 54 N. See *Motin*.

[Niebuhr.]

Vallenburg, see *Fauquemont*.

Valladolid, an ancient city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, contains 11,000 houses, with long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high: it contains fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock like that of Strasbourg. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. Here the celebrated Columbus died in 1506. It is on the Escorial and El Escorial, near the Douero: 52 miles S W Burgos, 80 S E Leon, and 95 N by W Madrid, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Vallais, a country of Switzerland, divided into Upper and Lower. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingon, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais before the revolution, was sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brig, Visp, Leuk, Raron, and Siders. Of these, Sion was aristocratical, and the others democratical. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who profess the Roman catholic religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to

an enormous size. (This is probably owing to their drinking river water. Often the same effect from the same cause, in Vermont.) Idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two large ranges of Alps enclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely enclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais; and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence.

[Coxe.]

Vallemont, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, with a castle: 16 miles N by W Caudebec.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of its name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is near the lake of Neuchatel. 25 miles N W Bern.

Vallers, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters: 4 miles N W Tours.

Vallery, St. a commercial town of France, department of Somme, at the mouth of the Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous: 10 miles N W Abbeville.

Vallery-en-Caux, St. a seaport of France, department of Lower Seine: 15 miles W by S Dieppe.

Valley of Salt, see *Altho*.

Vallier, St. a town of France, department of Ardeche: 7 miles N E Tournon.

Vallies (*Four, District of*.) otherwise called *The District of Pignerol*, a province of Piedmont, bounded W by France; the four vallies are those of Perussia, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The length

length of the province is about 24 miles, and its breadth from 8 to 11. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Perugia, St. Martin, and Fenesstrelle. The valleys are fertile in pasturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly chestnuts. These valleys are celebrated for the cruel persecution of the inhabitants, who were called *Waldenses*, on account of their religion, about the year 1655. But now they enjoy in peace the worship they embraced, though they have a Catholic church in each parish. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 8000, of which 7000 are supposed to be Protestants.

Valogne, a small town of France, department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather : 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W by N Paris. [Wraxall.]

Valona, a seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Upper Albania, with an archbishop's see. It is on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera : 50 miles S Durazzo.

Valt, a town of France, department of Ardeche, remarkable for mineral springs. It is on the Ardeche : 3 miles N Aubenas.

Valtelline, called by the inhabitants *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It extends from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, about 50 miles, and is enclosed between two chains of high mountains. The N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories ; on the E it borders on the county of Bormio ; and is bounded W by the duchy of Milan. The Valtelines have no manufactures ; but they export wine,ilk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in his valley. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman Catholics. No part of Europe is more fruitful, yet they are poor. [Coxe.]

Valverde, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain : 30 miles N by W Alcantara.

Valverde, a town of Spain, in Estramadura : 8 miles from Elvas.

Van, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, on a mountain. It is likewise beglerbeglic, under which there are 9 sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle, n. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Van Dieman's Land, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in : 1642.

Vannes, an ancient and populous seaport of France, department of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain ; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is on the gulf of Morbihan : 3 miles from the Atlantic, 56 S W Rennes, and 255 W by S Paris.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean : 4 miles W Nice.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese : 28 miles N N W Novara, and 47 W N W Milan, lat. 45 42 N.

Varanbon, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Ain : 14 miles N N W Bourg.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, on the south side of the Drave, with a castle and citadel ; near it is a warm bath : 186 miles N W Belgrade, and 110 S Vienna, lat. 46 36 N.

Varendorf, a fortified town in the bishopric of Munster, on the Embs.

Varennes, a town of France, department of Allier, on an eminence near the Allier : 14 miles S S E Moulins.

Varennes, a town of France, department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested in their flight from the Thuilleries, in June, 1791, and conducted back to Paris : 13 miles N Clermont.

Varna, a considerable seaport of Turkey, in Europe in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea : 22 miles N Mesembria, and 145 N W Constantinople.

Varzey, a town of France, department of Yonne, with a castle : 32 miles from Auxerre.

Vasserburg, a town of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains, on the river Inn : 28 miles E Munich.

Vassé, a town of France, department of Upper Marne on the Blaise : 10 miles N W Joinville, and 115 E Paris.

Vatan, a town of France, department of Indre, in a fine plain : 8 miles N W Issoudun.

Vaucouleurs, an ancient town of France, department of Meuse, on the Meuse : 10 miles W Toul, 22 S W Nancy.

Vausluse,

Vauluse, a village and fountain of France, 8 miles from Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, Pays de, a county of Switzerland, canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from that lake, and richly laid out in vineyards, cornfields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536, and has lately been revolutionized by the French, and its name changed, and called the canton of Lemman. Lausanne is the capital.

Vaudables, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome: 5 miles from Issoire.

Vaudemont, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a castle; in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine: 18 miles S W Nancy.

Vaudois, Vallés es, in Piedmont, N of the marquise of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Iuterna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being banished from France came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the century of 1600, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, a decayed town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Sarre, near the strong fortrefs of Sar Louis: 50 miles N E Nancy.

Vauxhall, a village of Surry, England, on the Thames, two miles S W London; celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by sir Noel Caron, who resided here, as ambassador from Holland, 28 years.

Veelt, a fortified town of Westphalia: 30 miles N Osnaburg.

Veelt, a river in Westphalia, which passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider Zee, under the name of Swartwater.

Veelt, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider Zee, at Muyden.

Veere, see *Teruere*.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small

horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is on the sea coast, on a hill commanded by two mountains: 17 miles N W Arbe, and 110 S E Venice, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Veillana, a town of Piedmont, in the marquise of Susa, on an eminence: 12 miles N W Turin.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle: 10 miles S S W Portalegre.

Veit, St. a strong town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle: 173 miles S W Vienna, lat. 47 1 N.

Veit, St. or Fiume, a seaport town of Istria, near the Gulf of Venice, in a narrow plain, which yields good grapes, figs, and other fruits. The place is populous, and contains in it one collegiate church, and cloysters. The harbour is formed by the Fiumara. From this town large quantities of goods and wares are exported, a considerable part of which come from Hungary, and for the more commodious importation of them, an expensive highway has been made from this place to Carlstadt, in Croatia. St. Veit is exempt from taxes and contributions. Formerly, it was incorporated in the duchy of Carniola, but is now under the direction of the regency of one of the land princes, styled captain, who resides at the citadel, but has no province belonging to it: 10 miles W N W Circnitz, lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Velay, a late province of France, full of high mountains, covered with snow the greatest part of the year, but abounding in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Veldentz, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of its name, with a castle, on the E side of the Moselle: 15 miles N E Treves.

Velturi, or Velatri, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; the bishop's palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is on an eminence, surrounded by hills: 20 miles S E Rome.

Velaz, a town of Spain in New Castile, with a castle: 50 miles S E Madrid.

Velaz-de-Gemara, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean: 120 miles N N E Fez.

Velaz-Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, in a large plain, near the Mediterranean: 12 miles N E Malaga.

Felika, a town of Sclavonia, on the Bakawa:

Bakawa : 10 miles E Cruetz, 60 NW Pusiega.

Vehli Uslig, a province of European Russia, in the government of Vologda. Uslig is the capital.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the last war against Hyder Ally, it was relieved by sir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief : 90 miles W Madras.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, near the Volturno : 43 miles N Naples.

Venaissin, a small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the Durance, and the Rhone. Carpentras is the capital.

Venant, St. a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence : 27 miles S E Dunkirk.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of its name, with a strong castle, on the Eßara, in a country producing good wine : 35 miles E Balbastro.

Venze, an ancient town of France, department of Var. Before the revolution, it was a bishop's see : 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital. During the late revolution, it has been the scene of most bloody warfare. It has 118,000 inhabitants.

Vendome, a considerable town of France, department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir : 95 miles S W Paris.

Venice, a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, viz. the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polcinino-di-Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadore, and part of Friuli and Istria. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea, now called the Gulf of Venice. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. This

republic was surreptitiously taken by the French, during the late revolutionary war, and ceded to the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio, and confirmed by the 3d article of the treaty of Luneville, in February 1801. [See Appendix Art. Europe.] The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above, (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India ; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad ; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra ; and thence to the Mediterranean ports ; and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486 ; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendor to comparative insignificance. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stileto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other. The Venetians, in general, are tall and well made : they have a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation. They dress their hair in a very fanciful manner, which becomes them much. They are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

Venice, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of the republic of its name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels

of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. They are equally beyond the insult of a land army, even in the midst of winter; for the flux and reflux of the sea, and the mildness of the climate, prevent such a strength of ice as could admit the approach of an army that way. Venice is situated about 5 miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoliers do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what pass for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal, covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. The ducal palace is an immense building: beside the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate,

and the different councils and tribunals. Within the palace is a little arsenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muskets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal: prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte dei Sospiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the *Broglio*. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here, and at council that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houses, and secret meetings would give umbrage to the state inspectors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals condemned to suffer death publicly, are executed between these two pillars. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between 2 and 3 miles in compass: it contains arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; here 2800 men are daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The handsome structure called *Il Fontica-di-Tedeschi*, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants deposit their commodities. In this city is a famous carnival, which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Ashwednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off: in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ashwednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people, and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, rope dancers, and puppet-shows.

shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E. by N Mantua, 115 N E Florence, 140 E Milan, 212 N Rome, and 300 N by W Naples, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

[Moor]

Venice, Gulf of, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually performs the ceremony of wedding this sea, in token of the sovereignty of that republic over it. On Ascension Day, he goes upon the water in a superb vessel, attended by the lords of the Signoria, foreign ambassadors, and innumerable gondolas; and throwing a gold ring into the sea, he pronounces a latin sentence to this purport: We espouse thee, oh sea, in token of true and perpetual sovereignty.

Venlo, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is on the E side of the Maale (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michael:) 19 miles N Ruremonde, and 35 N W Juliers.

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines: 72 miles N E Naples.

Vera, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see: 43 miles N E Almeria, and 32 S W Carthagena.

Verberie, an ancient town of France, department of Oise, on the Oise: 10 miles N E Senlis.

Verelli, a strong and considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of its name, with a bishop's see, a citadel and a castle. The town house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva: 10 miles N W Casal, and 40 N E Turin.

Verd, Cape, a promontory, on the W coast of Africa: 45 miles N W of the mouth of the Gambia, lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N. See *Cape Verd*.

Verden, a duchy of Lower Saxony, bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser and the duchy of Bremen, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there

are good marshes on the Weser and Aller. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of its name. It contains 4 churches: 26 miles S E Bremen.

Verdun, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Meuse, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter was a native of this place. In 1755, great part of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. The Meuse runs through the middle of the town: 42 miles S W Luxemburg, and 150 E, Paris, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a small but populous town of France, department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: 22 miles N W Toulouse.

Vermandois, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

Vermanton, a town of France department of Yonne, on a river: 10 miles S E Auxerre.

Vernet, see *Iffire*.

Verneuil, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Aure: 22 miles S W Evreux, and 65 W by S Paris, lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Verneuil, a town of France, department of Allier: 15 miles S Moulins.

Vernon, a populous town of France, department of Eure, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine: 27 miles S E Rouen, and 42 N W Paris.

Veroli, an ancient and populous town in Campagna di Roma, on the Costa, at the foot of the Appennines: 45 miles S E Rome.

Verona, a large, ancient, and famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, 3 forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birthplace of

of Pliny, the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. In the Palazzo della Regione, or the Guildhall, are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona, namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Near this city is a delightful place, called *Campus Martius*, at present used for the annual fair; it is constructed in a quadrangular form, with 4 gates, and in the centre, along the stands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may see all the four gates. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. It has 50,000 inhabitants. Verona was taken by the French in July 1796: 17 miles N E Mantua, and 62 S W Venice, lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veronese, a territory in the republic of Venice, bounded N by the Trentino, E by the Vicentino and Paduano, S by the Mantuan, and W by the Bresciano. It is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

Vernois, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, on a mountain, lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Verfailles, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till October 6, 1789, when the unfortunate Lewis XVI and his family, were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the water works were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls: 10 miles W S W Paris.

Vesvei, a village of France, department of Ain, on the lake of Geneva: 7 miles N Geneva. It goes by the name of *Choufey's Folly*; for Geneva having fallen under the displeasure of France, the duke de Choiseul (then prime minister) endeavouring to take advantage of the troubles in 1768, formed a plan to ruin that city, and monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this view, he fixed on Vesvei as a proper situation for a large town, and began to sink a pier, to make a harbour, &c. But when the harbour

was nearly completed, and 125,200l. had been expended on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

Vertus, a town of France, department of Marne, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines: 17 miles S W Chalons, and 78 N E Paris.

Verue, or *Verrua*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterward restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the Po: 23 miles N E Turin.

Verviers, a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the Weze: 17 miles S E Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France, and Philip II of Spain: 110 miles N E Paris.

Veslize, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Brenon. 13 miles S W Nanci.

Vesly, a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Aisne: 10 miles E N E Soissons.

Vesul, a town of France, department of Upper Saone. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. In its vicinity is a well, similar to that near Ormans. It is at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul; 22 miles N Besançon, and 200 S E Paris.

Vesperin, or *Weisbrunn*, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a castle, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her: 83 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Vesuvius, a celebrated Volcano of Italy, 6 miles E Naples. Its first eruption was in the year 79, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke, were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell to the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent and terrible eruption, in 1634, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption in 1767, was the

27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 10 others; that of 1794 being the most violent and destructive, next to those in 79 and 1631. In the last eruption the top of the mountain fell in, and the mouth of Vesuvius is now little short of two miles in circumference.

[Addison, Hamilton.]

Vevay, the ancient Vibiscum, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of its name, in the canton of Bern, surrounded by vineyard hills, and the wine is in great estimation. It stands in a small plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva: 37 miles S W Bern.

[Moor.]

Veuzy, a town of France, department of Allier: 17 miles N W Moulins.

Vezelay, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure: 20 miles S Auxerre.

Viadana, a town in the duchy of Mantua, on the Po: 8 miles N Parma, 17 S Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, near the Ebro: 46 miles S W Pampe-luna.

Viana, a considerable town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort: 36 miles N Oporto.

Vindan, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, capital of a county of its name. It is divided into two towns, by the river Uren. In one is a castle, on an inaccessible mountain: 22 miles N Luxemburg, and 22 N W Treves.

Vianen, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle, on the Leek: 7 miles S Utrecht.

Viatka, a Government of European Russia, formerly a province of Kafan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

Viatka, a town of European Russia, capital of a government of its name, with a bishop's see; and a castle, on the river Viatka: 100 miles N Kafan, lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 12 miles E N E Nanci.

Vic, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrennees: 12 miles N Tarbes.

Vic, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the market place is very spacious. It is in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar: 30 miles N Barcelona.

Vic-Fexensac, a town of France department of Gers: 15 miles W Auch.

Vic-le-Compte, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, with an ancient palace, about a mile from it are mineral springs: 15 miles S E Clermont, 230 S Paris.

Vicegrad, or *Vizegrad*, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It was taken from the Turks, in 1684, by the Austrians. It is on the S side of the Danube: 8 miles S E Gran, and 16 N W Buda.

Vicentino, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded N by Trentino and Feltrino, W by the Veronese. It is so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silkworms; and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a strong and flourishing town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, having 30,000 inhabitants, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is between the rivers Bachi-gione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain: 13 miles N W Padua, 31 W Venice, and 135 N Rome.

Vichi, a town of France, department of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is on the river Allier: 15 miles S E Gannat, and 180 S by E Paris.

Vicbo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, and is near the bay of Naples: 15 miles S by E Naples.

Vicovaro, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, near the Teverone: 8 miles E Tivoli, and 40 N E Rome.

Victoria, see *Vittoria*.

Viden, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see, on the Danube: 88 miles N E Nissa, and 150 S E Belgrade.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being

being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the places than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all around the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are said to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not so populous, in proportion to their size, as the city, for many houses have extensive gardens belonging to them. Many families, who live, during the winter, within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see; and in the winter season is frequently visited by dreadful storms, which rush through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube: 50 miles W Presburg, 350 N N E Rome, 520 S E Amsterdam, 565 E Paris, and 680 E S E London, lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

[Morr.]

Vienne, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Isere. It is on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Under the Romans it was the capital of a colony, and the seat of a senate. In the fifth century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and swordblades, which last are highly esteemed. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V presided, and Philip the

Fair of France, Edward II of England, and James II of Arragon, assisted. This council is famous for the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Cote Rotie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports, is almost parched up by the sun; and, a little further, are raised the famous Hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles S Lyons, and 265 S E Paris, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Virarden, a town of Germany, in the marche of Brandenburg, on the Velle, near its confluence with the Oder.

Vierzon, an ancient town of France, department of Cher, famous for its forges. It is on the Cher, and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department: 17 miles N W Bourges, and 100 S W Paris.

Vicelli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with an archbishop's see. It is on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden: 117 miles N E Naples, lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, a town of France, department of Gard: 25 miles N W Nismes.

Vigevano, a town in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the duke of Milan, but is now subject, with its territory, to the king of Sardinia: 15 miles S W Milan.

Vignamont, a town in the bishopric of Lige: 2 miles N Huy, lat. 50 34 N.

Vigo a town of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by a wall, with four bastions. It has a good harbour, remarkable for a seafight, in 1702, between the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took 4 galleons and 5 men of war; the Dutch 5 galleons and one man of war; 14 men of war and 4 galleons were destroyed. While this was transacting the duke of Ormond, with some land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castle which defended

fended the harbour. Vigo is on a bay of the same name, in the Atlantic : 8 miles S W Redondella, lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vihiers, a town of France, department of Maine : 20 miles S Angers.

Vilaine, a river of France, which enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa-Arzonese, a town of Sardinia : 17 miles N E Sassari, lat. 40 56 N.

Villa-Esbin, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo : 10 miles S W Elvas.

Villa-del-Rey, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana : 17 miles N W Badajoz.

Villa-da-Condé, a seaport of Portugal, province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava : 10 miles E Barcelos, and 20 N W Oporto. Near it is an ancient aqueduct.

Villa-do-Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, on the W coast, and has a harbour, landlocked on every side, except the E and N E. and defended by several forts, lat. 38 32 N.

Villa-Eor, a town of Portugal, province of Tra-los-Montes, on a river that falls into the Douero : 40 miles E Villa Real.

Villa-Franca, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. It was taken by the French, in 1792 : 3 miles E Nice.

Villa-Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture : 10 miles S Verona.

Villa-Franca, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

Villa-Franca, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Tormes : 54 miles S E Salamanca.

Villa-Franca-de-Panades, a town of Spain, a Catalonia, surrounded by walls and situated near the Mediterranean : 18 miles W Barcelona, and 20 N E Tarragona.

Villa-Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia : 52 miles N W Valencia.

Villa-Nova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, opposite Oporto, on which it depends, and defended by several forts.

Villa-Nova-d'Asti, a town of Piedmont : 10 miles E Turin.

Villa-Panda, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile : 26 miles N Toro.

Villa-Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca : 15 miles N E Lamego.

Villa-Real, a town of Spain, province of Valencia : 26 miles N Valencia.

Villa-Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, built to the honor of Proserpine. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble : 16 miles S W Elvas, and 83 S E Lisbon.

Villa-Viciosa, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay : 22 miles N E Oviedo.

Ville-Vieja, a town of Spain, in New Castile : 49 miles N E Madrid.

Villac, a town of Germany, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. It carries on a great trade with the Venetians ; and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains : 12 miles S W Clagenfurt, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville-Dieu, a town of France, department of the Channel : 12 miles N N E Avranches.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, surrounded by walls : 18 miles N W Lyons.

Ville-Franche, a strong town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern : 300 miles S Paris, lat. 42 25 N.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, department of Aveiron. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is on the Aveiron : 18 miles W Rodez, and 260 S Paris.

Ville Juive, a town of France : 4 miles S Paris.

Villennur a town of France, department of Upper Garonne : 12 miles N N E Toulouse.

Villona, a town of Spain, province of Murcia : 55 miles N W Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne : 17 miles N Agen.

Villeneuve, a town of France, department of Gard : 23 miles N W Nismes.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, a town of France, department of Ardeche : 20 miles N W Viviers.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, department of Oise, with a castle : 10 miles S E Compiègne.

Villingen, a town of Suabia, Brisgaw, in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube and the Neckar : 28 miles E by S Friburg.

Vilvorde, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the canal from Brussels to the Scheld : 7 miles N E Brussels.

Vincent, Cape St. the most southern promontory of Portugal : 25 miles W by S Cape Lagos, lon. 9° 0' W, lat. 36° 44' N.

Vincent, St. one of the Cape Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It is uninhabited ; but on the NW side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. It is said that more turtle is caught near this island than round all the rest, and that it abounds in saltpetre.

[Roberts.]

Vincent, St. a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle ; on a hill, near the river Elbro : 138 miles NE Madrid.

Vingorla, a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N Goa, lon. 73° 22' E, lat. 15° 57' N.

Vingorla Rocks, rocks lying about 7 miles from the coast of Concan, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and 10 miles SSW the island of Melundy, or Sunderdoo. They are possessed by the Malwaans, a piratical tribe, lon. 73° 16' W, lat. 15° 52' N.

Vintain, a town situated about 2 miles up a creek, on the southern side of the Gambia. It is a place of great resort for Europeans, on account of the great quantities of bees wax, brought there for sale. The wax is collected in the woods, by the Felops, a wild, unsocial race. The country abounds in rice, goats, and poultry. Their honey is intoxicating. Portuguese and Mahometans inhabit here. The latter have a mosque. The English a small factory.

[Park, Moor.]

Vintimiglia, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, on a high rock ; on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta : 20 miles ENE Nice, and 70 SW Genoa.

Vire, a considerable town of France, department of Calvados, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is on the Vire : 30 miles SE Coutances, and 150 W Paris.

Virton, a town of Austrian Luxemburg : 22 miles W Luxemburg.

Viset, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese : 7 miles N Liege.

Vishnei-Volotchok, a town of Russia, government of Tver, one of the imperial villages enfranchised by Catherine II. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Masta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic ; and the inhabitants, raised from

the situation of slaves, to that of freemen, seem to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice, erected by the late empress, and 4 brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is on the Zua ; 50 miles NW Tver, lon. 35° 0' E, lat. 57° 23' N.

[Coxe.]

Vishapour, or *Bejapour*, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, once the capital of a large kingdom of its name, now subject to the Poonah Maharrattas. It is 136 miles SE Poonah, and 234 SE Bombay, lat. 17° 26' N.

Visagorod, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle on the Vistula : 50 miles NW Warsaw.

Vistula, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

Viterbo, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even flesh. It is at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome, and the Mediterranean Sea, may be seen ; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles ; 20 miles SE Orvieto, and 35 N by W Rome.

Vitre, a town of France, department of Isle and Vilaine. It has a trade in linen cloth and knit stockings and gloves. It is on the Vilaine : 20 miles NE Rennes, and 52 SE St. Malo.

Vitri-le-François, a considerable town of France, department of Marne. It is well built, though the houses are of wood ; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in corn, and is on the Marne : 15 miles SE Chalons, and 100 E Paris.

Vitteaux, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble : 12 miles SE Semur, and 27 W Dijon.

Vittoria, or *Victoria*, a considerable town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the townhouse, 2 convents, and a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword

sword blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes: 32 miles S E Bilbao, and 155 N Madrid, lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivara, a late small province of France, part of that of Dauphiny, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic: 30 miles N W Mondonnedo.

Viviers, an ancient town of France, department of Ardeche, with a bishop's see. It is among rocks, (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone: 20 miles N Orange, and 70 N E Montpellier.

Viza, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek Archbishop's see. It is at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Vorden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is on the Rhine: 10 miles W Utrecht, 20 S Amsterdam.

Voghera, a fortified town in the duchy of Milan: 14 miles S S W Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan.

Void, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 10 miles from Toul.

Voigtland, a territory of Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquissate of Misnia. It is bounded E by Bohemia, W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

Vokelmark, or *Wolickmark*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave: 26 miles S E Clagenfurt.

Volano, a seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po: 40 miles E Ferrara.

Volga, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskoff, in Russia, about 20 miles W of Tver. Its length is 3000 miles. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei, Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Sara-

tof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan. It is well stored with fish. [Hanway.]

Volcano, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, S of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano (as well as all the rest of these islands) is supposed to have been originally the work of subterranean fire. Of the production of this island, in particular, Fazzello, one of the best of the Sicilian authors, says, that it happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Pliny and others.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volinia, a palatinate of Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded N by Polesia, E by Kiof, S by Podolia, W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Luchow is the capital.

Volisso, a large village on the island Chio. It is built on a hill, has 300 houses and 1500 inhabitants. It has a castle, the neighbourhood is pleasant and fertile, producing annually 500 weight of silk.

[Pococke.]

Vollenhoven, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, capital of a territory of its name, with a castle; on the Zuider Zee: 8 miles S W Sreenwich, and 12 N W Zwol.

Volo, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It is on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour: 30 miles S E Larissa.

Vulodimir, or *Viedimir*, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Vulodimir, or *Viedimir*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of its name, and once the metropolis of the empire: 110 miles E by N Moscow.

Vologda, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments containing the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki Ussing. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki Ussing. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

Vologda,

Vologda, a town in Russia, in a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle and a fortress; and carries on a considerable trade. It is in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona: 257 miles N by E Moscow.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, E Acra.

Volterra, an ancient and considerable town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is on a mountain: 30 miles S W Florence, and 32 S E Pisa.

Vulturno, a river of Naples, which passes by Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

Vulturna, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is at the foot of the Appennines: 52 miles N E Naples.

Vulvic, a town of France, department of Puy de Dôme. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns. The sculptors have employed no other for the fluted in the churches; and the Auvergnian saints (says a French writer, before the late universal demolition of saints) have here the colour, which elsewhere is given to the devil. Vulvic is two miles from Riom.

Voorn, a sort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese, at the E end of the Bommel Waert.

Voorn, an island of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It consists of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overlackee.

Voronez, a government of European Russia, the capital of which, of the same name: 217 miles S by E Moscow.

Vosges, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

Vou-bou-bien, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-sou; the most considerable,

in point of riches, in that jurisdiction: 52 miles S W Tay-ping-sou.

Vouille, a village of France, department of Vienne. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrennees. It is 10 miles W Poitiers.

Vou-tehang-sou the capital of the province of Hou-quang, in China; the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal sound in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. Its district contains one city of the second class, 9 of the third, a fortified town, and several fortresses: 875 miles S Pekin, lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

Vou-tcheou-sou, or *Fou-tcheou-sou*, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire; but, since the invasion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence. Its district contains 6 cities of the third class; 50 miles S by W Nanking, lon. 116 25 E, lat. 27 30 N.

W

WA, or *Wabe*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen: 4 miles N Christianstadt.

Waackhausen, a town of Lower Saxony, on a moor, near the Hamme; the houses are built of sand, stone, and turf. On the Hamme's overflowing its banks, whole districts on this moor, with its oaks, firs, elders, barns, and ovens, are raised by the water to the height of 10 or 12 feet: the trees, however, subside again with the soil, but on the waters ebbing suddenly, frequently fall: 12 miles N Bremen.

Waag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

Wachtendonck, a town of Prussian Guelderland, in a morass, on the Niers: 5 miles S Gueldres.

Wadfers,

Wassena, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, remarkable for its castle, seated on the E side of the lake Wetter: 160 miles S W Stockholm.

Wageningen, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Leek: 10 miles N W Nimeguen.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein: 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Lubec is the capital.

Wabal, a river of the United Provinces, the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maese, passes by Dort and Rotterdam, and falls into the German Ocean, below Briel.

Wabren, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg: 10 miles S Malchin.

Waigatz, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N E passage to China, and sailed as far as 75 E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, England, near the sea, in a fenny part of the country: 14 miles N E Boston, and 130 N by E London.

Wakefield, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It has two churches, one with a lofty tower and spire. It trades in white cloths and tammies: 28 miles S W York, and 184 N N W London, lon. 128 W, lat. 53 41 N.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the E by Bessarabia, and the river Danube, on the S by Bulgaria, and on the W by Transylvania, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 150 in its greatest breadth. It abounds in excellent horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is very fertile, and there is good pastures, with wine, oil and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant, and the highest attainments of the ecclesiastics seldom go beyond reading and singing well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and styled waywode, despot, or hospodar. He is a vassal of the Ottoman Porte, his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats. Tergovists, or Tervis, is the capital. [Walker, Jackson.

Walburg, a town of Suabia, in a baro-

ny of the same name: 24 miles W Kemp-ton, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 49 N.

Walcheren, the principal island of Zealand, separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld: bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is 9 miles long and 8 broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. Middleburg is the capital.

Walcot, a village in Lincolnshire, England, on the borders of the fens, one mile from Folkingham. It has a chalybeate spring formerly much frequented.

Walcour, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, county of Namur, between the Meuse and Sambre: 12 miles S Charle-roy, and 27 S W Namur.

Waldeck, a principality of the Upper Rhine, bounded E and S by Hesse Cassel, W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, capital of the principality of its name, with a castle, on the Steimbach: 25 miles W S W Cassel.

Walden, a corporate town, in Essex, England, on an ascent, among pleasant fields, of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church: 27 miles N N W Chelmsford, and 42 N by E London.

Waldkirk, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, in an island formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Friburg.

Waldschut, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest: 8 miles N E Lauffenburg, and 17 W Schaffnau-sen.

Waldstädte, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstädte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

Walstatter See, or *Lake*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of 3 principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweiz, and Uri. The lake of Lucern is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kuffnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills

hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz, on the W side, the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood, there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Bruinen commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a S E direction. It is deep and narrow, about 9 miles long, bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long, and 80 broad; bounded N by the Irish Sea, W by that sea and St. George's Channel, S by the Bristol Channel, E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties, viz. Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganhire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New South, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in

May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson. See *Port Jackson*. A vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding vallies, covered for the most part with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. Many of the plants have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing, not only in the royal garden at Kew, but in many private collections. The climate is not disagreeable; the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe; they are extremely fierce and untameable; some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, are called *dinges*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kangaroo*. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are, a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or 4 species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony: some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked, but do not appear insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which

which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it, and they all express a great desire for iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a tawny black: but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorn*ing their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honor. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their *sprit sail yard*. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honor among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off; they broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and, in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind

of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from their canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops, artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell, very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark, tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, is wonderful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark, laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being so insured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps, in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also, they possess a great power of imitation. They can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans, almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and though

rude,

rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen, have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done, has been exercised only on some straggling convicts, most of whom probably, have been the aggressors: they certainly burn their dead, which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little addicted to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales, extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the seacoast it extends westward as far as 135 E lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above mentioned latitudes.

[Phillips.]

Wallenreid, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 20 miles S W Halberstadt.

Walleburd, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, with a castle, on a high rock. It is at the foot of Mount Jura: 15 miles N E Soleure.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in Appenzel, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent

resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of the inhabitants. This town is at the E end of a lake of its name: 9 miles W Sargans, and 15 N W Coire.

[Coxe.]

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 12 miles long and 2 broad, bounded N and S by high mountains. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated. On the other side, numberless cascades, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains, from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. Though this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after, joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

[Coxe.]

Wallingford, an ancient borough in Berkshire, England, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge: 46 miles W London.

Wallone, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Netherlands.

Walpo, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of its name, with a castle: 20 miles W Essek, and 110 S Buda, lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walfall, a corporate town in Staffordshire, England. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is on the side of a hill: 15 miles S Stafford, and 116 N W London.

Waltham, North, a town in Norfolk, England: 10 miles E Norwich.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, England, famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, almost as much frequented as that of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well: 25 miles N W Norwich, and 116 N N E London.

Waltham, a town in Hampshire, England: 8 miles S Winchester, and 65 W by S London.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, England. Here are some gunpowder mills, and some manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is on the river Lea: 12 miles N by E London.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N by E London.

Waltham on the Woud, a town in Leicestershire: 19 miles N E Leicester.

Walthamstow, a considerable village in Essex,

Essex, adorned with handsome villas : 5 miles N E London.

Waltinbruch, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Aich.

Walton, a considerable village in Surrey, on the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge : 6 miles W by S Kingston.

Wandsworth, a large village in Surrey, on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century ; there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs ; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries : 5 miles W S W London.

Wangen, an imperial town in Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hard ware. It is 17 miles N E Lindau, and 30 E Constance.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, capital of the bailiwick of Wangen, on the Aar : 10 miles E Soleure, and 23 N N E Bern.

Wangen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the side of a mountain, surrounded by a wall : 6 miles N W Strasburg.

Wanlockhead, a village in the N part of Dumfriesshire. It is near the lead mines, and has a considerable number of smelting houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest, distinguished for Wanstead House, one of the most magnificent seats in England. The church, rebuilt in 1790, is a beautiful structure of Portland stone : 6 miles N E London.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, England, famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred : 12 miles S by W Oxford.

Warradin, Great, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see : 150 miles E N E Buda, lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of its name, on the Drave : 28 miles W S W Kaniska, lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Warangole, (the Arinkill of Forishta) once the capital of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoostan. The site of it is evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Decan : 62

miles N N E Hydrabad, lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

Warburg, a seaport of Sweden, province of Halland, with a castle : 30 miles S Gottenburg, lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, a town of Germany, bishopric of Paderborn, formerly Imperial and Hanseatic : 20 miles S E Paderborn, lat. 51 33 N.

Warcop, a village in Westmoreland, England, on the river Eden, SE Appleby. Here was a large castle, which covered near an acre of ground, with walls 15 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

Warde, a town in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of its name : 15 miles N Ripen.

Wardhuys, a seaport of Danish Lapland, on a small island of its name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor resides : 120 miles S E of the N Cape, lat. 70 22 N.

Ware, a town of Hertfordshire, England, on the Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently sent in a week to London, and the barges return with coal. In 1408, it was destroyed by a great inundation ; and sluices and weirs were made in the river, to preserve it from future floods ; 21 miles N London.

Warebridge, or *Wadebridge*, a town in Cornwall, England, noted for its bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches : 20 miles W Launceston.

Wareham, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, England, between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It had several churches, now reduced to three ; also a wall and a castle ; but has suffered much by the various turns of fortune, and the harbour is almost choked up. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery ; and in the neighbourhood fine tobaccopipe clay is dug, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually exported to London, Liverpool, &c. Wareham has 1100 inhabitants, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E Dorchester, and 114 W by S London.

Warka, a town of Poland, in Masovia, on the river Pilsa, lat. 51 35 N.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, England : 5 miles S E Alnwick, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock,

Warmeland. see *Wermeland*.

Warminster,

Worminster, a town in Wiltshire, England : 22 miles N W Salisbury.

Warnemunde, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes had a house here to take toll ; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garrison in it. It is on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne : 26 miles N E Wismar, lon. 12 25 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Warneton, a town of Austrian Flanders on the Lis : 8 miles N W Lille.

Warrington, a large and populous town in Lancashire, England. It has large manufactures of sail cloth, sackings, cotton, pins, and glass. It is on the Mersey, over which is a bridge : 18 miles E Liverpool, and 18 W by 8 Manchester.

Warsaw, a large city of Poland, capital of that country, and of the Province of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula, which is as broad as the Thames at Westminster, but shallow in summer. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and contain above 60,000 inhabitants. The whole exhibits the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill paved ; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent ; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid ; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill constructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise it in September. The Russians summoned Warsaw to surrender, and on being refused, after the junction of the different corps under Ferstin, Derasfeld, Denisow, and Suwarrow, they proceeded on the 4th of November, to attack the suburbs of Praga. In the mean time, the generals, Madalinski and Dambrowski, threw themselves into Warsaw, and prepared for resistance. The suburb of Praga was defended by more than a hundred pieces of cannon, disposed upon 33 batteries. Little intimidated by so formidable a force, the ferocious Suwarrow commanded his soldiers to mount, to the

assault in the same manner they had done at Ismael, by climbing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades, as well as of their enemies. His farther commands were, that they should fight only with the sabre and bayonet. The Russians sprung to the charge with almost inconceivable impetuosity ; they eagerly began to climb their works, and the six Russian columns, by singular good fortune, presented themselves at the same moment before the lines of Praga. Thus surrounded, the Polish generals found themselves unable to oppose with 10,000 soldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men ; and, to add to their distress, the fire which they immediately commenced, from the darkness of the night, was so ill directed, as to pass over the heads of the assailants. The cry raised by the successful columns, penetrated to the entrenchments on the other side of the Vistula, and added to the consternation of the Poles engaged with the other part of the Russian force ; and they endeavoured to find safety by retiring into Warsaw, over a bridge. In their retreat, they were met by another body of Russians, and a dreadful carnage ensued, in which a great part of the garrison of Praga was miserably slaughtered. After a severe conflict of eight hours, the resistance on the part of the Poles ceased ; but the massacre lasted for two hours longer, and the pillage lasted till noon on the following day : 5000 Poles were computed to have been slain in the assault ; the remainder were either imprisoned or dispersed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms, and their houses were plundered by the merciless Russians ; who, after the battle had ceased nearly 10 hours, about 9 o'clock at night set fire to the town, and again began to massacre the inhabitants ; 9000 persons, unarmed men, defenceless women, and harmless infants, perished either in the flames or by the sword, and nearly the whole of the suburb was reduced to ashes. In the whole of this siege, it is computed that not less than 30,000 of the Poles were inhumanly put to death. It has been since given up to Prussia. Warsaw is 160 miles S E Dantzic, 130 N N E Cracow, and 300 N E Vienna, lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warta, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta 12 miles N Siradia, lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Wartenburg, a town of Silesia, capital of

of a lordship of its name. In 1742, it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle : 22 miles N W Brefflaw.

Warwick, an ancient borough in Warwickshire, England. It is the county town, on a rocky eminence, above the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. Warwick is governed by a mayor, and principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently 6 monasteries, and 6 churches; of the latter 2 only remain: it has likewise a handsome thirchouse, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50 : 15 miles S W Coventry, and 93 N W London.

Warwicksire, a county of England; bounded N W by Staffordshire, N E by Leicestershire, W by Worcestershire, E by Northamptonshire. It contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market towns, 158 parishes, and 24,000 houses; and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleasant, and healthy. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, among mountains : 25 miles E by S Munich.

Watchet, a town of Somersetshire, England, on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, frequented by coal ships : 14 miles N W Bridgewater, and 153 W by S London.

Waterford, a fine county of Ireland, bounded S by St. George's Channel, W by Cork, E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, 18,796 houses, 110,000 inhabitants, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Waterford, a populous city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of its name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It has 3600 houses, 26,000 inhabitants, and stands

on the river Sure : 8 miles N St. George's Channel, 26 S Kilkenny, and 75 S by W Dublin, lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, England, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is on the Coln : 7 miles S by W St. Alban's and 14 N W London.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire, England : 14 miles S E Oxford, and 46 W London.

Watten, a town of France, department of the N, on the Aa : 5 miles from St. Omer.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, England : 18 miles S W Norwich.

Wawra, a small town, tributary to the kingdom of Bambarra, surrounded with high walls, inhabited by a mixture of Mandingoes and Foulahs. Here they employ themselves principally in cultivating corn, which they exchange with the Moors for salt. [Park.]

Wear, a river of England, which falls into the German Ocean.

Wearmouth, a village in Durham, England, on the N side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here is an iron bridge over the Wear, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed, as to unite in the manner of keystones.

Wädenscheit, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, and has 8183 inhabitants. Near it is a remarkable waterfall. It is on the W side of the lake of Zurich : 10 miles S E of that city. [Coxe.]

Weert, a town of Dutch Brabant, taken by the French in 1794 : 12 miles W Ruremonde, lat. 51 7 N.

Weever, a river of England, which enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford.

Weibigen, a town of Swabia, in Germany. It was besieged by Conrad 3d, and the women being allowed to depart with what they could carry on their shoulders, each one took her husband, and left the place to the enemy. [Adam.]

Weibstadt, a town of Germany, bishopric of Spire : 20 miles S E Heidelberg.

Weichterbach, a town in Weteravia, with a castle, where the count resides.

Weiden, a town of Bavaria : 10 miles N W Luchtenberg, lat. 49 34 N.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a free imperial town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is on the Worm : 12 miles W Stuttgard.

Weilburg, a town of the Upper Rhine, county of Nassau. It is on the Lahn : 29 miles E Mentz, lat. 50 18 N.

Weilheim

Willim, a town of Suabia, duchy of Württemberg, on the river Laarer.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in which the duke has a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, a museum, and a gallery of paintings. Weimar is on the Ilm: 20 miles N E Erfurt, and 20 W S W Naumburg, lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Weingarten, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Printza: 4 miles N E Dourlach, and 9 S Philipsburg.

Weinheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine: 10 miles N Heidelberg.

Wesbaden, a town in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem: 8 miles N E Mentz, and 15 W Frankfurt.

Weissbrun, see *Tesprin*.

Weisshunde, a fortress of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour it defends, lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Weissenburg, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is on the Lauter: 10 miles S W Landau, and 22 N E Straßburg, lat. 48 53 N.

Weissburg, a free imperial town of Franconia. The inhabitants are protestants: 30 miles S W Nuremberg, lat. 49 4 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Saxony: 20 miles N by W Wittenberg, and 20 N E Dessau.

Weissenburg, see *Alba Julia*.

Weissenburg, or *Stadtwissenburg*, a town of Lower Hungary, at the E end of the Platten See: 36 miles S W Buda, lat. 47 22 N.

Weissenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Milnia. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustsburg the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels: 17 miles S W Leipzig.

Welland, a river of England, which passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, from whence it is navigable to the Foss-dike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellington, a town in Northamptonshire, England. A fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 200 houses; but it has been since rebuilt: 12 miles N E Northampton, and 68 N by W London.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, England: 12 miles E Shrewsbury.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, England: 15 miles N E Exeter.

Wells, a seaport in Norfolk, England, a large church, a quaker's meeting, and a considerable corn trade: 27 miles N Swaffham, and 121 N N E London.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, England. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of worsted stockings: 16 miles S Bristol, and 120 W London.

Wells, a town of Austria, on the Traun: 18 miles S Linz.

Welshpool, a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. The castle, called Powis Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is in a rich vale, on the Severn: 9 miles N Montgomery, and 19 W Shrewsbury, lat. 52 35 N.

Weltenburg, see *Arbuck*.

Wellsyn, a village in Hertfordshire, England: 5 miles N Hatfield. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the scene of his Night Thoughts.

Wen, a town in Shropshire, England, on the Roden: 9 miles N Shrewsbury.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament: 35 miles W by N London.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, N W of the lake Wetter. It is 90 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth.

Wenlock, a borough in Shropshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament: 12 miles S E Shrewsbury.

Wyssefel, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded E by the Categate, N and W by the German Ocean.

Wyssefel, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a prefecture of its name. It is on the Rya: 17 miles N W Alburg, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, England: 3 miles N W Rotherham.

Wells, an ancient borough in Herefordshire.

fordshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament : 8 miles N W Hereford.

Werra, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe: 60 miles N W Berlin, lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 ° N.

Wibbergen, a town of Austrian Brabant, at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle : 9 miles E Mechlin, lat. 51 ° N.

Weslin, a town of Westphalia, inhabited by protestants, under the protection of Prussia : 10 miles N E Dusseldorf.

Werdensberg, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a county of the same name, which is separated from the canton by the county of Sargans, and bounded S by the Rhine. It has a strong castle, which is the residence of the bailiff, and is seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect : 16 miles N E Glarus.

Werle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster : 30 miles S Munster.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, bounded N by Dalecarlia, E by Westmania and Nericia, S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission : they are from 4 to 40 miles in circumference ; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape ; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky ; in others gently sloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets issue from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, near the Lippe : 28 miles S by W Munster.

Werra. See *Weser*.

Wurtheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of its name, at the confluence of the Tauber and Main : 20 miles W Wurtzburg.

Wervael, a town of Austrian Flanders, taken by the French in 1793. It is on the Lis : 8 miles S E Ypres.

Wesel, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the

confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe: Here are two Calvinist churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the papists ; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia : 25 miles S E Cleves, and 45 N Cologne.

Wesenburg, a fortified town of Russia, government of Esthonia : 55 miles S E Revel, and 55 N W Narva.

Weser, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya ; receives the Aller, below Verden ; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

West Bay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon, of vast extent. It begins west of Portland, and ends at Berry Point near Torbay. The tide is current here 9 hours ; high water at 10 o'clock at new and full moon ; and E S E moon makes full sea. The sea off the coast is reckoned the most dangerous part of the Channel, especially on the W, where ships, not aware of the currents, are embayed and driven ashore on the beach. When ships are so deeply embayed, that there is no possibility of getting off, especially at the beginning of the ebb, they may run boldly on the beach, and the mariners are to remain aboard for 5 or 6 seas ; they may then step on shore with safety ; but if they leave the ship instantly it is dangerous and fatal : light-houses have been serviceable for preventing these accidents. Where ships that come from the W, neglect to keep a good sailing, or are taken short by contrary winds, and cannot weather the highland at Portland, but are driven between the island and the main land, they perish without remedy ; and it has been observed, that more Dutch vessels are lost here than any other, almost every year, especially in winter, which is thought to be owing to an obstinate adherence to old charts, and not allowing for the true variation of the compass. When the variation is W, the true Channel course is W by S from Dungeness to the Caskets ; Portland Bill, and the Caskets are 15 leagues asunder nearly in a meridian. Dr. Hally observes, that

that the navigation up and down the Channel is an E variation: W S W is the true course. The Channel between Portland and the Caskets is 40 fathoms deep, and in fair weather, one may see in that depth, the land on both sides: the nearer England the shoaler, the nearer the Casket the deeper.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, England. It sends two members to parliament: 26 miles N W Salisbury.

Westerham, a town in Kent, England. It is the birthplace of bishop Hoadly and general Wolfe: the latter is interred in the church: 14 miles N W Tunbridge, and 22 S S E London.

Westeros, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler; particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. It is on the lake Maeler: 45 miles N W Stockholm, lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 59° 38' N. [Coxe.]

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of its name: 35 miles N Mentz.

Western Islands, see *Azores*.

Western Islands, or *Hebrides*, a name given to a great number of islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the W of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be 30, is considered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uist, Skye, Benbecula, Mull and Jura, *which see*. These islands were anciently called *Ebude*, and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for some ages, their own governors: one little king to each island, or to each group, as necessity required. It is reasonable to suppose that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which, it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans.

Westerwald. See *Weteravia*.

Westerwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, on the Baltic: 50 miles N Calmar, and 120 S W Stockholm.

Westmania, or *Wichmanland*, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania,

Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

Westminster, a city of Middlesex, England, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. It sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, and seven in the liberties.

Westmoreland, a county of England, bounded N and N W by Cumberland, E and S E by Yorkshire, S and S W by Lancashire. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland: the former is very mountainous, but the latter is a large champaign country. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle; contains 8 market towns and 26 parishes, 70,000 houses, and sends four members to parliament.

Westphalia one of the circles of Germany, bounded E by the circle of Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine, W by the United Provinces, N by the German Ocean. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn: the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or E Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marek and Homburg; and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Marek; S by the territories of Nassau; and E by the counties of Wittenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate, of Hesse. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arnsburg is the capital.

Wesrogothia,

Westræthia. See *Gutland*.

Weteravia, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Fulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lhan; one called *Weteravia Proper*, and the other *N Weteravia*, or *Westerwald*.

Wetherby, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England: 14 miles W York.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, S E of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and from 2 to 6 from E to W. [Coxe.]

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat: 1 mile S Baden. Its wooden bridge is a beautiful piece of mechanism, 240 feet long, and suspended 20 feet above the surface of the water. It is the last work of Grubenman, the self-taught architect, and is far more elegant than his bridge at Schaffhausen.

Wetzlar, a free imperial town of Germany, in *Weteravia*, surrounded by ditches and walls, flanked with towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. It is at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle and Dillen: 5 miles S Solms, and 78 N by E Spire: lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded N by Wicklow, E by St. George's channel, S by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

Wexford, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of its name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's channel: 33 miles E N E Waterford, and 75 S Dublin.

Wexio, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, on a lake, which contains a group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, it is very small, and the houses mostly of wood: 50 miles W Calmar, and 155 S W Stockholm, lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

Wey, a river of England, which enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames: 2 miles E Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the residence of Lord Loughborough, the plantations of which were the first specimen in England, of the *ferme ornée*, or ornamented farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, England: 3 miles W Andover; famous for

an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops and cheese. It is one of the largest fairs in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

Weymouth, a town in Dorsetshire, England, on the W side of an inlet of the sea; but its port is injured by the sand; its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This decline is, in some degree, compensated by the great resort of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea bathing, for which it is excellently fitted, by its remarkable fine beach: and their majesties and the royal family have often resided here for many weeks. A few plain and striped cottons are made here: 130 miles W S W London. See *Melcomb Regis*.

Whidab, see *W'hydah*.

Whitby, a considerable seaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, England. It is near the mouth of the Esk, and has a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier, but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. Whitby is the birthplace of that great circumnavigator, captain James Cook. In 1787, a dreadful accident happened here, on the 24th of December, at midnight: A strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, and supporting a pile of building, 80 feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their clothes, before it bowed, and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth, intermixed with stones from 3 to 6 tons weight. The scene exhibited in the morning was dreadful beyond description. On the high cliff, 30 yards from its extremity, stood the remains of the massy church of an ancient abbey. This venerable structure appeared in imminent danger, the ground being observed to sink, at the distance of 10 yards from its tower. It stood, however, till the 12th of November, 1794, when the greatest part of the W cad fell to the ground; so that this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is now no more. In the neighbourhood are some large alum works. When all the alum works at Whitby were worked, near 6000 tons were annually made; at present about

good, of which 4 or 500 are sent to foreign markets. The other exports are, coals from Sunderland and Newcastle, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fish. Whithy is 50 miles NE York, lon. $0^{\circ} 24'$ W, lat. $54^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Whitcomb, a decayed borough of England, in Hampshire. It sends two members to parliament: 24 miles E by N Salisbury, and 58 W by S London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropshire, England, 20 miles N Shrewsbury, and 161 N W London.

Whitby, or *Little Stanmore*, a village near Edgware, in Middlesex, England, celebrated for a magnificent seat, called Canons, built by James I, duke of Chandos, in 1712. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons; the body of it was built, and beautifully adorned by the duke. It is 8 miles N W London.

Whitby, a seaport in Cumberland, England, on a creek of the Irish Sea, and has lately been much improved in its buildings; and it is noted for its trade in pitcoal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. A good trade is also carried on to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and to the W Indies. In 1778, an American privateer made an unsuccessful attempt to set this town on fire. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ships. It is 10 miles S W Cockermouth, and 305 N W London, lon. $3^{\circ} 34'$ W, lat. $56^{\circ} 45'$ N.

White River, a branch of the Nile. It is sometimes called Bahr el Abiad, or Western Nile. It receives its name from the clay color of its waters. It rises from 40 hills, called Kumri, or mountains of the moon. Numerous streams from these form the river. The country is Donga, their religion paganism. It is said by some, this is the river called Nilus by the ancients. [Bruce, Discoveries in Africa, Danville.]

White Sea, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N part of Russia, on the E. side of which stands the city of Archangel.

Whitsunday Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long, and 5 broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767, lon. $168^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$ S.

Whittlebury Forest, in the S part of Northamptonshire, England: 9 miles in length, and, in some parts, above 3 in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found.

The present duke of Grafton has a fine seat here, called Wakefield Lodge.

Wily, one of the most delightful provinces of the world, on the slave coast of Africa. Its southern limits are washed by the Atlantic. Their lofty trees shade the ground like artificial groves. Verdant fields are every where cultivated, which are separated by nothing but these groves, and populous villages. Not a mountain nor a hill obstructs the sight, an imperceptible ascent extends 40 or 50 miles from the sea. All the fruits of the gold coast are cultivated here; the climate is unhealthy for *strangers*. Hens, geese, and turkeys are plenty. They have swine, sheep, goats, cows, elephants, deer, tigers, apes, and buffaloes. The people dress better than on the gold coast; yet the lower class generally have nothing but a cotton napkin, or a few herbs fastened round their middle. The kings' wives, and the grandees are naked from the waist upwards; yet are they adorned with pearls, coral, and gold. These people are remarkably civil to strangers. Kind and industrious, none of them beg. Their respect for their king shows a kind of servile adoration. The highest Grandee, when he would address the Monarch, lays aside his ornaments, and his clothing; he wraps a few weeds round his waist, prostrates himself at the door of audience, creeps to the throne, and speaks with his face towards the floor; then retires, creeping backwards. If any man accidentally touch any part of the king's wife, his head is forfeited, and she is doomed to slavery. They are industrious, carrying on several useful manufactures. So zealous are they in gaming, that, after having lost all their substance, they stake their children, their wives, and finally themselves; and are sold into perpetual slavery. One man often has 40 or 50 wives, sometimes 3 or 400, and the king as many thousand. So long have the laws of nature been perverted and insulted, that the now produces here, and in other countries, where polygamy has long prevailed, many more women than men. For adultery with a wife of the king, the man is tied to a spit, and roasted by a slow fire; the woman is destroyed by the other wives pouring pitchers of hot water on her head, and instantly burying her whether dead or alive. The crown is hereditary, the palace is furnished in the European style. They have French cooks, and entertainments of black lords are supplied with the same delicacies.

delicacies, as Parisian Consuls. The people practise circumcision, and have a confused belief of a God, and future rewards and punishments. They worship four subordinate Deities, a particular kind of serpent, the killing of which is punished with death; the trees, the sea, and an idol, which they call Agoga, or the god of councils. [Moor, Smith, Poorman, Snelgrave, Barbot.]

Wiburg, see *Finland*.

Wiburg, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of Finland, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It contains about 9000 inhabitants. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part are of wood. It is on the N side of the gulf of Finland: 67 miles N by W Northburgh, and 250 N E Riga, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

Wiburg, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is on a lake, in a peninsula: 95 miles N Sleswick, and 110 N W Copenhagen, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a bay in the Northern Ocean. The coast of this parish consists principally of high rocks, diversified by various creeks, where fishing boats can harbour. The fishermen on this part of the coast, to get to their boats, descend a huge precipice by winding steps in the face of the rock, by which some lives have been lost. To secure their boats from being dashed against the rocks, particularly in storms and stream tides, the fishermen hang up their yauls by ropes, on hooks fixed in the rock, above the level of the water, where they are safely suspended, till the weather is fit for going to sea; underneath these rocks are many caves, extending up a considerable way, and accessible only by water, in boats. The number of inhabitants about 1000, lat. 58 30 N.

Wiel, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, opposite Maastricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wiel-ty-Duerfse, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle. It is at the place where the Leek branches off from the Rhine: 7 miles W Rhenen, and 15 S E Utrecht.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N by Dublin, E by the Irish Sea. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 58 parishes, 11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants; and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, the capital of a county of its name, in Ireland, is on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leirtrim, over which stands a rock, surrounded by a strong wall: 24 miles S Dublin.

Wickware, a corporate town in Gloucester, England, governed by a mayor: 17 miles N E Bristol, and 111 W London.

Wied, a small principality of the Upper Rhine. The capital is Neuwied.

Wielun, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle. It is on a river which falls into the Warta: 20 miles S Siradia.

Wielka, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie 8 miles S E Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is 30 feet long, and 25 broad; the altar, crucifix, statues, and ornaments, all carved out of the salt. These mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and perfectly dry. They are 743 feet deep, more than a quarter of a mile wide, and more than one mile and a quarter in length. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000l. sterling: 8 miles S Cracow. [Coxe.]

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, England, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty, and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The river Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool: 30 miles S Lancaster, and 196 N N W London.

Wight, an island on the coast of Hampshire, England, from which it is separated

ed by a narrow channel. It is 21 miles long, and 13 broad, and divided nearly into equal parts by the river Mede or Cowes, which rising in the southern angle, enters at the northern, into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The S coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts. The W side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the mainland, are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep. Rabbits are also very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture: S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter, great quantities are exported for the use of the glass works, in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

[Aikin.]

Wighton, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, England, at the source of the Skelliser: 16 miles S E York, and 192 N by W London.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, England, among the moors: 12 miles S W Carlisle, 304 N N W London.

Wigton, a borough and seaport, the county town of Wigtonshire, Scotland. It is on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton: 95 miles S W Edinburgh.

Wigtonshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called *Upper*, or *W Galloway*; bounded N by Ayrshire, E by Kircudbrightshire, S and W by the Irish Sea. The N part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of sheep and black cattle are raised here; and they have a small breed of horses peculiar to this county; they are called galloways, and are very strong and gentle.

Wibisfel, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia: 40 miles S E Carlisle, lat. 45 34 N.

Wildeshausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is on the Hunte: 18 miles S W Bremen.

Wilkomer, a town of Lithuania, in Wilna: 45 miles N W Wilna, lat. 55 19 N.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of Holland. The river near which it stands, is called Batterfiet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in January, 1795. It is 15 miles N E Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S W Dort, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Willis Island, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand snags, lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

Willisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, among high mountains: 25 miles N W Lucern.

Wilna, a large, populous, and commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of its name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna: 15 miles E Troki, and 215 N E Warsaw, lat. 54 38 N.

Wilsozen, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Wils and Danube: 30 miles N W Passau.

Wilsnack, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on a rivulet, that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilton, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England. It was formerly the capital of the county, but now a mean town, though it sends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is at the conflux of the Wily and Nadder: 7 miles N W Salisbury, and 85 W by S London.

Wiltshire, a county of England, bounded E by Berkshire and Hampshire, and W by Somersetshire. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market towns, and

304 parishes ; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbleton, a village in Surry, on a fine elevated heath : 7 miles S W London. Earl Spencer has a park here, from which may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. Here are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimpfen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Neckar : 22 miles E Heidelberg.

Wimborne, a town in Dorsetshire, England : 6 miles N Poole.

Wincanton, a town in Somersetshire, England : 24 miles S Bath.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, England : 16 miles N E Gloucester, and 93 W N W London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, England, one of the cinque ports. It is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament : 71 miles S W London.

Winchester, an ancient city in Hampshire, England : one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are 4 gates. Here are 6 churches, beside the cathedral, a beautiful structure in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into 6 small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and, among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this see. Near this palace is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers ; the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, 9 poor brethren, and 4 out pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also

queen Mary I. The city is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is in a valley, on the river Itchen : 21 miles N W Chichester, and 63 W by N London.

Windau, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic : 70 miles N W Mittau, lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Windermere-water, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is 10 miles long, and a mile wide, and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike and eel. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

Windham, see *Wymondham*.

Windischmerk, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar : 12 miles from Stutgard.

Windsor, a considerable borough in Berkshire, England, on an eminence, on the Thames. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror. His present majesty has made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length : it is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, is a beautiful Gothic structure. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof ; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. Opposite the S E side of the castle, is a modern built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer ; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N and E sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, 4 miles in circumference.

circumference. On the S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge, which his majesty has much improved with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 22 miles W London.

Windsor Forest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, England: 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Okingham near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See *Binfield*.

Winnica, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of its name, with a castle. It is on the river Bog: 55 miles N Bracklaw, lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Winfhutin, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen: 16 miles S E Groningen.

Winsen, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Lunenburgh, at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau. 13 miles N W Lunenburg, lat. 53 24 N.

Winsheim, an imperial town of Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach, surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are protestants. It is on the Aisch: 30 miles N W Nuremberg.

Winsize, a town in Buckinghamshire, England: 7 miles N W Aylesbury, and 50 W N W London.

Winstler, a town in Derbyshire, England: 5 miles N W Derby.

Winterthur, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. Its schools are well endowed, the inhabitants about 2000. It is in a fertile plain on the river Ulach: 15 miles N E Zurich, lat. 47 31 N. [Coxe.]

Wipperfurth, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Bern, near the source of the Wipper, whose water is of a peculiar quality for bleaching: 36 miles E S E Dusseldorf.

Wirksworth, a populous town in Derbyshire, England, in a valley, remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England: 13 miles N by W Derby.

Wurtemberg, or *Wurtenburg*, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded N by Franconia, the archbishopric of

Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; E by the county of Oetting, the marquisate of Burgaw, and the territory of Uim; S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; W by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of wine. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stuttgart is the capital.

Wybadon, a town of Germany, principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of its name, subject to the prince of Nassau Saarbruck; famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans: 5 miles N Mentz.

Wybark, a town in Cambridgeshire, England, in the isle of Ely, between two rivers, and has a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stop 6 miles below: 18 miles N Ely, and 89 N by E London.

Wysa, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is on the side of a rock, on the Baltic: 88 miles S E Stockholm, lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wissat, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, on the Maie: 7 miles N Liege, and 20 N W Limburg.

Wyslgrad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, on the Vistula: 18 miles E by S Plocksko, and 58 N W Warsaw, lat. 52 44 N.

Wislite, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine: 8 miles S Heidelberg.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Germany, duchy of Mecklenburg, at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic. It has 6 churches, and a grammar school under the direction of 8 masters: 36 miles E Lubee, lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Wiston, a corporate town in Pembroke-shire, England, governed by a mayor: 10 miles N Pembroke, and 235 W N W London.

Witpski, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of its name, with a castle. It is in a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are good. It stands at the confluence of the Dwina and Widwa: 65 miles E Polotik, 165 miles E N E Wilna, lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Wibham, a town in Essex, England. Its church, an ancient Gothic structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill: 37 miles E N E London.

Wibham, a river in Lincolnshire, England, which waters Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent by a navigable canal, called the Pooldike, cut by king Henry I.

Witthsb, a town in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, on the Leler.

Witney, a populous town in Oxfordshire, England, noted for its manufacture of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys: 8 miles N W Oxford, and 64 W N W London.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, capital of a territory of its name. It is on the Weser: 8 miles E N E Cassel, lat. 51 24 N.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony, are held. Martin Luther was professor in the university, and here began to preach the doctrines of the reformation, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is on the Elbe: 55 miles N W Dresden, lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

[Hanway.]

Wittinslein, a town of Russia, in Livonia: 40 miles S E Revel, lat. 58 47 N.

Wittemund, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, near the German Ocean: 15 miles N Emden, lat. 53 41 N.

Witchcomb, a town in Somersetshire, England: 20 miles N N E Exeter.

Wlofmeitz, a town of Little Poland, in Volhunia, capital of a duchy of its name, with a castle, on the Luy, which falls into the Bug: 36 miles W Lucko, and 56 N Lemburg, lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, England. It is on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn has a free-school, and a charity school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth: 12 miles S Bedford, and 42 N N W London.

Wodnary, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, on the Bisanitz: 12 miles N W Budweis, and 56 S Prague, lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the Rhine: 18 miles

S Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1794, lat. 52 6 N.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, England, on the S side of the Mendip Hills: 2 miles W Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole, the mouth of which is 15 or 20 feet, high, resembling the inside of a cathedral; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto.

Wokingham, see *Okingham*.

Wolara, a strong town of Sillesia, capital of a duchy of its name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is near the Oder: 20 miles N W Breslaw.

Wolfenbuttle, one of the strongest towns of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. Here is an excellent library, of 120,000 volumes, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The houses are low, the streets clean. It is on the Oder: 7 miles S Brunswick, and 30 W Halbertstadt, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N. [Hanway.]

Wolferfsdike, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

Wolfsperg, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends. It is on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name: 36 miles E Clagenfurt, lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgast, a considerable town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of its name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic: 12 miles S E Gripwald, 25 S E Stralsund, and 45 N W Stetin.

Wolkefskoi, a town of Russia, in Novogorod, lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Wolkowfska, a town of Lithuania, on the Ros: 23 miles S E Grodno.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, England, on the side of a hill: 14 miles S Berwick.

Wollin, a seaport in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of its name, in the mouth of the Oder: 10 miles W Cammin, lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, a town of Livonia, on the Aa: 38 miles N Riga, lat. 57 32 N.

Woltingham, a town in Durham county, England: 16 miles S W Durham.

Wolverhampton, a flourishing town in Staffordshire,

Staffordshire, England. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is noted for its iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is on a hill: 13 miles S Stafford, and 124 N W London.

Woodbridge, a town of Suffolk, England, 8 miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, has a great corn trade, and is famous for refining salt: 7 miles E N E Ipswich.

Woodford, a village in Essex, England, in Epping Forest, near the river Roding: 8 miles N E London. A mineral spring here, formerly attracted much company to a house of public entertainment, called Woodford Wells; but the water has long lost its reputation, and the house is now a private one.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, England. It is on a rising ground, on a rivulet, and chiefly noted for Blenheim House; a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. Here Alfred the Great, translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I, beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II, for whom that prince is said to have contrived a labyrinth, by which her romantic retreat (placed by tradition near the spring that still bears her name in Blenheim Park) might communicate with the palace, and prevent any surprise from the jealousy of his queen. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died, at Woodstock. The prince's Elizabeth was confined here by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of excellent gloves, and of steel watch chains. It is 8 miles N W Oxford, and 62 W N W London.

Wooli, a kingdom of Africa, bounded by Walli on the W, by the Gambia on the N, by Bondou on the N E, by the Sinibani Wilderness on the E. Each town is surrounded with a tract of cultivated land, sufficient to supply the inhabitants: the chief productions are cotton, tobacco, and excellent vegetables. The inhabitants are Mandingoes, of two sects, Mahometans, or Busareens, and Pagans, or Kasiens. The executive government is exclusively of the Pagans. The eldest son inherits the throne; if there be no son, the nearest relation. The expenses of the government are defrayed by occasional taxes on the people, and by duties

on goods carried through the country. Travellers also from the Gambia to the interior, pay customs, in European goods; on their return they pay in iron: these taxes are paid in every town. [Park.]

Woolpit, a town in Suffolk, England, noted for making the best white bricks: 8 miles E by S Bury St. Edmund's.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, England. It is on the Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built; as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E London, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Worcester, a city in Worcestershire, England, capital of that county, with a bishop's see. It contains 9 churches, beside the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also 3 grammar schools, 7 hospitals, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, carries on a considerable trade in woollen stuffs and gloves, and has likewise a manufacture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is on a gentle ascent, on the Severn: 36 miles N N E Bristol, and 118 W N W London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, bounded N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, W by Herefordshire, and S by Gloucestershire. It lies in the diocese of Worcester, contains 7 hundreds, 1 city, 10 market towns, and 152 parishes; and sends 9 members to parliament. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt works have in a manner destroyed them; and these works are now chiefly carried on with coal. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal

principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tread, and Avon.

Worrum, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the S side of the Maese, just below its junction with the Wahal : 8 miles N N W Heusden, and 22 E Rotterdam.

Worcum, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, on the Zuider-Zee : 18 miles S W Lewarden.

Worringen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, on the Rhine . 8 miles from Cologne.

Worthington, a seaport in Cumberland, England, on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. From this port a large quantity of coal is exported. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery : 7 miles W Cockermouth, and 307 N London.

Worship, a town in Nottinghamshire, England, noted for a magnificent seat of the duke of Norfolk. On the W side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of liquorice are raised in its vicinity, which is also peculiarly remarkable for the number of noblemen's seats. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place : 24 miles N Nottingham, and 146 N by W London.

Worms, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, with an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk. In 1794 it was taken by the French. It is on the W bank of the Rhine : 20 miles N W Heidelberg, 30 S E Mentz, and 32 S W Frankfurt, lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Worsted, a town in Norfolk, England, noted as the place, where worsteds were first made : 12 miles N Norwich.

Wotton-Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament : 30 miles N Salisbury.

Wotton-under-Edge, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, England. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and is governed by a mayor : 20 miles N E Bristol.

Wratb, Cape, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the N W point of Great Britain. Against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

Wraybury, a village in Bucks, England, near the Thames : 2 miles S S W Coln-

brook. An island in the river, in this parish, is still called Charter Island, in which, it is said, the Great Charter was signed by king John, although his consent was extorted in Runnymede.

Wrekin, a noted mountain of Shropshire : 8 miles E S E Shrewsbury.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, noted for its fairs. It is of Saxon origin, retains the language and appearance of an English town, and has an ancient Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. Near Wrexham is a large foundery for cannon and other articles. It is in a country affording plenty of lead : 13 miles S by W Chester, and 188 N W London.

Wrinton, a town in Somersetshire, England, the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and seated among the Mendip Hills : 9 miles N Wells, and 125 W London.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, England. It has a large church : 11 miles W N W Maidstone, and 24 S E London.

Wroxeter, a town in Shropshire, England : 5 miles S E Shrewsbury.

Wurtzburg, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia, bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire.

Wurtzburg, a large fortified city of Germany, one of the principal in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken, in July 1796, by the French, who were defeated here in September following, and the city retaken. It is on the Maine : 40 miles S W Bamberg, and 300 N W Vienna, lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wycomb, Chipping, a populous borough in Buckinghamshire, England, said to be one of the greatest markets for corn in this part of England. In its neighbourhood
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are many corn and paper mills. This town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is on the Wyck : 12 miles S S E Ailesbury, and 31 W N W London.

Wycomb, West, a village in Bucks, England ; 2 miles W of Chipping Wycomb. It is noted for the beautiful villa of the late Francis lord Le Despencer, who, at his sole expense, erected the parish church, on a lofty eminence, on the site of the old church.

Wye, a town in Kent, England, on the Stour : 10 miles S Canterbury. and 56 S E London.

Wye, a river of S Wales, which falls into the mouth of the Severn, below Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, a populous town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Galen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence : 16 miles S S W Constance, lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Wyl, see *Wail*.

Wyndham, or *Windham*, a town in Norfolk, England. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI : 9 miles S S W Norwich.

Wynndale, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1703, with 6000 men, defeated 24,000 French : 8 miles E N E Dixmude.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

XACCA, or *Sacca*, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain : 20 miles S E Mazara, and 41 S S W Palermo, lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

Xativa, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles S W Valencia, and 50 N W Alicante, lat. 37 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sati*, the capital of the kingdom of Whydah, on the slave coast of Guinea ; noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile

from the walls. The market place is surrounded by sutlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whydan manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic or African production. Xavier is one mile from the river Euphrates.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name : 35 miles S E Pampeluna.

Xerez-de-Badajoz, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana : 27 miles S E Badajoz.

Xerez-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiana : 18 miles N Ayamonte, lat. 37 30 N.

Xerez-de-la-Frontera, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is famous for excellent wine ; and hence, it is thought, is derived the name of that we call *Sherry*. It is called *de la Frontera*, because, when the Moors possessed Cadiz, it was the frontier of the christians. It is on the Guadaleta : 5 miles N Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W Madrid, lat. 36 42 N.

Xima, an island of Japan, and second in size and eminence, situated S W Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. Its circumference is supposed to be upward of 300 miles, exclusive of bays and creeks. It has a considerable number of cities and towns, with some good harbours. [Cruttwell.]

Xisoco, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Sakoka.

Xisena, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine : 15 miles S W Alicant, lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnograd, a town of Turkish Croatia : 17 miles N Schenico, and 37 E Kzara, lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, AN arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, 5 miles E Amsterdam. It forms

forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ey.

Yaik, see *Ural*.

Yaiak Cossacks, see *Uralian Cossacks*.

Yaisk, see *Uralsk*.

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of its name, on the river Lena. It consists of 130 houses, and a fortress, all built of wood, inhabited by exiles, and Cossacks. In the garrison are 150 soldiers. The Cossacks are the descendants of Swedes and Germans, formerly banished here. These are employed to levy tribute from the Tartars, subject to Russia, lon. 129 14 E, lat. 62 N.

[Beneyowiki]

Yale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

Yambo, a port on the Red Sea. It is one of the unhealthy towns of Arabia. Here is no water but what the pools receive from the rain. Here is a castle, and garrison of 200 Janizaries. The inhabitants are the most barbarous of this barbarous coast. It is 60 miles S W Medina, lon. 38 21 30 E, lat. 24 3 35 N. [Bruce.]

Yamina, a beautiful village, near the Niger. It is a very considerable place, much frequented by the Moors.

[Park.]

Yang-Tsereu, a populous city of China, province of Kiang-nan. Being intersected by a number of canals, it has 24 stone bridges, each consisting of several arches: 45 miles N E Nanking.

Yang-tse-Kiang, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yun-nan, and having crossed Hou-quang, and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of T'houg-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

Yany, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gambia. The soil is fertile; a little cultivation produces a sufficiency of corn; the fields afford pasture for cattle, the rivers fish for the inhabitants. The grains raised principally are rice, indian corn, two kinds of holcus spicatus, holcus niger, and holcus vicolor. The gardens near their towns and villages, produce onions, calavances, yams, cassia, plants. They also raise some indigo, and cotton. Level and generally covered with woods, nothing is romantic; a gloomy prospect strikes the traveller's eye. In the rainy season the water falls in torrents. Suffocating heats oppress by

day; during the darkness of the night, sounds terrific, the cry of the jackall, croaking of frogs, the deep howlings of the hyena, form a dismal concert, interrupted only by tremendous peals of thunder, not to be conceived, but by those who have heard them. [Park.]

Yare, a river in Norfolk, England, which passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean; noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yarmouth, a borough in Norfolk, England. It is at the mouth of the Yare, and is of considerable consequence, both as a port and fishing town. By means of its rivers, it enjoys the export and import trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. Its harbour is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive and beautiful quay. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season, as a place for sea bathing. It is governed by a Mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market place is very spacious, but the streets, in general, are very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches, that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a seamark, and whichever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden, and the many sandbanks off the coast at a distance, from the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E Norwich, and 112 M E London, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, England, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is on a creek: 8 miles W Newport, and 123 S W London.

Yarslaf, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital of the same name, is at the confluence of the Volga and Kotoroff: 140 miles N E Moscow, lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Yarum, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge: 40 miles N N W York.

Nurley, a town in Huntingdonshire, England: 14 miles N Huntingdon

Tell, one of the Shetland Islands, N Mainland: 12 miles long, 8 broad, has several good harbours.

Yellow River, or *Hwang-ho*, a large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, N of the mouth of the Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli, and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yemen, a province comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, surrounded by the Red Sea, and the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in soil and climate: that bordering on the Red Sea, is a dry and sandy plain, nearly 2 days' journey in breadth, and is scorched by the most intense heats; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is a high country, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Yemen, like the rest of Arabia, is parcelled out, among a number of different sovereigns, in unequal portions. Some of them are princes of considerable power; but many are petty sheiks, who are, however, perfectly independent: the most considerable of those princes is the imam, who resides at Sana. There are several other independent states. The same intermixture of fertile and barren territory, and the same productions appear every where through the whole province: the imam, however, seems to be master of the richest, the most agreeable, and the most interesting part of this country. It would not be easy to explain, distinctly, the extents and limits of this sovereign's territories, as they are so intersected by the domains of a number of petty princes. The general division of Yemen into Tehama, the Lowlands, and Djehat, the Highlands, obtains in the imam's dominions. Upon this grand division depends the subdivision of the kingdom of Sana into 30 governments, or countries. Tehama contains 6 of these governments, and the Highland country 24. The throne of Yemen is hereditary; *if generally approved by the subjects*, the eld-

est legitimate son of an imam is his rightful successor. But in the despotic governments of the east, indeed no order can be closely observed because there are no fundamental laws. In every little town a sub-dola, with a small garrison, consisting sometimes of only five or six soldiers, resides, to maintain order. The chief of a large village is a sheik; of a small one, a hakim. Every city in which a dola resides, has also a kadi, dependent on the chief kadi of Sana; the kadi is sole judge in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, nor may the dola interfere to contradict his sentences, or render them inefficacious. The kadis in the provinces, no less than in the capital, are in high reputation for wisdom and integrity. The manufactures of a people of so little industry, cannot but be very trifling. The making of match fire locks has been attempted here within these few years; it succeeds but indifferently. It is only of late that glass works have been established at Mocha; some coarse cloth is manufactured here, but not so much as is required for the use of the country: broad cloths are neither made nor worn here. The English brought some goods of this sort to Mocha, but were obliged to carry them back to India. A country which affords so few articles for sale, cannot have a great trade. Coffee is almost the sole article exported from Yemen; a valuable commodity, in exchange for which many of those things which this country needs from abroad, may well be obtained. All the commerce of Yemen is carried on by Mocha, except that some coffee is exported by Lohcia and Hodeida.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varnish, which give a value to the cabinet work so much esteemed in Europe; when this varnish is once dry, it never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper manufacture of this place is in equal esteem, and for which they have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its jurisdiction: 650 miles S S E Peking, lat. 29 38 N.

Ten-t-leou, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Chang-tong. The territory depending upon this capital is enclosed between two considerable rivers, which abound with fish, and make the soil very fruitful. The country is very well cultivated, and the mountains are covered with woods, and the air mild and

and temperate. There are 27 towns within the jurisdiction of this capital; 4 of the second order, and 23 of the third, 267 miles S Pekin, lat. 35 44 N.

Ten-t-hing, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and jurisdiction of Tü-nan-sou. Here a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Tewil, or *Ivel*, a corporate town in Somersetshire, England. Here is a manufacture of cloth and gloves: 20 miles S Wells.

Tefl, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Isfahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world: 200 miles E S E Isfahan, lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

York, an ancient city of England, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness, by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minister, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, that in Lincoln perhaps excepted. Beside this cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V, there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and 9 religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse, into 2 parts, which are united by a stone bridge of 5 arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is surrounded by a strong wall, through which are entrances by four gates and five posterns: and it has a castle, formerly a place of great strength, but it is now a county prison for debtors and felons. York is a city and county of itself, governed by a lord mayor, and sends two members to parliament: Its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guildhall is a grand structure, supported by two rows

of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor; and, among the modern buildings, are a noble assembly house, designed by the earl of Burlington, and an elegant court house, on the right of the castle; here is also a theatre royal, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E Durham, 89 E Lancaster, and 198 N by W London, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, bounded N W by Westmorland, E by the German Ocean. It is divided into three ridings, called the N, E, and W: and subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market towns, and 563 parishes, 2048 square miles, 1,311,181 acres, and 400,000 inhabitants; and sends 30 members to parliament. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air; the vallies consist of good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the N W of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage.

Yo-tcheou-fou, a populous and commercial city of China, province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; on the Zang-tse-kiang: 275 miles S W Nanking.

Youghall, a considerable town of Ireland, county of Cork. It is surrounded by walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is at the mouth of the river Blackwater: 28 miles E by N Cork.

Ypres, a large city of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when the emperor Joseph II, obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is on the river Yperlee: 12 miles W Courtray, 15 N W Lille, and 130 N Paris.

Yriex, St. a town of France, department

ment of Upper Vienne, on the river Isle : 20 miles S Limoges.

Ysendick, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Calsand, on a branch of the Scheld, called Blie : 8 miles E Sluys, and 18 NW Ghent.

Yssel, see *Issel*.

Ysselburg, a town of Dutch Guelderland : 12 miles E Cleves.

Ysselmond, an island of Holland, between the Merwe N, and another branch of the Maese on the S. It has a town of the same name : 3 miles W Rotterdam.

Ysselslein, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle, on the river Yssel : 5 miles S W Utrecht.

Yssengeaux, a town of France, department of Upper Loire : 10 miles N E Puy.

Yuen-gang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class : 300 miles W Nan-king.

Yverdon, a strong and ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It is at the head of a lake of the same name, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele : 30 miles S W Bern, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdon, Lake of, see *Neuchâtel*.

Yvetot, a town of France, department of Lower Seine : 5 miles N E Caudebec.

Yun, the largest canal in China, called also, *The Imperial Canal*. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. The traffic upon it is exceedingly great, and it is, in various other respects, an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

Yung-ping-fou, a city of China, province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second, and five of the third class : 87 miles E Peking.

Yu-ning-fou, a city of China, province of Ho-nan. Its district contains 2 cities of the second, and 12 of the third class : 175 miles N W Nan-king.

Yun-nan, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China ; bounded N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, E by Quang-si and Koci-tcheou, S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, W by those of Burmah and Pegu. Its gold, copper, and tin mines ; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, elk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense.

Yun-nan-fou, the capital of the above

province, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class : 430 miles N W Canton.

Yuntai, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea ; 30 miles in circumference : about two miles and a half from the continent, lon. 137 5 E Ferro ; lat. 34 35 N.

Yvoy, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Cher : 10 miles S Sedan.

Z

Z A A B, or *Zeb*, a district of Africa, in the county of Sahara, belonging to the Algerines. It was anciently a part of the Mauritania Sitifensis, and is a narrow tract of land lying immediately under the Atlas, lat. between 34 30 and 35 N.

Zabern, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine : 15 miles W Philipsburg.

Zahola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia : 5 miles S W Neumark.

Zaburn, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine : 13 miles N Strasbourg.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle, at the foot of a mountain : 20 miles S W Medina.

Zagara, a famous mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses who had here a temple.

Zagrad, a strong and populous town of Slavonia, capital of a county of its name, with a bishop's see. It is on the Save : 25 miles N E Carlstadt, and 157 S E Buda, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel : 47 miles S E Seville, lat. 36 52 N.

Zabara, see *Sabara*.

Zaire, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdom of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogho.

Zamora, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see. In its

its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches: 35 miles N Salamanca, and 150 N W Madrid.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, province of Constantine: 250 miles W Hamamet. lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamshi, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles N W Lemberg, lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zanzara, a kingdom of Negroland, W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, very black, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zang-Ping-Jew, a large town of China. The streets are paved, clean, straight and broad. It is 30 miles N Peking.

[Bell.]

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 N and 18 S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or Pagans, the latter much the most numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mofambique, and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

Zante, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea: 17 miles S E of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very pleasant and fertile. Its principal riches consists in currants, with which it abounds: they are cultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore, which gives the sun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, which weigh 8 or 10 ounces: also excellent figs and oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a gover-

nor residing in the fortress. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here, lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, with the title of a kingdom, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans, lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of its name, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable, the circumference of the walls being now but 2 miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Here is part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; They pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice: 80 miles S W Jaieza and 150 S E Venice, lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zaritzen, a town of Russia, 688 miles from Moscow, on the Volga. The buildings are mean, but the town is defended by a deep ditch, a rampart mounted with cannon, and a garrison of 6000 men.

[Hanway.]

Zariza, a town, or rather garrison on the Volga, the only inhabitants being the troops. It is situated at the foot of a high hill, is fortified with five bastions, and as many wooden towers.

[Hanway.]

Zarnate, a strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on an eminence: 20 miles W Mistra.

Zarnaw, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir: 63 miles N Cracow, lat. 51 13 N.

Zarp, a large branch of the Tigris. It flows from very high mountains, capped with lasting snow. The country through which it runs is fertile, and produces plenty of corn.

[Jackson.]

Zaslau, a town of Poland, in Volhynia: 15 miles S E Ostrog.

Zatmar, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name; on a small lake formed by the river Samos.

mes: 50 miles E by S Tockay, and 130 E Buda, lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a starosty of its name, with a castle. It is on an eminence, near the river Vistula: 20 miles S W Cracow, and 50 S E Ratibor, lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Zawila, or *Zuwila*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, situated in a fertile country; the remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and size of the cisterns, and the constructions of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repositories for corn, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendor, as will probably attract, and may highly reward, the attention of the future traveller: 60 miles E N E Mourzook.

Zbaraz, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W Kamienieck

Zborow, a town of Austrian Poland, palatinate of Leimbarg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp, by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for 3 days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter were glad to consent to terms of accommodation: 25 miles W Zbaraz, and 52 E by S Lemburg, lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Scaggerac Sea N, the sound, E, the Baltic S, and the Great Belt W. It is very fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom. [Coxe.]

Zealand, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Dutch Flanders, W and N W by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schouwen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, an island in the Pacific

Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's-Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honor of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait 4 or 5 leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait is Queen Charlotte's Sound, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 S, and lon. 166 and 180 E. Along the coast many small islands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping; and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. Of the two islands, the southernmost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with snow; but the land bordering on the sea coast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance: it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers, not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found

found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. They acknowledge one supreme being, and several subordinate, but have no public place, nor visible forms of worship. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called *amoco*, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about 5 feet long and four broad; they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of shark's teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the bark, or dry outside falls off. Beside their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and in most parts of the northern island, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nature of their persons. The people are

as reserved and modest in their behaviour and conversation, as the polite nations of Europe. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called *Teratu*, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

[Cook.]

Zebree, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the Indian Sea. The course is unknown.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, province of Yemen; once the place of a sovereign's residence, and the most commercial city in all Tehama; but, since the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih, and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the shadow of its former splendor. Viewed from a distance, it appears to some advantage, by means of the mosques and kubbets, of which it is full. Several of those mosques were erected by different pachas who resided here during the short period, while this part of Arabia was in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. Zebid had once 8 gates; of these only 5 are now standing, and the river is gradually breaking down a part of them. The walls of the old city are demolished, and the very ruins are sold by poor people, who gather out the stones, and sell them for building new houses: the present buildings occupy about one half of the ancient extent of the city. Zebid is still distinguished for an academy, in which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, study their sciences as are cultivated among the Mussulmen. This

is besides the seat of a dola, a Maſſi, and three cadis : 52 miles N Mochia, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or *Cebu*, one of the Philippine Islands in the Indian Ocean, between those of the Leyte and Negro's : 140 miles long and 30 broad.

Zedie, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the country of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name : 60 leagues E S E Tripoli.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, on the river Niger, by which it is separated N from the empire of Cassina ; E it is bounded by Zantara, S by Benin, W by unknown deserts. It consists partly of plains, and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot ; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. Here the howling of the simoom breaks the repose of the desert, and scatters death wide as its breadth, and distant as its course. [Afr. Disco.]

Zeigheim, a town in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel : 30 miles S Cassel.

Zeil, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of its name, in the Algau ; it has a castle : 70 miles S Ulm.

Zeiten, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is on a hill, by a gulf of its name : 50 miles S E Larissa.

Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college ; on the Elster : 25 miles S W Leipzig, and 45 E Erfurt.

Zeli, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of its name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures ; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle is a stately building, surrounded by a moat. In 1757 the French reduced the suburbs of Zell to ashes, and even set fire to the orphan hospital, in which a great number of helpless children are said to have perished. Here are 4 Lutheran churches, one French, and one Dutch reformed church, and one for the Catholics. Zell is seated on the Aller : 31 miles N W Brunswick, and 47 S by W Lunenburg. [Hanway.]

Zell, an imperial town of Suabia : 28 miles S Baden, and 52 W S W Stuttgart.

Zell, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Zeller See : 14 miles N W Constance.

Zell, a small town in the electorate of Treves, on the Moselle : 33 miles N E Treves.

Zell-in-the-Pirgau, a town of Germany : 57 miles S W Saltzburg.

Zell-in-Zeller-Thal, a town of Germany : 60 miles S W Saltzburg.

Zembla Neva, a large island in the Northern Ocean, N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants except white foxes, bears, and some other wild beasts. In 1595, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the crew were obliged to winter here ; they did not see the sun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death.

Zemlin, or *Zemplin*, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, on the Bodrog : 25 miles S E Cassovia, and 27 N E Tockay, lat. 48 36 N.

Zemmerget, or *Zermmerget*, a small island in the Red Sea, 30 miles from the coast of Egypt. This island was called by the ancients *Ophioder*, from the abundance of serpents, and the island of Topazes from the number of those precious stones found there, lon. 53 5 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Zenan, a considerable city of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is surrounded by a strong mud wall, and has two castles. The houses are built with stone, the inhabitants are treacherous and wicked. It is 180 miles N N W from Mocha.

[Middleton.]

Zenta, a town of Hungary, in the river Theys ; memorable for a single victory obtained in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Musapha II, in person : 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners : 52 miles N Belgrade, and 52 W Temesvar.

Zerbi, see *Gerbes*.

Zerbst, a town of Upper Saxony, principality of Anhalt, capital of a district of that name, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer : 27 miles N W Wittenburg, lat. 52 0 N.

Zeriga, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabia, in a narrow plain, between mountains.

It has produced several very famous Arabian horses.

Zia, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, S W Negropont. It is 15 miles long and 3 broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine and silk; also, a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the further end of a valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

Zib, an old town of Palestine, built on an ascent near the sea. Probably it was the Achzib of Josh. 19 29. So strong a place that Israel could not expel the natives. [Maundrell.]

Zibit, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca, to that of Mocha, bounded E by the principality of Tehama, W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

Zibit, a large trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of its name; on the river Zibit: 150 miles N W Aden.

Ziegenbun, a town of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a county of its name, in the principality of Hesse. It is in a morass, and can be occasionally inundated. In this place are kept the archives of the sovereign families of Hesse: 15 miles S Fritzlar, and 26 S Cassel, lat. 50 42 N.

Ziricze, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and was then a place of much consequence; the port has been since filled with sand: 12 miles N E Middleburg, and 18 S W Briel, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. Beside the suburbs, and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, it has a number of fine villages. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce to Holland. The cathedral has 3 organs, and 2 high

steeple. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloister is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is the orphan house. It is on the Neisse: 17 miles S W Gorkitz, and 25 S E Dresden.

Znaim, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with an ancient castle, in which are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is on the Teya: 24 miles S W Brinn, and 32 N Vienna.

Zoura, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour: 60 miles W Tripoli, lat. 32 45 N.

Zohlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, which has 110 houses; the inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent stone, which is found here, into pitchers bowls, tea and coffee dishes, mortars, cups, &c. The serpent stone is dug just above the town, and farther on, to the E of it, is found a red species, which is reckoned among the finest, and for that reason, is considered by the sovereign as his property, together with a yellow, green, grey, and black sort. In the electoral red quarry, is also found asbestos of divers colours, and granates: 17 miles S Freyberg.

Zoffingen, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church; and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. The inhabitants, about 2000, have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without an appeal to Bern. It is near a large forest, which contains the best pine trees in all Switzerland: 3 miles from Arbuz, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Zolnock, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, on the Teyss, where the Sagelia, falls into it: 62 miles N E Colocza, and 62 E Buda, lat. 47 10 N.

Zorndorf, a village in Germany: one mile N Custrin.

Zout Pan, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles N Point Padron. It is a plain much above the level of the sea, and above 3 miles in circumference. At some seasons it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance.

Zow-wan, or *Zagwan*, a small but flourishing town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, built upon the N E extremity of a conspicuous mountain of the same

name. It is in great repute for the dying of scarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpose from Tunis, Sufa, and other places. The stream which is employed at present for this use, was formerly, together with the river of Zungler, conveyed to Carthage; and over the fountains of it there was a temple erected, the ruins of which continue to this day: upon an ancient gate which regards the S E, there is a ram's head, armed, in basso relievo, with *ausilio*, in large letters below it. This may, perhaps, instruct us, that Zowan, or whatever was its former name, was under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon: 12 leagues S W Tunis.

Zuecla, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repositories of corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of ancient splendor: 140 miles E Mourzook, lon. 16 34 E, lat. 2° 59 N.

Zug, a small canton of Switzerland; bounded E and N by that of Zurich, W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces S by that of Schveitz. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and remarkable for their beauty, courtesy, and hospitality; yet they are held to be the most restless people in Switzerland. [Coxe.]

Zug, a considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its name; on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding with corn, pasture, and wood. In 1435, the street which was on the side of a lake, was swallowed up, and another was built on an eminence. There are several handsome churches, and a good town house. It is remarkable, that Oswald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the seventh century, is the tutelar saint of this place. Zug is 12 miles N E Lucern, and 42 S E Basil, lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N. [Coxe.]

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overryssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zuilschaw, a town of Silesia: 16 miles N E Crossen.

Zulpha, a town of Persia, near Isfahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and sepa-

rated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulpsch, or **Zulzb**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is on the Nassel: 10 miles S Juliers; and 10 W Bonn, lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, bounded N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, S by that of Schveitz, E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburgh, and W by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. In 1351, Zuric formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schveitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. The 4 cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric; a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The burghers enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton. [Coxe.]

Zuric, an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its name. It stands at the N end of the lake of Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral, founded by Charlemagne, is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zuric was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zuric are called the Old town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same ancient battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century: the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Among
the

the charitable foundations are an orphan house ; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients ; and the Almosen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000*l.* a year. Here are several manufactures ; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Here is the residence of the celebrated Physiognomist Lavater. Here the Gesners and other luminaries of science, and theology have shone. Zurich is 35 miles S W Constance, 40 S E Basle, and 55 N E Bern, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N. [Coxe, Adam.]

Zuric, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are studded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled ; and the S part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus : the scenery is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an old castle. It is on the Tago, near Toledo, lat 39 50 N.

Zurzach, an ancient town of Switzerland, county of Baden, remarkable for 2 fairs, much frequented by the merchants of Germany and France. It is on the Rhine, just above the junction of the Aar with that river.

Zutphen, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland ; bounded N by the Yssel, which separates it from Vellaw, W by Overysse, E by the bishopric of Munster, S by the duchy of Cleves.

Zurphen, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of its name ; at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel : 9 miles S by E Drenther, and 55 E by S Amsterdam.

Zutz, a town of Switzerland, country of the Grisons. Though not the largest, it is the principal place of the district of

Upper Engadina, because it contains the criminal court of justice.

Zuyft, a village of the United Provinces, 5 miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the spacious building which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Herrenhuters of Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture ; and as many of them have been either educated in England, or have worked there, their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland ; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyft is much frequented, in the summer months, by a substantial class of Dutch merchants (particularly from Amsterdam) who have no country seats of their own.

Zwickow, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland ; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickow is on the Muldaw : 15 miles S Altenburg, and 20 N E Plawen.

Zwingenbourg, a town in Hesse Darmstadt : 12 miles N Worms.

Zwoll, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, and in the district of Zailant ; defended by some fortifications ; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas A Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanseatic town, and is on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel. 5 miles S Hasselt, and 8 S E Campen, lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a citadel. It is in a morass, made by the river Alma : 50 miles N W Esseck, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zytomierz, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Ciecirief : 70 miles W Kiof, and 120 E Lucko, lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

APPENDIX.

To give the latest intelligence respecting the state of the Eastern Continent, and a summary view of the changes which have taken place since this work has been in the press, this APPENDIX is added, in which is inserted a number of articles not before noticed.

A L E

ABANA, a branch of the Barrady, a river of Syria, which waters the gardens of Damascus.

Aburim, a ridge of mountains in Palestine. Pisgah, Peor and Nebo, were parts of this range, Pisgah being the summit of Nebo.

Aberconway, a town of Wales, built by Edward I. An epitaph on a tomb stone here, is said not to have its parallel in Europe, viz. "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooks, of Conway Gent. Who was the one and fortieth child of his father William Hooks, Esq. by Alice his wife, and the father of 27 children." He died the 20th of March, 1637.

Aboufir, or the *Towers of the Arabs*, two eminences on the coast of Egypt, on each of which a tower is erected. These are the first objects discovered by mariners who approach Egypt from Lybia, and may be seen 4 leagues distant. [Sonini.]

Ai, a city of Palestine, about 3 leagues from Jericho, and the same from Bethel. In the time of Jerome, here were some of the ruins to be seen.

Ajalon, a city of Palestine, in the tribe of Dan. It was given to the Levites, but the Danites could not drive out the original inhabitants. Over the vale in which it was situated, Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.

Alexandria, a principal city of Egypt. In July 1798, the French, under General Bonaparte, took possession of this city, and held it till Sept. 2d. 1801, when Gen. Menou surrendered it to the English Gen. Hutchinson. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, who had leave to return to France. The shipping of the French and their allies, and the spoils they had gathered in Egypt, the Arabian MS. statues, and other valuable and curious things which the Literati had with great labour,

B A M

collected for the French Republic, fell into the hands of the English.

Algiers. The marine of the Dey of Algiers, laid up in ordinary in the Mole, in July 1801, consisted of two frigates, of which the *Crescent*, a present from the United States, was one, 2 brigs, 2 armed schooners, 8 galleys, of different force, and a number of Kébecs. Such is the trifling navy which awes the European and American nations into the degrading system of tribute!

[An American Naval Officer.]

Anathoth, a city of Palestine, the birth place of the prophet Jeremiah: 3 miles from Jerusalem.

Arzer, once a city of Palestine, on the river Arnon.

Asdod, or *Azetur*, a city of the Philistines: 12 miles N E Asecalon. Dagon, the god of husbandry, was the favourite object of their worship. It stood not remote from the shore, between Gaza and Joppa. When christianity flourished here it was an episcopal see, and remained a fair village in the time of Jerome. Though every country in this place has been searched to find a situation similar to that described by Moses, though many other places have been supposed the ——— yet not one situation has been discovered so entirely correct. The traveller is lost in wonder as he views the tombs, temples, statues, cut out of the rocks. A vast mountain is formed into a succession of chapels, and mansions, lasting as the world. In some places, the priests always attend before the images, and lamps forever burn.

BAMIYAN, a remarkable city of Hindoostan, a day's journey from Cabul. Like Thebes it is cut out of an insulated mountain. The city consists of a vast number of apartments, and recesses cut out

out of the rock; some of which, on account of their extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. Some remains of figures in relievo, and some paintings are still to be seen on the walls. Travellers say there are 12,000 of these recesses. At a distance, are visible, two colossal statues. They are erect and adhere to the mountain from which they are cut. They are 75 feet high. Not far from these is another, about 22 feet high. It is disputed whom they represent. The Mussulmen say they are intended for Adam, Eve, and Seth. Between the legs of the large male figure, is a door leading into a dark temple, spacious enough to hold an army. According to Persian authors, Bamiyan must have existed before the flood; but the followers of Buddha insist that it was built by Shem. Hence it is said to have been the residence of Abram, who, according to scripture, and the Hindoo sacred books, removed with his father to distant countries to the westward. The natives consider Bamiyan and its adjacent countries, as the residence of Adam, and Noah, and their immediate descendants. This tradition is of great antiquity, being supported by the sacred books of Hindoos and Persians. This city was destroyed by Genghiz-Khan, in 1221, who butchered the inhabitants, sparing neither animals nor trees. He ordered it to be called *the city of grief and sorrow*. The inhabitants of the country called it *the cries of woe*. [A. R.]

Barrady, a river of Syria, which rushing from Anti-Libanus, passing Damascus, is divided by the inhabitants into innumerable streams for their pleasure and advantage.

Beer-Shebab, (the well of oath,) a well dug by Abram, where he made a league with Ahimelech. Near this afterwards, rose a city, called by the same name. This was a frontier town of Judea, south, and was strongly fortified by the western christians, while they were masters of Palestine. Here Abram lived 25 years. Here Isaac was born.

Brissgau, a territory of Suabia, formerly belonging to the houses of Austria and Baden, but by the treaty of Luneville, given to the late Duke of Modena, as a compensation for the country he possessed in Italy.

CALNE, a city in the land of Shinar, referred to by Isaiah and Amos. See *Ctesiphon*.

Caradock, a large hill at the confluence

of the Clun and Teme, in Shropshire. Here was fought a battle between Ostorius the Roman, and Caractacus the Briton, described by Tacitus. In the vicinity are two barrows in which are found burned bones and urns. The trenches of the Roman camp are deep in hard rock; other tokens remain.

Ceylon, a very valuable island in the Indian Ocean. The Dutch possessions here by the late preliminaries of peace, between Great Britain and France, are given to the English.

Chandnee, a hill near Huddwur, remarkable for being the station of a Brahman, to receive contributions from pilgrims, who annually repair here to bathe in the waters of the Ganges. At the time of the sun's entering Aries, immense crowds flock to this consecrated spot from Cabul, Cashmere, Lahore, Butaan, Cumnow and the plains of Hindoostan. in 1796, it was supposed two and an half million of souls were assembled here.

[A. R.]

Cherish, a brook in Palestine being a branch of the Jordan, on the banks of which, the prophet Elijah was for a time fed in a miraculous manner. It was on the confines of Ephraim and Benjamin.

[T. D.]

Chumbul, one of the most considerable rivers of Hindoostan, rising near the ancient city of Mundu, in the province of Malwa. It pursues a N E direction, and after washing the city of Kotah, and receiving many tributary streams, it empties itself into the Junna, 20 miles below Etawa. Its length is 440 miles, and in parts its width is three quarters of a mile.

[A. R.]

Cinneroth, was a city which stood on the Sea of Galilee, from which the sea was frequently called the Sea of Cinneroth.

Cisalpine, a Republic of Europe, established by the French. It comprehends the ci-devant dukedoms of Modena, Milan, and Mantua: the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, the Valteline, the principality of Massa, part of the Veronese, and the imperial siefs on the E side of the Ligurian Republic. It has been said, we know not with how much truth, that this republic has been offered by the French government, as an indemnity to the duke of Brunswick, who is a favourite of the First Consul; and that he has said, "That all his good intentions towards this country are frustrated, the people being unqualified to support a republic."

Constantia,

Constantia, see *Good Hope*, *Cape of*.
Cunduz, see *Chunab*.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly possessed by different powers, but by the treaty between Bonaparte and the emperor, it is now given up to the house of Austria.

EDEN, According to ancient tradition, countenanced by the sacred books of the Persians and Hindoos, the parents of mankind lived in that mountainous tract, which extends from Bolku and Candahar, to the Ganges. Accordingly, in this tract, is found a spot minutely answering to the Mosaic description of Eden. A winding brook forms a small lake, from which issues 4 large rivers. The first was called Phison, now the Landi-Sindh. Gold is now found in its sands, precious stones in its vicinity. The second was Gihon. This is the Hir-Mend, the country through which it flows, is the ancient Cushia. The third was Hiddekel; this is probably the Bahlac. The fourth was called the *Frat*, which is now the Cunduz. Though every country on the globe has been searched to find a situation like that described in Genesis; though many other places have been supposed the favourite abode of the first human pair, yet no one spot has been discovered so entirely corresponding with the description of Moses. At the entrance of the passes leading to this supposed garden of Eden, and to the eastward of it, the Hindoos have placed a destroying angel, who is represented as a cherub, or a young man with the countenance, wings and talons of an Eagle. In this region most of the fruit trees known in Europe, are natives, or grow spontaneously. [A. R.]

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near Tuscany; by the treaty of Luneville, it is given to the Duke of Parma, as part of his kingdom.

Ellora, a town of Hindoostan, 10 or 15 miles from Bombay. About a mile east of the town are monuments of antiquity, hardly less astonishing than the pyramids of Egypt. The traveller is left in wonder as he views the tombs, temples, pillars, and gigantic statues, cut out of the rock. A vast mountain is formed into a succession of chapels and mansions, sitting as the world. In some places the priests are always attending before the images, and lamps forever burn. Our limits forbid a description of these surprising antiquities. A most entertaining ac-

count, with plates, may be seen in the sixth vol. of the Asiatic Researches.

Europe. The war, which, for the last 10 years has raged in Europe, and in other parts of the world belonging to, or connected with, the belligerent powers, has produced important changes in the political, civil, and ecclesiastical situation of this part of the globe. These changes have been particularly noticed, under their proper heads, in the preceding work. What we have now to add, is derived chiefly from the treaty of Luneville, of February, 1801, between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic, and the preliminaries of peace between the latter and Great Britain, signed at London, October 1, 1801. From these state papers, some correct ideas may be formed of the *status quo* of Europe, at the conclusion of the late peace. By the treaty of Luneville, the Belgic provinces, and the county of Falkenstein, with their dependencies, the Frichthal, and all the territory of the house of Austria between Zurzach and Basle, together with all the countries and domains, on the left, or western, bank of the Rhine, which before made a part of the German Empire, are annexed to the French Republic, who are henceforth to possess them in full sovereignty and property. The Rhine, from the spot where it leaves Switzerland, to that where it enters the Batavian territory, called in the treaty the "*Thalweg* of the Rhine," is now the boundary between France and Germany. By the same treaty the Brisgaw is ceded to the duke of Modena; the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Isle d'Elbe, to the infant Duke of Parma, and the territories of Istria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian isles in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the city of Venice, the Lagnas, and the countries lying between the hereditary states of the Emperor, the Adriatic sea, and the river Adige, from the spot where it leaves the Tyrol, to its mouth; and half the cities of Verona and Porto Legnano, are ceded to the Emperor of Germany. The river Adige, (called the *Thalweg* of the Adige) constitutes the boundary between the Emperor and the Cisalpine Republic, and its navigation is to be free. By the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, the former restores to the latter, and her allies the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies taken from them in the course of the war, with the exception

of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which island and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty. The Cape of Good Hope is to be open to both contracting parties, and its commercial advantages to be mutual. Malta, with its dependencies, is to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, under the guarantee of some third power. The Sublime Porte is again to possess Egypt. The French troops evacuate Naples and the Roman state; the English evacuate all the islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. Upon the authority of a late article in a Hamburg paper, we add, that the French minister at the court of Berlin, has proposed to his Prussian Majesty a plan of indemnity, consisting of the following articles, viz. Prussia shall receive the territories of the late elector of Cologne in Westphalia, and the bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Hildesheim, and the Abbe of Corvey. Prussia shall cede these territories, except Hildesheim, to the Duke of Brunswick. The Duchy of Brunswick, and part of the electorate of Hanover, shall be ceded to Prussia. The duke of Brunswick shall also receive the Duchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, who is to be indemnified in Suabia and Franconia. The Pope is again reinstated in office, and popery is once more the religion of France. The churches have survived the revolution, though robbed of their furniture and decorations; some of the ornaments are replaced. In Paris, several churches are opened on the sabbath and other days, for papal worship, 3 or 4 are well filled. An attendance at church, it is said, distinguishes those, who do not depend for their living on the trade of revolutions. One protestant church is open, and well filled. Every man observes the decade or sabbath, as he pleases. In the country the decade is almost totally disregarded. In Paris, one third of the shops are shut on the decade, two thirds on the christian sabbath.

FALKENSTEIN, formerly a small country of Germany, which by the treaty of Luneville, now constitutes part of France.

HESHBON, a city of Palestine, in the tribe of Reuben, remarkable for its excellent fish pools. It was repossessed by the Moabites after the ten tribes were carried

into captivity. It remained a noble city in the time of Eusebius and Jerome, and was called Esbus: 40 miles from the Jordan.

[T. D.]

High Places, in scripture certain mountains, or elevated places, where Heathens and Jews worshipped idols. The sun being the supreme deity of the pagans, they did not think it proper to circumscribe his presence by temples. When they afterwards began to erect temples for worship, the top was left open, and the place surrounded with trees. The Jews imitated them, and at one time had a college "of 400 prophets of the grove." These groves were devoted to prostitution, and the vilest abominations.

[T. D.]

Hinnom, a delightful vale, near the wall of Jerusalem, adorned with shady trees and fruitful gardens, watered by the pool of Siloam. But this pleasant scene was rendered terrible by parents sacrificing their own children. It was also called Tophet, from the Hebrew word Toph, which signifies a drum, or tabret, which among other instruments was used to drown the cries of the dying babes. The Greek word for Hell, Gehenna, was from Gehinnom, the Hebrew for the valley of Hinnom. That it may show how ancient, how general has been the idea of "a sacrifice for sin," yet the universal prevalence of human sacrifices, displays the depravity of the heart, the perversion of the understanding. Ancient and modern times, the druids of Europe, the Magi of Asia, Africans, and Armenians, have crimsoned their altars with human sacrifices. Every nation from the Friendly Isles to the shores of the Red Sea, from the line to the poles, have all made these cruel offerings. [Encyclopedia.]

Hir-mend, a river of Hindoostan, having its source in the same lake with the Landi-Sindh: It is a branch of the Indus.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, till lately possessed in part by Venice, but by treaty, now given up to the Emperor of Germany.

JACOB'S WELL, is in a narrow valley between Ebal, and Gerizim: one mile and a half from Naplosa, memorable from the conference between Jesus Christ, and the woman of Samaria. The foundations of a church built over it, are still remaining. The well is dug in a firm rock, is 3 yards diameter, 35 deep, 5 of which are full of water. [Maundrell.]

KOTAH,

KOTAH, a considerable city of Hindoostan, enclosed with stone walls, and round bastions. It contains an elegant palace, many good stone houses, and several handsome public edifices. The streets are paved with stone. On the W is the river Chornbut; on the NE a lake smooth and clear as crystal. The mansoleum of a Rajah is a handsome building, paved with stone, in front of which are several statues of horses and elephants, hewn out of stone. At a little distance from the city, yearly, is celebrated a victory gained at Lanka. Behind an earthen wall is placed an enormous statue of the demon Rawoon, all the principal people assemble, guns are directed against the wall, till it is broken, and the image of Rawoon defaced or demolished. See *Ketta*. [A. R.]

LANDI-SINDH, a river of Hindoostan, issuing from a small lake; the water is very deep, and has a dark appearance; hence it is sometimes called the Nil-ab.

Legnax, see *Porto-Legnax*.

Lipsuti, a town on the island of Cephalonia. In September, 1801, an insurrection was excited in this town, (which soon extended over the whole island,) by the arrest of 4, and the execution of 2 peasants, who, in defiance of the orders of the government of Lipsuti, had entered the town armed. Enraged at this transaction, the peasants in the neighbouring villages, assembled in arms to the amount of 4000, attacked and defeated the troops that opposed them, burnt 30 of them in a house in which they had taken shelter, took their commander, cut off his head, divided it into 4 quarters, sent them to the families of the 4 peasants who had been arrested, who roasted them and gave them to their dogs. See *Cephalonia*.

MEMPHIS, or *Meph*, or *Neph*, a city of Egypt, where Apis was worshipped in the shape of a bull, always kept in the temple. To this Ezek. refers Chap. 30, 13.

Meribab, or *MajTab*, see *Sinai*.

Mizraim, an ancient name of Egypt.

NASSAU, or **POGGY ISLANDS**, these lie off the W coast of Sumatra, distant 20 or 30 leagues. The northern extreme of the northern island is in lat. 2 18 S, and the southern extremity of the southern island is in lat. 3 16 S. These are separated by a narrow passage in lat. 2 40 S, lon. 100 43 E. The islands rise into rough hills and mountains, exhibit-

ing strong marks of some powerful convulsion. Excellent timber is found to the summit of the mountains. The tree called Bintangoor or Poloon is of sufficient size for the lower mast of the largest ship. The Jago, cocoa nut and bamboo, are plenty. Pine apples, mangostans, and plantains, are common. The woods are impervious to man, inhabited by a few red deer, hogs, and monkeys. Pork and fish are a favourite food with these islanders. Their language, their manners, and character are very different from their neighbours on Sumatra. The two principal islands have about 1400 people divided into small tribes, each occupying a stream of water. Their houses are of bamboo, raised on posts: the under part is inhabited by hogs and poultry. Their clothing is a piece of coarse cloth made of bark, worn round the waist. Beads and other ornaments are worn. They file or grind their teeth to a point. Their colour is brown; their stature seldom exceeds 5 feet and a half. They live together in great harmony, believe in God and a providence. A fowl or hog is sometimes sacrificed to avert distress, but they have no stated religious worship. Omen of good or ill fortune are drawn from appearances in the entrails of their victims. Their government is democratic, the whole village assembles to try a criminal. Estates descend to the males. When a thief cannot make restitution he is punished with death. A murderer is delivered to the relations of the deceased, who may put him to death. Marriages are settled by the parents; when the bride is taken home a hog is generally killed, and a feast made. Polygamy is not tolerated. In case of adultery, when the wife is the offender, the husband may seize all the effects of the paramour, and punish his wife by cutting off her hair. When the husband offends the wife may quit him. The general custom of tattooing themselves, and the manner of their disposing of their dead, bear a striking resemblance to that of the Otahitians. [A. R.]

OUJEIN, a populous city of Hindoostan, of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circumference, encircled by a stone wall, with round towers. Though there is some waste ground within the walls, the greater part is crowded with houses, built partly of brick, and partly of wood. For the brick houses a frame is erected, and the interstices filled with brick, they are covered with

with tiles or a lime terrace. The principal bazar is a spacious and regular street, paved with stone, with houses on each side, of two stories. To the first, which is of stone, you ascend by 6 or 7 stone steps. The lower story is generally a shop; the second, which is brick or wood, is the dwelling of the people. The most remarkable buildings are 4 mosques, and a great number of Hindoo temples. The body of the people, Hindoo, and Mussulmen, speak a dialect similar to that of Agra, and Delhi. The Mussulmen form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants; they belong to a sect who distinguish themselves by the title of Ismauliah. This class of people are spread over all the countries of the Deccan, Surat contains 6000 families, Oujein 1500. Their high priest resides at Burhanpoor. He holds the keys of paradise, it being an article of their faith that no man can enter the regions of bliss without a passport from him. He receives a gratuity for each one he signs. He also exercises temporal jurisdiction over his tribe in all the countries where they are dispersed. The different governments admit this as an encouragement to these people, who are a most industrious and useful class of inhabitants. This city boasts of high antiquity, and is considered as the first meridian by the Hindoo geographers and astronomers. Its lon. from Greenwich, is 75 51 E, lat. 23 11 N.

A mile to the N of the town are found the vestiges of a subterraneous city. By digging 15 or 18 feet, brick walls are found entire: pillars of stone, and wood of extraordinary hardness. The brick found are often larger than those made in late ages. A large quantity of wheat has been found in a state somewhat resembling charcoal. A compact pile of earthen vessels 12 or 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 high, supposed to be a potter's kiln, has been discovered. Adjoining these ruins on the bank of the river Sipparah, is the cave or subterraneous palace of the Rajah Bhirtary. It consists of several apartments a few feet under the ground. The covering is supported by stone pillars, on which are laid long stones in the manner of beams. Some of these pillars are curiously carved with figures of men in *alto relievo*. Through the stone pavement of one apartment is a triangular opening about 6 feet deep into another apartment, on the side of which are two smaller rooms, about seven feet by 8. These are supported by stone pillars like the upper story. At the southern

extremity is a door, shut up with earth and rubbish, tradition says that one subterraneous passage went hence to Benares, and one to Huidwar. It is said this door was shut up a few years since by the government, because people sometimes lost themselves in the labyrinth. Such are the present appearances of this city, which, more than 1800 years since, was the seat of empire, of science and arts. No volcanic scorix are found among the ruins, nor are there in the vicinity any conical hills, which by their eruptions might have produced such an effect. The walls seem too entire to admit an earthquake as the cause. The destruction, more probably, was effected by sand or loose earth blown by a violent wind. This hypothesis comports with tradition, which says, The city was destroyed by showers of earth. [A. R.]

PORTO-LEGNANO, a city of the late government of Venice, but by the treaty between France and Germany, drawn in the bridge over the river Adige, is the dividing line between the Emperor, and the Cisalpine Republic.

RAINANGHON, a town of Hindoostan, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy. It has a mean appearance, several of its temples being in ruins, but the inhabitants are well dressed, and wear gold ornaments. About 3 miles from the town are 180 oil wells; 4 or 5 miles further are 340 more. These wells are often 150 or 200 feet deep. The average produce of a well in a day is 1825 pounds avoirdupoise. This oil is a genuine petroleum, having all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the same thing.

[A. R.]

Rhine, a great river of Europe. By the treaty of Luneville, this river, from the spot where it quits the Helvetic territory, to that where it enters the Batavian territory is the dividing line between France and Austria.

Rissa. From a late enumeration, this empire is said to contain 35,000,000 inhabitants, one third of which are peasants, in a state little better than slavery. The present extent of this Empire including its late accessions of territory is 325,000 square leagues.

[Columbian Centinel.]

SERAMPPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, near the river Hoogly; 12 miles N Calcutta. Here,

and

and in the vicinity are 4 English Missionaries, who have had some success. They have translated the Bible in the Bengalese language. They assemble with the inhabitants frequently in the course of the week. [Let. from a Missionary.]

Seven Islands, Republic of the, Of this republic no correct information has been received. It embraces the late Venetian territories on the Continent, and the adjacent islands in the Adriatic sea, or Gulf of Venice. In the treaty between France and Turkey, formed Oct. 9, 1801, the former acknowledges and guarantees the maintenance of the Constitution of this Republic; and the latter accepts for that purpose the guaranty of the French Republic, as well as that of Russia.

[Treaty between France and Turkey.]

Snarcs, The, a cluster of seven rocky islands, lying off the southern coast of New Zealand, lon. 166 20 E, lat. 48 3 S. The largest of these islands is about three leagues in circumference, and is equal in extent to the other six. They are entirely barren; and, being exposed to frequent storms and the violence of the sea, they become extremely dangerous to the unwary seamen who approaches them: whence they take the name of the Snarcs.

[Vancouver.]

TUSCANY, a late sovereign State in Italy, by the treaty of Luneville given to the duke of Parma, who has been installed king of Etruria, and is styled his Etruscan majesty.

UZ, the residence of Job; probably in Arabia Deserta. The plunderers of his property, Chaldeans and Sabeans, were probably neighbours not remote. These were inhabitants of Arabia Deserta. His friends, excepting one, were from the same country. [Ency.]

VERONA, a city of Italy in the late territory of Venice, on both sides of the Adige. By the treaty of Luneville it is divided, the draw in the bridge over the river being the boundary. One part is given to the Emperor of Germany; the other belongs to the Cisalpine Republic.

Volcano, or Volcanello, two volcanic islands in the Mediterranean sea. Many other hills are burning in different parts of the world. On the island of Tanna is a volcano, which vomits flames. Chimzra is a burning mountain, of Lycia, 6 miles from the sea, which blazes day and

night. Hephæsean mountains in Lydia, burn with incredible fury. Cephantus in Bactria in the night is seen on fire. Mount Sitacene burns on the confines of Persia. Near Susa are 15 places that burn. Nympha Crater, near Apollonia, is continually burning. On the isle of Amsterdam is a volcano which disgorges flames at six different apertures. On Lancerotta, in 1730, a volcano broke out. On the islands of Kanaga and Takavanga in the northern Archipelago, between Kamtschatka and the coast of America, are burning volcanoes. In China the mountain of Linosung is of very great height, and vomits ashes, cinders, and flames. On Barren Island in the East Indies is a blazing volcano. On Nippon, the principal Japanese isle, are 8 volcanoes, which burn with undescribable fury, spreading terror and devastation. Unalaska has 2 burning mountains. On the island of Luconia, are several burning hills. Also on Assumption Isle a mountain burns. Upon the peninsula of Kamtschatka, are 20 volcanoes. From the towering peak of Teneriff bursts a column of fire. The peak of Feugo or St. Philip, is a terrible volcano. Several hills on the island of Sumatra send forth fiery eruptions. The fires of Vesuvius in Naples, Etna on Sicily, and Hecla on Iceland are known to all our readers.

[Pliny, M'Cartney, A. R. Peyrouse, Bencjowiky.]

WERTURIAN MOUNTAINS, a famous chain of mountains forming part of the boundary of Asia. It becomes conspicuous in lat. 57 20, in the government of Kaskan, and running N ends near the Straights of Waygatz. From Petersburg this chain is a vast level, from which elevations or hills rise like islands in the ocean. To the E the descent is gradual, forming an immense inclined plain to the icy Sea. The rivers here, some of them, after a course of 27 degrees, fall into the frozen ocean, in lat. 73 30 N. The Yark and Volga run S into the Caspian sea; the Dnieper and Don into the Euxine. [Ency.]

ZEBULON, a tribe of Israel whose territory was bounded N by Asher and Naphtali, E by the sea of Galilee, S by the brook Kithon, W by the Mediterranean. Also a strong town in the same tribe, near Ptolemais on the sea.

[Ency.]

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